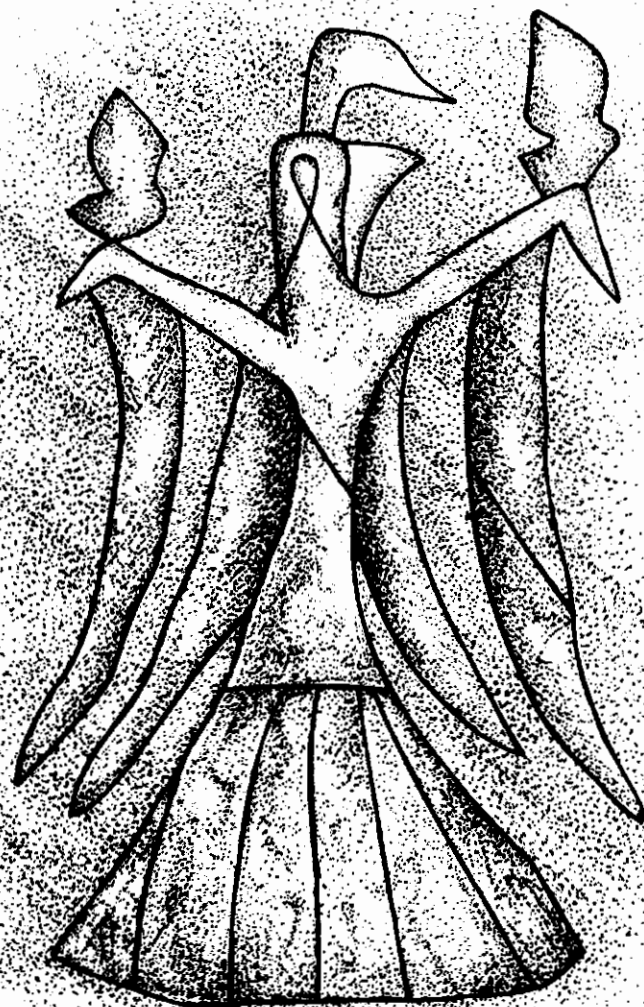


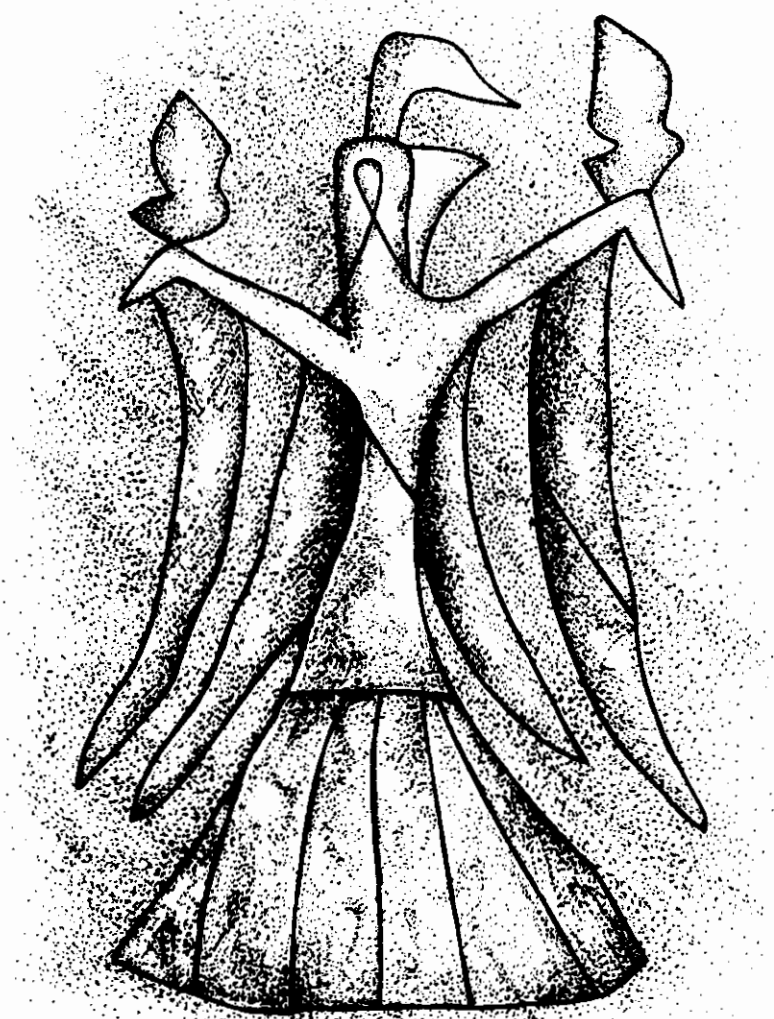
Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Bulletin 38 • 1995



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ABSTRACTS OF THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 8-11, 1995

KNOXVILLE HILTON HOTEL
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

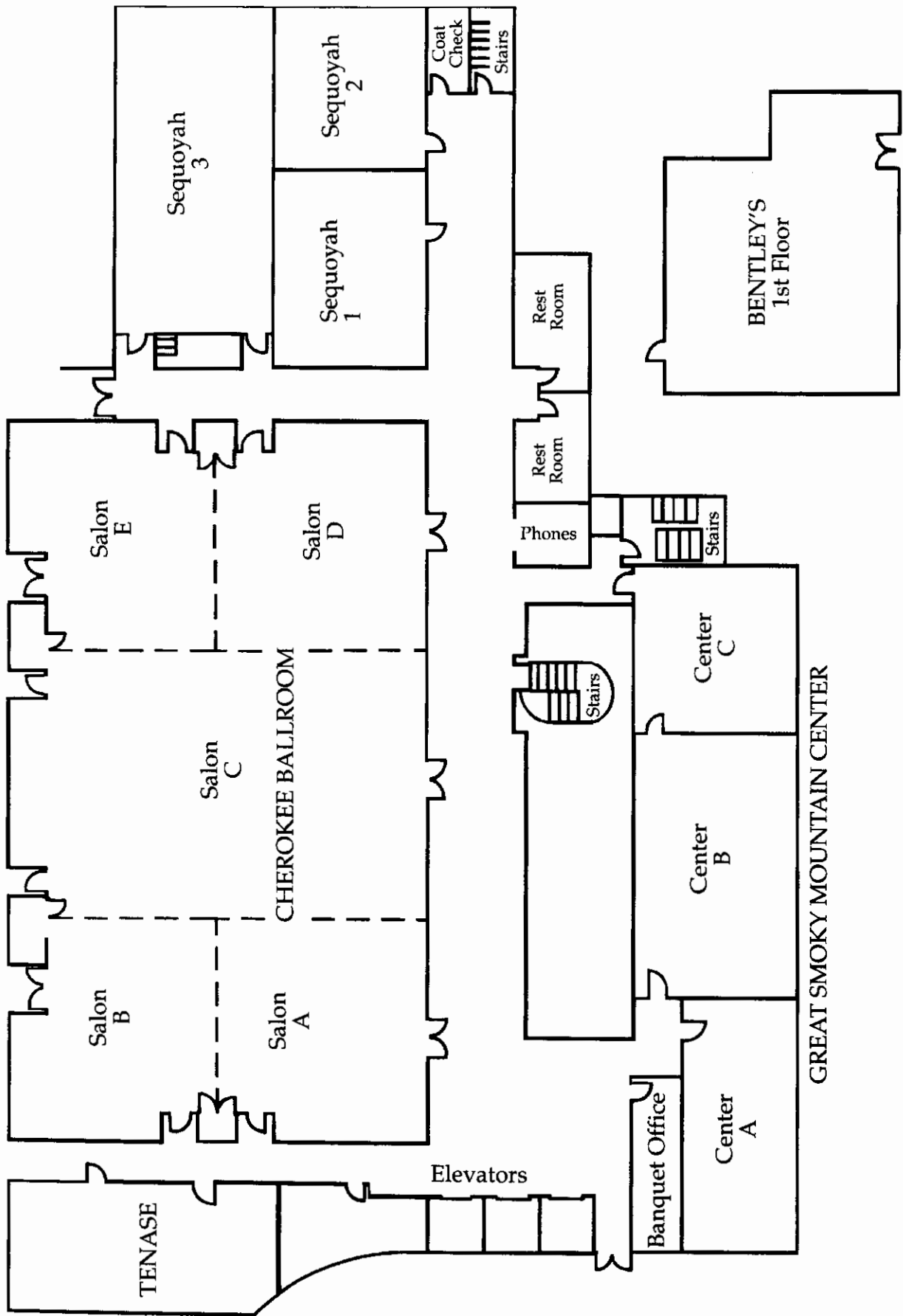
Edited by
Gerald F. Schroedl

Hosted by
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
and
Frank H. McClung Museum
University of Tennessee

Jefferson Chapman, Local Arrangements Chair
Gerald F. Schroedl, Program Chair

1995

ISSN 0584-410X



PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Knoxville and the fifty-second annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. SEAC was last held in Knoxville 17 years ago in 1978. Those were simpler times: The cost of registration was \$5.00 for students and \$7.50 for regular members. Rooms at the conference hotel were \$15.50 (single) and \$19.00 (double). Jeff Chapman was responsible for organizing the program *and* for making the local arrangements. SEAC membership stood at only 145 individuals and there was less than \$2000.00 in the treasury. While these figures were not encouraging, it was announced at the business meeting that the membership had voted favorably on articles of incorporation and a set of bylaws. Since then there has been no looking back as the membership is now over 950 and the SEAC bank account is very healthy.

In Knoxville 17 years ago there were 102 papers organized into six symposia and five sessions of contributed papers and current research reports. Hester Davis was moderator of a forum entitled "Is Contract Archaeology in Jeopardy", and Jeff Chapman chaired a panel discussion by some of southeastern archaeology's pioneers entitled, "Southeastern Archaeology—The Formative Years".

Like SEAC's membership and its financial base, the annual meeting has grown in the number of participants and variety of activities. Highlights of the 1995 meeting are 170 papers organized into 10 general sessions and 9 symposia. As with past meetings, this year's program reflects an enduring interest in Mississippian cultures, including the period of European contact. Interests in Mississippian ideology and gender are comparatively new and are reflected by papers on artifact patterning, rock art, and cave archaeology. Papers on ceramic and lithic artifacts, which always have had a prominent place at the annual meeting, are well represented but technology and behavioral patterning rather than typology is the emphasis. Botanical, faunal, and geological data also are an important focus in this year's SEAC program. An interesting contrast with 17 years ago is that papers on Euroamerican sites, which were once shunned at SEAC, happily are a well-represented part of the proceedings. A second difference is that nearly all the papers at Knoxville in 1978 were given by students and professionals from academic institutions. This year representatives of the cultural resources industry and government agencies account for nearly a third of the presentations.

The success of SEAC's annual meeting involves the help and cooperation of many people and organizations. The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Society for American Archaeology, the Frank H. McClung Museum, and the East Tennessee Historical Society are especially acknowledged. Dr. Jan Simek, Head, made the Department of Anthropology's resources available allowing Cheryl Shope to type all the abstracts and giving many students the chance to help with the meeting. In particular, the assistance of Sean Coughlin and Renee Walker are appreciated. Kathy Aycock is responsible for the program and booklet design, and Terry Faulkner drew the cover illustration. Jeff Chapman (Local Arrangements) and I greatly appreciate the many people who helped us.

Gerald F. Schroedl
Program Chair

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COVER ILLUSTRATION: Petroglyph of eagle being holding maces, Mississippian period (A.D. 1300-1400), Devil Step Hollow Cave, Tennessee, approximately 50 cm high—drawing by Terry Faulkner, based on photograph in Charles H. Faulkner, "A Study of Seven Southeastern Glyph Caves," *North American Archaeologist*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1988).

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

REGISTRATION

Hotel Mezzanine (W) and Lobby (Th, F)

Wednesday (November 8) 4:00 PM- 7:00 PM

Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM

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

BOOK EXHIBITS

Great Smoky Mountain Center

Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM

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

Saturday (November 11) 8:00 AM- Noon

SLIDE PREVIEW

Sequoyah 2

Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM

Friday (November 10) 8:00 AM- 4:30 PM

Saturday (November 11) 8:00 AM- Noon

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCE FORUM

Tenase

Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT

Hotel Lobby

Tennessee Digs: 60 Years of UTK Archaeology

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

6:00 PM - 7:30 PM

SEAC President's Suite

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9

Special Session: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC OCCANEECHI: CREATING AN ELECTRONIC SITE REPORT ON CD-ROM

8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Co-chairs: R.P.S. Davis, Jr., P.L. Livingood,
& V.P. Steponaitis:

Room: Sequoyah 1

1. General Session: MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY

Chair: L. Konigsberg

Room: Salon A & B

8:00 R. Alvey: THE DORSEY SITE: A MISSISSIPPIAN
FARMSTEAD IN THE OUTER NASHVILLE BASIN

8:20 N. Herrmann & R. Polhemus: RECENT INVESTIGA-
TIONS AT THE MCCROSKEY SITE , 40SV43,
SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

8:40 T. Lolley: LYON'S BLUFF, A MISSISSIPPIAN
AND PROTOHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN EAST
MISSISSIPPI

9:00 R. Astin: MOUND M: A STUDY OF CHRONOLOGY
AND FUNCTION AT MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA

9:20 L. Konigsberg & S. Frankenberg: APPLICATIONS OF
MONTE CARLO METHODS TO RADIOCARBON
DATING PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTHEAST

9:40 K. Little, H.O. Holstein, & C.E. Hill: THE CANE
CREEK COMPLEX: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN
MANIFESTATION OF THE UPPER COOSA RIVER
BASIN IN NORTHEAST ALABAMA

10:00 BREAK

10:20 M. Gallivan: INTERPRETING LATE WOODLAND
SITE STRUCTURE IN THE VIRGINIA PIEDMONT

10:40 R.L. Thunen: NORTHEAST FLORIDA AND THE
MISSISSIPPIAN INTERIOR

11:00 K.W. Johnson: CURRENT EXCAVATIONS AT
KOLOMOKI

- 11:20 J. Worth: UPLAND OCCUPATION AT THE RACON RIDGE SITE (9MG271): THREE YEARS OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT FERNBANK MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
- 11:40 J. Wallace: CALOOSAHATCHEE IIB: 1995 EXCAVATIONS AT THE PINELAND SITE
- 2. Symposium: NEW AND CONTINUING ROCK ART RESEARCH**
Chairs: J. Allan & C. Diaz-Granados
Room: Salon C
- 8:00 F. Coy: A ROCK ART PRIMER (PRIMER)
- 8:20 B. Henson: ROCK ART MOTIFS IN NORTH ALABAMA
- 8:40 J. Allan: SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX ICONOGRAPHY IN ALABAMA ROCK ART
- 9:00 N. Honerkamp: TENNESSEE PICTOGRAPHS
- 9:20 D.G. Moore & A.S. Ashcraft: NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK ART IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
- 9:40 T. Hudson: GEORGIA PETROGLYPHS
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 J. Hilliard: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND STYLISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE NARROWS, WESTERN ARKANSAS
- 10:40 C. Diaz-Granados & J.R. Duncan: FEMALE MOTIFS AND MYTH IN MISSOURI PETROGLYPHS
- 11:00 M. Wagner & M. McCorvie: AN OVERVIEW OF THE ROCK ART OF THE SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
- 11:20 J. Loubser: REPEATABILITY: A CENTRAL CONCEPT IN ROCK ART CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
- 11:40 C.H. Faulkner: DISCUSSANT
- 3. Symposium: THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE (1BA2) AND PENSACOLA CULTURE**
Chair: I. W. Brown
Room: Salon D & E
- 8:00 I.W. Brown: THE ALABAMA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY'S INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE
- 8:20 R.S. Fuller: OUT OF THE MOUNDVILLE SHADOW: THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF PENSACOLA CULTURE
- 8:40 C.B. Rodning: LATE PREHISTORIC WATER TRAVEL ON THE NORTHERN GULF COASTAL PLAIN
- 9:00 C.M. Scarry: THE USE OF PLANTS IN MOUND-RELATED ACTIVITIES AT BOTTLE CREEK AND MOUNDVILLE
- 9:20 I.R. Quitmyer: ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK (1BA2) MISSISSIPPIAN SITE, ALABAMA
- 9:40 H. Johnson: A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF POTTERY VESSEL SHAPES FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 P. Drooker: STILL SEARCHING FOR THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES: MATTING AND SPUN-YARN TEXTILES FROM BOTTLE CREEK
- 10:40 D.W. Morgan: A PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE OF THE MOUND B TERRACE, BOTTLE CREEK
- 11:00 D.E. Silvia: HISTORIC ABORIGINAL REUSE OF A MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND, MOUND L AT BOTTLE CREEK
- 11:20 D.S. Brose: DISCUSSANT
- 11:40 V.J. Knight: DISCUSSANT
- 4. General Session: ENVIRONMENT AND SUBSISTENCE**
Chair: G. Crites
Room: Bentley's
- 8:00 G.E. Wagner: THE PREHISTORIC SEQUENCE OF PLANT UTILIZATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA
- 8:20 G. Crites: WOODY VEGETATION AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR: A CONSIDERATION OF WOOD CHARCOAL ASSEMBLAGES
- 8:40 J. Fee & M. Thorton: RODENT GNAWING: ITS EFFECTS ON FAUNAL MATERIAL
- 9:00 C. Keck: NUTRITIONAL INFERENCE FROM FAUNAL REMAINS AT THE PARKIN SITE
- 9:20 S. Sherwood & P. Goldberg: MICROMORPHOLOGY AND GEOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.

9:40 A.C. Goodyear & J. Foss: THE BIG PINE TREE SITE: THE GEOARCHAEOLOGY OF AN EARLY HOLOCENE QUARRY SITE IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER COASTAL PLAIN

10:00 BREAK

10:20 T. Britt, P. Albertson, & J. Dunbar: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION NEAR OAK BEND LANDING, MISSISSIPPI: MOUNDS, MUD AND MOORE

10:40 J. Ray: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTH FORK RIVER VALLEY, SOUTHERN MISSOURI

11:00 K. Walker: CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN MIDDLE AND LATE WOODLAND PERIODS: EVIDENCE FROM FLORIDA'S GULF COAST

11:20 R. Patton: BURGESS ISLAND, FLORIDA: REPORT ON THE 1994 SURVEY AND EXPLORATIONS

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 9

**5. General Session:
MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT AND SOCIETY
Chair: J.M. Mitchem
Room: Salon A & B**

1:00 R. Herndon: ELITE USE OF ARCHITECTURE LOCATION AND SIZE IN THE LEGITIMATION OF POLITICO-RELIGIOUS POWER: A CASE STUDY OF THE MOUNDVILLE AND LUBBUB CREEK CHIEFDOMS

1:20 J. Blick: PRESTIGE AND WEALTH IN CHIEFDOM-LEVEL SOCIETIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MOUNDVILLE AND SAN AGUSTIN

1:40 R.L. Johnson: GENDER, POWER, PRIVATE, AND PUBLIC IN MIDDLE FORT ANCIENT: HOUSEHOLDS AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57)

2:00 L. Thomas: WOMEN IN MISSISSIPPIAN ICONOGRAPHY

2:20 J.M. Mitchem: VILLAGE LIFE IN PARKIN IN THE 1500s

2:40 BREAK

3:00 J. House: INVESTIGATING MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT VARIABILITY IN THE LOWER ST. FRANCIS BASIN, EASTERN ARKANSAS

3:20 T.R. Pauketat: THE LIMITS OF EARLY CAHOKIAN DOMINANCE AND THE HALLIDAY SITE

3:40 B. Southerlin: MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE ETOWAH VALLEY

4:00 J. Scarry & M. Scarry: FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD STORAGE IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN LOWER SOUTHEAST

4:20 K. Wesler: THE MEDIEVAL SOUTHEAST: MISSISSIPPIAN POINT AND EUROPEAN COUNTERPOINT

**6. General Session: MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES
Chair: K. Sassaman
Room: Salon C**

1:00 C. Claassen: A SURVEY OF BEADS FROM SOUTHEASTERN STATES

1:20 S. Rafferty: TUBULAR PIPES AS EVIDENCE OF REGIONAL BELIEF SYSTEMS

1:40 T. Gresham & T. W. Neumann: QUARTZ QUARRIES AND QUARRYING TOOLS

2:00 R. Stallings: LITTLE ROCKS VS. BIG ROCKS: THE EFFECT OF RAW MATERIAL SIZE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES

2:20 B. Purrington, K. Graf & T. Moeglin: TEMPORALLY SENSITIVE NONSTYLISTIC LITHIC ATTRIBUTES AT MAX PATCH MOUNTAIN IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

2:40 BREAK

3:00 D. McElrath: AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF CHERT TYPE CLASSIFICATION

3:20 J. Franklin: A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF KNAPPED STONE ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM A MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE

3:40 J. Ford: TRUE GRIT

4:00 R. Hughs & T. Emerson: PRELIMINARY SOURCING OF CAHOKIA MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN FLINT CLAY FIGURINES

4:20 K. E. Sassaman & V. Rudolphi: HANDEDNESS OF STALLINGS POTTERS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

- 4:40 R. Saunders & J. B. Stoltman: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLICATED STAMPED POTTERY IN LOUISIANA
- 7. Symposium: NEW DIRECTIONS IN CHEROKEE ARCHAEOLOGY**
Co-Chairs: B.H. Riggs & D.G. Moore
Room: Salon D & E
- 1:00 A.F. Rogers & J. L. Brown: SPIKEBUCK TOWN: AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CHEROKEE VILLAGE
- 1:20 J. Cable: THE EARLY HISTORIC CHEROKEE SETTLEMENTS OF THE BRASSTOWN VALLEY SITES, YOUNG-HARRIS GEORGIA
- 1:40 L. Greene: CULTURE CHANGE IN THE HISTORIC CHEROKEE OUT TOWNS
- 2:00 P. Webb: HICKORY LOG: INVESTIGATIONS AT A CHEROKEE HOMESTEAD IN NORTH GEORGIA
- 2:20 D.W. Wood & K. G. Wood: VARIATIONS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY CHEROKEE INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN NORTH GEORGIA
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 B.H. Riggs: HISTORIC CHEROKEE OCCUPATION OF THE HIWASSEE RESERVOIR AREA, CHEROKEE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
- 3:20 D. Jurney: THE WESTERN CHEROKEE MIGRATIONS TO TEXAS, 1820-1839
- 3:40 R. Townsend: A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF CHEROKEE ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA
- 4:00 T. Belt: INCONSISTENCIES OF THE PARALLEL: A NATIVE AMERICAN PERSPECTUS ON CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE
- 4:20 C. McCoy: DISCUSSANT
- 4:40 G.F. Schroedl: DISCUSSANT
- 8. General Session: REGIONAL STUDIES**
Chair: S. Schroeder
Room: Bentley's
- 1:00 C. Payne: CLASSIFYING MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTERS
- 1:20 J.C. Gilliam: PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY OF ARKANSAS

- 1:40 S. Schroeder: ANCIENT LANDSCAPES AND SOCIOPOLITICAL CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM, ILLINOIS
- 2:00 R. Walling, S. Chapman, & C. A. Buchner: INTENSIVE SURVEY WITHIN THE BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER WATERSHED: YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI
- 2:20 N.A. Ross-Stallings: OF HEADLESS BODIES AND DISMEMBERED HEADS: DECAPITATION AND TROPHY SKULLS IN PREHISTORIC NORTH MISSISSIPPI
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 E. Jackson, M. Reams, & R. Reams: CULTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRENDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COASTAL PLAIN: A SYNTHESIS OF RECENT RESEARCH
- 3:20 K. Stephenson & A. King: MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE INTERIOR GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN
- 3:40 K. Ashley: GRAPPLING WITH CORD MARKED POTTERY SITES IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9

Primitive Pottery Firing Demonstration (R. Bowman)

Ceramics Graduate Studio

1841 Melrose Ave., UTK Campus

5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Co-sponsored by J. Darrow & UTK, Art Department

Great Spirits of SEAC Reception

6:00 PM - 7:30 PM

East Tennessee Historical Society,
 Lucille Thompson Auditorium

Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology

Reception, Salons D & E

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

Cash Bar

Eastern States Rock Art Association

Informal Meeting and Reception

Bentley's

5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10

- 9. Symposium:
ARCHAEOFAUNAS OF THE SOUTHEAST
Chair: W. E. Klippel
Room: Salon A & B**
- 8:00 J. Lev-Tov & A. L. Young: DIET AND RISK AT LOCUST GROVE PLANTATION
- 8:20 L. Snyder: HOW TO FEED AN ARMY: A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONING UNION ARMY TROOPS DURING THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, 1863-1864
- 8:40 E.J. Reitz: VERTEBRATE USE AND CULTURAL CHANGE AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS
- 9:00 M. Zeder: COMPARISON OF ANIMALS FROM TWO MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI
- 9:20 J.E. Byrd: THE ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF SPECIES DIVERSITY IN EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE GULF COAST
- 9:40 D. F. Morey: ON VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS, UNITS OF QUANTIFICATION, AND RELATIVE DIETARY CONTRIBUTION: EXPLORING AN UNCONVENTIONAL ANALYTICAL APPROACH AT THE WIDOW'S CREEK SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 B. Styles: ARCHAIC FAUNAL PROCUREMENT: PATTERNING AND TRENDS IN PALEO-ECOLOGICAL AND SUBSISTENCE DATA FROM MODOC ROCK SHELTER
- 10:40 R.B. Walker: A COMPARISON OF THE LATE PALEOINDIAN, EARLY ARCHAIC AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC FAUNAL REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE (1LU496), ALABAMA
- 11:00 T.R. Whyte: PALEOINDIAN THROUGH LATE ARCHAIC VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE CACTUS HILL SITE (44SX202), INNER COASTAL PLAIN, VIRGINIA
- 11:20 W.E. Klippel & J. E. Byrd: ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN THE MIDSOUTH: THE MICROFAUNA FROM CHEEK BEND, MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

- 10. Symposium: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST TENNESSEE
Chair: C.H. Faulkner
Room: Salon C**
- 8:00 D. Owens, Jr: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE
- 8:20 A. Longmire: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT SITE 40RH156: A 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
- 8:40 M.D. Groover: NINETEENTH CENTURY MATERIAL CULTURE AND CLASS STRUCTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE
- 9:00 T. Ahlman: EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEADS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY OF EAST TENNESSEE
- 9:20 H.S. McKelway: MASTER AND SLAVE CERAMICS AT MABRY PLANTATION
- 9:40 Amy Lynne Young: SLAVE SUBSISTENCE AT THE UPLAND SOUTH MABRY SITE, EAST TENNESSEE
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Amy Lambeck Young: FROM FRONTIER OUTPOST TO APPALACHIAN COMMERCIAL CENTER: KNOXVILLE'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD
- 10:40 S. Andrews: URBAN SLAVERY IN THE UPLAND SOUTH
- 11:00 C. Bentz: ARCHAEOLOGY ON MAIN STREET IN DOWNTOWN KNOXVILLE
- 11:20 J. Prescott, T. Ahlman, N. Herrmann, M. Groover, & D. Owens Jr: THE GOLF RANGE SITE: MATERIAL CULTURE AND HISTORY OF AN URBAN COMMUNITY IN KNOXVILLE
- 11:40 S. Meyers & D. Meyers: THE HARMON POTTERY SITE, A BLENDING OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
- 12:00 L. McKee: DISCUSSANT
- 12:20 S.D. Smith: DISCUSSANT

- 11. Symposium: LITHIC ANALYSIS AND BEHAVIORAL IMPLICATIONS**
Chair: P. Carr
Room: Salon D & E
- 8:00 N. Goldman-Finn: HUNTER-GATHERER TECHNOLOGY AND WORK ORGANIZATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING LATE PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC ASSEMBLAGES AND SITES
- 8:20 A. Bradbury & P. Carr: FLINT KNAPPING EXPERIMENTS AND FLAKE ANALYSIS: MAKING RELIABLE INFERENCES
- 8:40 R. Daniel: THE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES OF EARLY ARCHAIC END SCRAPER TYPES FROM THE HARDAWAY SITE
- 9:00 P. Carr: TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS DURING THE EARLY ARCHAIC OF EAST TENNESSEE
- 9:20 J.K. Johnson: STONE TOOL PRODUCTION AT WATSON BRAKE, AN ARCHAIC MOUND SITE IN LOUISIANA
- 9:40 W. Dancy & P. Pacheco: AN HYPOTHESIS TESTING APPROACH TO THE HOPEWELLIAN BLADELET INDUSTRY IN OHIO
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 T. Kidder & P. Jones: SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF LITHIC TOOL PRODUCTION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
- 10:40 K. Pyle: GETTING TO THE POINT: THE DART-ARROW TRANSITION IN PLUM BAYOU CULTURE
- 11:00 J. Burks & C. Reustle: CULTIVATION AND EXPOSURE OF A NEW LITHIC RAW MATERIAL SOURCE
- 11:20 D. Anderson: PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN LOUISIANA
- 11:40 K. Sassaman: DISCUSSANT
- 12. Symposium: PAPERS IN HONOR OF L.B. JONES**
Chair: M. T. Smith
Room: Bentley's
- 8:00 S. Williams: L. B. JONES AND THE LMS: A LONG TERM FRIEND
- 8:20 S. Brookes: LITHICS: THE REST OF THE STORY

- 8:40 J. P. Brain: MISSISSIPPIAN MISSISSIPPI: THE VIEW FROM WINTERVILLE AND LAKE GEORGE
- 9:00 V.J. Knight: A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF MOUNDVILLE ENGRAVED "CULT" DESIGNS FROM POTSDERDS
- 9:20 L. Tesar: THE HUMBER-MCWILLIAMS SITE PROJECT: IN SEARCH OF DESOTO
- 9:40 P. Galloway: CULTURAL HISTORY OF REAL PEOPLE: NEW RISKS AND CHALLENGES
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 M. Smith: L. B. JONES: THE BEAD CONNECTION
- 10:40 I.W. Brown: FORT ST. PIERRE IN RETROSPECT, AN EARLY 18TH CENTURY POST IN MISSISSIPPI
- 11:00 D.F. Morse: DISCUSSANT
- 11:20 V. Steponaitis: DISCUSSANT

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 10

- 13. General Session: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY**
Chair: K. Smith
Room: Salon A & B
- 1:00 M. Beck: SEARCHING FOR ETHNICITY: PROBLEMS WITH ETHNIC EXPRESSION AND THE MATERIAL RECORD
- 1:20 F.T. Schnell & D.J. Wells: BENEFITS OF NAGPRA: ANALYSIS OF BURIALS FROM THE ABERCROMBIE SITE
- 1:40 M.F. Smith, Jr: FROM OILED PAPER TO GLASS: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT SYSTEMS
- 2:00 N. McIlvanna: LEWIS, KNEBERG, AND NATIVE AMERICANS, 1934-42
- 2:20 M. Vacca: ARCHLINK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONNECTION FOR TEACHERS
- 2:40 K.E. Smith: MISSISSIPPIAN MEMORIALS: THE CASTILIAN SPRINGS MORTUARY MOUND
- 3:00 J.E. Kelly: THE HISTORIC CONTEXT OF MOREHEAD'S INVESTIGATIONS AT CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

3:20 K. Keller & J.E. Kelly: THE POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTIONS FROM THE 1921 MOOREHEAD EXCAVATIONS AT CAHOKIA

14. General Session: CONTACT AND COLONIAL PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY

Chair: D.C. Weinand

Room: Salon C

1:00 D.C. Weinand: FAUNAL EVIDENCE FOR CREOLIZATION ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA

1:20 M.L. Hargrave: SIXTEENTH-EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY A.D. OCCUPATIONS AT YUCHI TOWN, RUSSELL COUNTY, ALABAMA

1:40 A.D. Meyers: HISTORIC CREEK HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION: AN EXAMINATION OF ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE PLOWZONE

2:00 D.A. Loren: THE RESTRUCTURING OF COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN 18TH CENTURY LOUISIANA

2:20 T. Stetar & S. Andrews: LIFE ON THE KENTUCKY FRONTIER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

15. General Session: CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY

Chair: C. Boyd

Room: Salon D & E

1:00 W. Reid: PREHISTORIC UTILIZATION OF SINK-HOLES: EVIDENCE FROM THE CUMBERLAND GAP AREA OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

1:20 C. Boyd, C. Trimble & D. Hubbard: MORTUARY CAVES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA: CONTEXT AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY

1:40 J. Simek, S. Frankenberg, C.H. Faulkner, W. Klippel, S. Sherwood, & T. Ahlman: MARBLE BLUFF CAVE: A NEW MISSISSIPPIAN MUD GLYPH SITE FROM EAST TENNESSEE

2:00 L. Lane: PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE 1995 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WOLFE SHELTER AND CRAWLEY FARMSTEAD

2:20 K.C. Carstens: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA OF KENTUCKY

2:40 K.C. Carstens, A. Haneline, & P. DiBlasi: UNIQUE PREHISTORIC CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE S-BEND AREA OF MAMMOTH CAVE KENTUCKY

3:00 G. Crothers, R. Ward, C. Swedlund, K. Robinson-Mickelson, & A. Mickelson: SYSTEMATIC, INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY: DISCERNING PATTERNS OF PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY NOTWITHSTANDING 200 YEARS OF HISTORIC USE

16. Symposium: ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA: A STUDY OF EARTHWORKS

Chair: B. C. Keel

Room: Bentley's

1:00 B.C. Keel: THE DELTA INITIATIVE

1:20 M. Wild: MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE AND THE DELTA INITIATIVE

1:40 J. Gibson: EARTHWORKS IN THE QUACHITA VALLEY

2:00 V. Canounts: INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON THE WORLDWIDE WEB

2:20 G. Prentice: THE DELTA INITIATIVE EARTHWORK STUDY: A STATUS REPORT

2:40 DISCUSSION

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10

SEAC Annual Business Meeting

Cherokee Ballroom

4:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Keynote Speaker:

Dr. George Stuart (Vice-President, Senior Assistant Editor, and Chair of the Research and Exploration Committee, National Geographic Society)

Title: DISCOVERING THE MAYA

Cherokee Ballroom

7:00 PM - 8:30 PM

Cash Bar

Mezzanine

8:30 PM - 10:00 PM

SEAC Dance

Musical Guests: Soul Sanction

Cherokee Ballroom

9:30 PM - 1:00 AM

Tellico Archaeological Project Reunion

Bentley's

9:00 PM - 11:00 PM

Cash Bar

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11

Teacher's Workshop

Co-sponsored by SEAC & TVA

Sequoyah 3

8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

17. General Session: POST COLONIAL PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY

Chair: B. Duggan

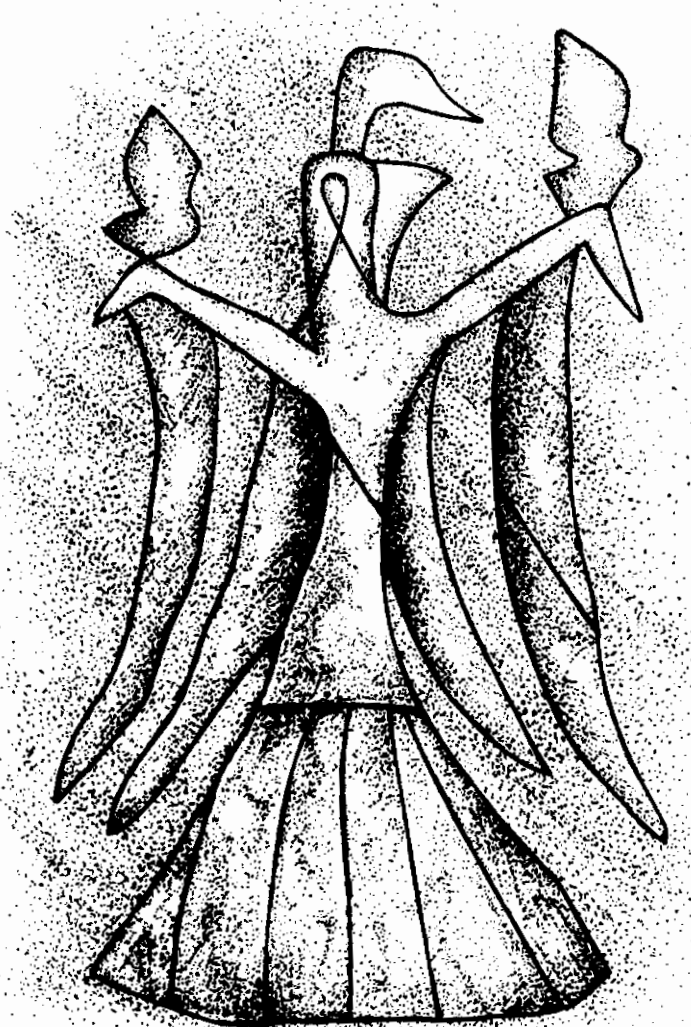
Room: Salon A & B

- 8:00 C.L. Cox: URBAN MEAT DIET IN EARLY KNOXVILLE—FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM BLOUNT MANSION (40KN52)
- 8:20 E. Davoli: ETHNIC MEDICINAL CHOICES AT TWO RURAL SOUTH LOUISIANA SAWMILL COMMUNITIES
- 8:40 B. Duggan: EXPLORING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE 19TH CENTURY RELIGIOUS CAMP MEETING PHENOMENON
- 9:00 C. Ewen: HISTORIC HOMESTEADS: TO DIG OR NOT TO DIG
- 9:20 P.H. Garrow & T. Britt: EXCAVATION AND ANALYSIS OF A LATE 19TH CENTURY PRIVY IN THE KNOXVILLE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
- 9:40 M. Inkrot & M. Cabak: FARMSTEAD ARCHAEOLOGY ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S AIKEN PLATEAU
- 10:00 K. Tucker & K. Carstens: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A FEDERAL CIVIL WAR GUN EMPLACEMENT SITE, 15LV207
- #### 18. Symposium: COOSA: VARIATION IN POPULATION TRENDS AND TRADITIONS
- Co-Chairs: D. Humpf & L. P. Sullivan
Room: Salon C
- 8:00 C. Hudson: THE PARAMOUNT CHIEFDOM OF COOSA
- 8:20 R. Beck, Jr: FROM JOARA TO CHIAHA: SPANISH EXPLORATION OF THE APPALACHIAN SUMMIT AREA, 1540-1568
- 8:40 P. Hoffman: DID COOSA DECLINE BETWEEN 1540 AND 1560
- 9:00 W. Baden: THE IMPACT OF FLUCTUATING AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL ON COOSA'S

SOCIOPOLITICAL AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

- 9:20 L. Sullivan: VARIATION IN THE TENNESSEE PORTION OF THE COOSA PROVINCE
- 9:40 R. Polhemus: SPATIAL PATTERNING IN SELECTED STRUCTURES IN THE COOSA CHIEFDOM
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 N. Honerkamp & R. B. Council: WHITHER COOSA IN CHATTANOOGA
- 10:40 D. Humpf: HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHY IN THE COOSA CORE: THE LITTLE EGYPT, ETOWAH, AND KING SITES
- 11:00 A. King: DESOTO'S ITABA: REOCCUPATION OF AN ANCIENT CHIEFLY CAPITAL
- 11:20 D. Hally: BARNETT PHASE MORTUARY PATTERNS
- 11:40 M. Smith: DISCUSSANT
- 12:00 J. Hatch: DISCUSSANT
- #### 19. General Session: ARCHAIC AND WOODLAND PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY
- Chair: H.B. Matternes
Room: Salon D & E
- 8:00 R.P. Connolly, L.E. Sieg, A.J. Lazazzera, & T.S. Sunderhous: CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE FORT ANCIENT HILLTOP ENCLOSURE
- 8:20 A. Lazazzera: HOPEWELL MOUNDS AND THE MIDEWIWIN: A MODEL FOR PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND POLITY
- 8:40 J. Matternes, H. B. Matternes, & R. Alvey: A HILLTOP FOR THE DEAD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DRENNON SITE (40DV447)
- 9:00 H.B. Matternes & J. Wilson: RESPONSES TO LIFE AND DEATH: BIO-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS FROM SKELETAL DATA RECOVERED AT 40DV447, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
- 9:20 M.W. Ruddell: ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE DRENNON SITE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, MIDDLE TENNESSEE
- 9:40 B.A. Smith & D.F. Smith: LOOPER'S BEND: AN ARCHAIC MICROENVIRONMENT IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 D. Reid: CACHING BEHAVIOR IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA DURING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD
- 10:40 B. Idol: PIT COOKING AND SOCIAL CONTEXT IN THE UPPER YADKIN RIVER VALLEY
- 11:00 P. D. Jackson: AN EXAMINATION OF LATE WOODLAND FEATURES...THEY'RE THE PITS
- 11:20 R.J. Widmer: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE KEY MARCO SITE, 8CR48, COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA



SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 11

Special Event

in conjunction with the F. H. McClung Museum exhibit:
**"WITH PRIDE THEY MADE THESE:
 TRIBAL STYLES IN PLAINS INDIAN ART"**

**Symposium: EXPRESSIONS OF ETHNICITY:
 EVOLUTIONARY AND HISTORICAL PERSPEC-
 TIVES ON PLAINS INDIAN ART**

**Co-chairs: M.H. Logan (Tennessee) and
 D. A. Schmittou (Tennessee)**

**Sponsors: Haines-Morris Fund, College of Arts and
 Science, F. H. McClung Museum, & Department of
 Anthropology, UTK**

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

**Frank H. McClung Museum, 1327 Circle Park Dr.,
 UTK, Campus**

**NOTE: Abstracts of papers will be available at the
 symposium.**

- 1:00 M.H. Logan (Tennessee) & D. A. Schmittou (Tennessee):
 INTRODUCTION
- 1:10 R. Boyd (UCLA): THE EVOLUTION OF ETHNICITY
- 1:30 R.C. Dunnell (Washington): STYLE: CONCEPTS AND
 PRACTICE
- 1:50 J.S. Hays (Museum of the Great Plains): TWELVE
 DECADES OF TRIBAL STYLES IN WESTERN
 OKLAHOMA
- 2:10 M.H. Logan (Tennessee) & D.A. Schmittou (Tennessee):
 THE CROW PROBLEM: A TEST OF THE BOYD
 AND RICHERSON HYPOTHESIS
- 2:30 BREAK
- 2:50 M.C. Bol (Carnegie Museum): MADE OF BUFFALO
 AND HEREFORD: THE ART OF LAKOTA AND
 ARAPAHO WOMEN
- 3:10 S. Byers (Oklahoma Historical Society): MATERIAL
 EXPRESSIONS OF ETHNICITY AMONG THE
 ARAPAHO
- 3:30 R. McCoy (Emporia State): THE PAINTED TEXT:
 PLAINS INDIAN WARRIOR ART AS CULTURAL
 MARKER
- 3:50 DISCUSSION: with the assistance of D. Penney (Detroit
 Institute of Art) & J. Martin, (Knoxville Public Schools)
- 4:15 M.H. Logan (Tennessee) and D. A. Schmittou (Tennes-
 see): GUIDED TOUR OF THE EXHIBIT: "WITH
 PRIDE THEY MADE THESE: TRIBAL STYLES IN
 PLAINS INDIAN ART"

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

NEW AND CONTINUING ROCK ART RESEARCH

Organizers: Jean Allan (U.S.D.A. Forest Service) and Carol Diaz-Granados (Washington University, St. Louis)

Discussant: Charles H. Faulkner (University of Tennessee)

Methodology in rock art recording and conservation, regional overviews, specific site descriptions, and directions of past and future research are presented for the Southeast and neighboring areas.

THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE (1BA2) AND PENSACOLA CULTURE

Organizer: Ian W. Brown (Alabama Museum of Natural History)

Discussants: David S. Brose (Royal Ontario Museum) and Vernon J. Knight (University of Alabama)

The Bottle Creek site (1BA2) is a large multi-mound center located in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta of south Alabama. At some time between the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. This site became the nucleus of Pensacola culture along coastal Alabama and points west, a position it maintained until the early 16th century. Since 1991 the Gulf Coast Survey of the Alabama Museum of Natural History has conducted three field seasons at this site. Test units, trenches, and blocks have been excavated in and around five mounds at the site, producing important information on mound construction, mound function, culture chronology, subsistence, pottery functions, textiles, the use of water systems, and relations between Pensacola and the Moundville culture.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN CHEROKEE ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers: Brett H. Riggs (University of Tennessee) and David G. Moore (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

Discussants: Cathy McCoy (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians) and Gerald F. Schroedl (University of Tennessee)

This symposium presents the results of recent investigations of historic era Cherokee contexts in North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Oklahoma. These contexts include colonial period village sites, post-Revolutionary War era farmsteads, and post-Removal period occupations in the western Indian territories. This research has yielded significant new information regarding cultural chronology, regional variation in material culture, settlement and subsistence patterns, acculturation, and resistance to Anglo-American domination. These studies complement previous work, which focused on large contact era or colonial period village sites, and thus provide a basis for broader interpretation of Cherokee cultural evolution.

ARCHAEOFAUNAS OF THE SOUTHEAST

Organizer: Walter Klippel (University of Tennessee)

Faunal remains from archaeological contexts have contributed greatly to our understanding of the subsistence, and sometimes even the paleoecology, of past inhabitants in the Southeast. Risk management, external provisioning, cultural continuity, culture change, duration and season of site occupation, ordinal ranking of bulk dietary contribution, species diversity, and environmental change are among the topics that will be addressed in this session on zooarchaeology in the Southeast.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST TENNESSEE

Organizer: Charles H. Faulkner (University of Tennessee)

Discussants: Larry McKee (The Hermitage) and Samuel D. Smith (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

East Tennessee possesses a diverse range of historic archaeological resources. The essays in this symposium, presented by students and graduates of the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, provide an overview of current research in the region. The first half of the session focuses upon the archaeology of rural contexts. Urban archaeology is discussed in the second part of the symposium.

LITHIC ANALYSIS AND BEHAVIORAL IMPLICATIONS

Organizer: Phillip Carr (University of Southern Mississippi)

Discussant: Ken Sassaman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology)

In a recent examination of lithic analysis in the Southeast, Johnson suggests that there is a strong commitment to explanation as the primary goal of current lithic studies. In this symposium, papers focus on deriving behavioral implications and explanations using a variety of analytical approaches. Lithic data from a number

of temporal periods and regions of the Southeast are presented. These papers demonstrate the methods and approaches currently in use in the Southeast and suggest future directions for lithic analysis in the region.

PAPERS IN HONOR OF L.B. JONES

Organizers: Marvin T. Smith (Valdosta State University) and Sam Brookes (U.S.D.A. Forest Service)

Discussants: Dan F. Morse (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) and Vincas Steponaitis (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

L.B. Jones was a major figure in southeastern archaeology. Although he rarely did fieldwork, he had a tremendous impact on research in the Southeast. He assisted a large number of archaeologists in their research, sponsored symposia about a diverse range of archaeological topics, sponsored publication of a number of important volumes, and amassed important study collections of archaeological materials. The papers in this symposium, all by people aided in one way or another by L.B.'s generosity, reflect the diversity of his interests.

ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA: A STUDY OF EARTHWORKS

Organizer: Bennie C. Keel (NPS, Southeast Archeological Center)

The Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, is conducting a comprehensive study of earthworks in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and western Tennessee. This symposium will describe the statutory requirement, the development of the study, problems encountered, information dissemination, and the current status of the project. Comments, opinions, and suggestions will be sought from the audience.

COOSA: VARIATION IN POPULATION TRENDS AND TRADITIONS

Organizers: Dorothy Humpf (Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation) and Lynne P. Sullivan (New York State Museum)

Discussants: Marvin T. Smith (Valdosta State University) and James W. Hatch (Pennsylvania State University)

A decade has passed since Charles Hudson and colleagues published their reconstruction of the 16th century paramount chiefdom of Coosa. Since 1985, the proposed paramount chiefdom as a whole and its various sub-areas have received considerable archaeological attention but variation in population distributions, health and demography, and mortuary patterning within Coosa remain relatively unexplored. Papers in this symposium discuss data from four of the five archaeological phases (Dallas, Mouse Creek, Barnett, and Brewster) argued to be organized into the chiefdom. Recognizing differences and similarities in population trends and traditions should contribute to a better understanding of how these phases were affiliated.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Ahlman, Todd (*see Prescott, Janel*)

Ahlman, Todd (*see Simek, Jan*)

Ahlman, Todd (*University of Tennessee*)

EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEADS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY OF EAST TENNESSEE. Before its impoundment in the 1940s, the Watts Bar Reservoir was home to numerous farmsteads. These farmsteads fall within what has been called the Upland South. The Upland South farmstead has been characterized by a reliance on traditional agricultural methods and building arrangement. The early 20th century farmsteads in this area represent farmsteads that were in a state of transition from traditional to modern. This paper addresses aspects of traditional and modern farmsteads and the transitional Upland South farmstead.

Albertson, Paul (*see Britt, Tad*)

Allan, Jean (*U.S.D.A. Forest Service*)

SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX ICONOGRAPHY IN ALABAMA ROCK ART. In 1945, Waring and Holder proposed the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC) as a set of iconographic elements reflecting belief systems in the late prehistoric Southeast. Though, recognized as a gloss, the SECC is employed half a century after its inception in this paper. SECC motifs depicted in Alabama rock art are compared to those on other media such as ceramics, shell, and copper.

Alvey, Richard L. (*see Matternes, Jennifer*)

Alvey, Richard L. (*University of Tennessee*)

THE DORSEY SITE, A MISSISSIPPIAN FARMSTEAD IN THE OUTER NASHVILLE BASIN. In the fall of 1994 the Dorsey site (40DV446) was excavated by archaeologists from the Transportation Center of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville. The site proved to be a Mississippian farmstead containing two domestic structures, a possible storage structure, and associated features. Based on excavated ceramics the site probably dates to the Dowd phase (A.D.1000-1250). A buried A soil horizon was present below a shallow plowzone. This soil horizon contained the bulk of the cultural material and features. This is one of the most complete Mississippian small sites to have been excavated in the Nashville area.

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

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN LOUISIANA. Twenty years of fieldwork at Fort Polk in western Louisiana have yielded locational and assemblage data from almost 3000 sites and isolated finds. Many of these locations are lithic scatters, a class of sites traditionally considered unimportant and uninformative. These sites, in combination with the total assemblage database, however, are proving to be of appreciable value in resolving the local cultural sequence and changes in population density and land use over time, as well as in devising methods for locating and protecting historic properties. GIS technology has proven a particularly effective means of exploring large-scale datasets on Fort Polk.

Andrews, Susan (*see Stetar, Thomas*)

Andrews, Susan (*Wilbur Smith Associates*)

URBAN SLAVERY IN THE UPLAND SOUTH. Recent research has shown that the slave system in the South was not uniform across regions or time. Not only was the slave system regionally distinct, but there were variants of the system where lines were blurred. Urban domestic slavery was perhaps the most conspicuous of these variants. Did the urban environment have an ameliorating effect upon slavery? What are the material correlates of this effect? An urban slave artifact assemblage from Knoxville is compared to material from a free Black urban household and a rural slave household from the Upland South. This preliminary analysis may help address some of these issues.

Ashcraft, A. Scott (see Moore, David G.)

Ashley, Keith (*Environmental Services*)

GRAPPLING WITH CORD MARKED POTTERY SITES IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA. Cord marked pottery bearing sites are widespread along the mainland coast and on marsh and barrier islands of extreme north-eastern Florida. These late prehistoric sites are most frequently interpreted as a regional variant of the Savannah archaeological culture. This paper examines the distribution and temporal range of cord marked pottery sites in northeast Florida and discusses specific regional settlement and subsistence data.

Astin, Robyn (*University of Alabama*)

MOUND M: A STUDY OF CHRONOLOGY AND FUNCTION AT MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA. This paper, based on recent examination of collections from Mound M, considers aspects of chronology and function at Moundville, Alabama. The ceramic analysis provides evidence for an early construction, use, and abandonment of Mound M, all prior to the Moundville III phase. These results are consistent with the construction chronology of most of the mounds on the southern edge of the plaza. The functional aspect of Mound M is examined through a comparative analysis of artifacts from Mound Q and Mound G.

Baden, William W. (*Indiana/Purdue University, Ft. Wayne*)

THE IMPACT OF FLUCTUATING AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL ON COOSA'S SOCIOPOLITICAL AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS. It can be shown that Mississippian agricultural systems were limited by a finite number of behavioral and technological choices. These limitations can be used to define the boundary conditions for an unstable economic system capable of existing precariously far from equilibrium as soil and nutrient resources become depleted. Using this basic stability model, the "chiefdom of Coosa" is here redefined as the endpoint of a series of responses (phases?) to fluctuating agricultural and climatic potentials. The implications of the "modeled Coosa" are then contrasted against the "archaeological/historical Coosa" with specific emphasis on uncovering probable sociopolitical and settlement solutions.

Beck, Monica (*University of South Carolina*)

SEARCHING FOR ETHNICITY: PROBLEMS WITH ETHNIC EXPRESSION AND THE MATERIAL RECORD. As participants in culture, ethnicity is a concept that we know or sense exists. Questions surrounding the concept of ethnicity are: what is ethnicity?, how is it defined?, how is it expressed?, and most importantly for archaeologist, what does it look like? Historically, motivation for the use of the term and the search for ethnicity has been politically based. Political environments have influenced the focus of research on particular ethnic groups. This has been a difficult endeavor due to the inherent fluidity of ethnicity and the changing material reflections of such a dynamic concept. This paper reviews the variety of definitions of ethnicity, political reasons to determine ethnicity, and discusses the problematic implications of ethnic expression for archaeology.

Beck Jr., Robin A. (*University of Alabama*)

FROM JOARA TO CHIAHA: SPANISH EXPLORATION OF THE APPALACHIAN SUMMIT AREA, 1540-1568. Recent archaeological discoveries at the Berry site in Burke county, North Carolina strongly suggest that the 16th century aboriginal town of Joara, visited by both the Hernando De Soto and Juan Pardo expeditions, was located on the upper Catawba River in present western North Carolina. This paper studies the Soto and Pardo routes from Joara to Chiaha by examining the known distribution of late prehistoric and protohistoric archaeological sites in the Appalachian Summit area west of the Berry site. Significantly, this study indicates that the Soto and Pardo expeditions likely crossed the Appalachian summit by different routes.

Belt, Thomas N. (*Cherokee, North Carolina*)

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE PARALLEL: A NATIVE AMERICAN PROSPECTUS ON CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Bentz, Charles (*University of Tennessee*)

ARCHAEOLOGY ON MAIN STREET IN DOWNTOWN KNOXVILLE. The Sovran Bank site (40KN128) and the Whittle site (40KN139) are located on Main Street in downtown Knoxville. During the 19th century a two and a half story Intaliate-style mansion and associated outbuildings occupied a large lot on the Sovran bank

site while a number of smaller dwellings and businesses occupied smaller lots on the Whittle site. Archaeologists from the University of Tennessee monitored earth removal during construction projects at these sites and investigated cisterns, privies, foundations, and other features.

Blick, Jeffrey P. (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

PRESTIGE AND WEALTH IN CHIEFDOM-LEVEL SOCIETIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MOUNDVILLE AND SAN AGUSTÍN. The smaller satellite polities, Lubbub Creek and Cerro Guacas, of the respective Moundville, Alabama and San Agustín, Colombia chiefdoms are examined regarding archaeological indicators of wealth and prestige differences. The similarities between these two cases suggest not coincidence, but more basic underlying economic principles at work in these relatively simple sedentary agricultural societies. The evidence suggests that, rather than being characterized by differences in wealth, these emerging hierarchical societies were marked by differential prestige based on ideology.

Boyd, Cliff (*Radford University*), **Carmen Trimble** (*University of Virginia*) and **David Hubbard** (*Virginia Cave Board*)

MORTUARY CAVES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA: CONTEXT AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY. Over 30 probable Late Woodland (ca. A.D.900-1600) burial caves have been identified in several counties in southwest Virginia. Limited collections of human remains from several of these caves have recently been analyzed in terms of age, sex, pathologies, and postmortem or postdepositional alteration. Bones from some sites have also been analyzed in terms of their stable carbon and nitrogen isotope content. The context of these cave sites and the skeletal biology of their human interments are discussed and compared to the Lake Hole Cave site in upper East Tennessee.

Bradbury, Andrew (*Cultural Resource Analysts*) and **Philip Carr** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

FLINTKNAPPING EXPERIMENTS AND FLAKE ANALYSIS: MAKING RELIABLE INFERENCES. The importance of flake debris analysis for providing insights into the organization of prehistoric technologies is well demonstrated. However, methods of flake analysis do not always provide reliable inferences. Metric attributes, though not often recorded due to time constraints, can aid in determining the reduction methods represented in an assemblage. Here, a relatively quick and reliable method for recording certain flake metric attributes is presented. The application of this method to an experimentally reproduced assemblage demonstrates its usefulness to classifying flakes and providing sound inferences. The application of this method to archaeological assemblages is discussed and future directions are explored.

Brain, Jeffrey P. (*Peabody-Essex Museum*)

MISSISSIPPIAN MISSISSIPPI: THE VIEW FROM WINTERVILLE AND LAKE GEORGE. Excavations at Winterville and Lake George provided the foundation for much of what is known about Middle Mississippian cultures in the Mississippi delta. This paper reviews the development of complex societies in the region.

Britt, Tad (*see Garrow, Patrick H.*)

Britt, Tad (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Vicksburg*), **Joseph Dunbar** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station*) and **Paul Albertson** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterways Experiment Station*)
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION NEAR OAK BEND LANDING, MISSISSIPPI: MOUNDS, MUD AND MOORE. In 1911, C. B. Moore documented an Indian mound (22WR611) along the Mississippi River at Oak Bend Landing, Mississippi. An archaeological survey conducted prior to construction of a proposed revetment failed to relocate this site at its reported coordinates. However, a site (22WR647) consisting of prehistoric artifacts surrounding a mound-like feature was discovered further downstream. Geoarchaeological investigations proved that this site was not the site originally reported by Moore and that site 22WR611 had been destroyed by river activity. Furthermore, geomorphic investigations indicate that the mound-like feature is composed of dredge disposal related to the 1933 cutoff at Diamond Point. Geoarchaeological investigations revealed that site 22WR647 represents a prehistoric camp that has since been buried, eroded, and ultimately disturbed by land-use activities.

Brookes, Samuel (*U.S.D.A., Forest Service*)

LITHICS: THE REST OF THE STORY. L. B. Jones, while being best known for his knowledge of ceramic typology, also had a strong interest in lithics. Towards this end L.B. worked with amateurs and professionals

in collecting lithic specimens, and attempting to integrate lithics and ceramics as a portion of one cultural assemblage rather than two separate artifact classes. This paper will discuss some of the artifacts at Cottonlandia Museum, collected by L.B.

Brown, Ian (*Alabama Museum of Natural History*)

FORT ST. PIERRE IN RETROSPECT, AN EARLY 18TH CENTURY POST IN MISSISSIPPI. Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729) was part of a concession known as the Yazoo Post. Located north of Vicksburg, Mississippi, it was the scene of important French-Indian interaction at a very dynamic time in the history of Louisiana. Intensive excavations were undertaken at Fort St. Pierre (22WR514) by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Lower Mississippi Survey of Harvard University's Peabody Museum between 1974 and 1977. This paper summarizes the highlights of these investigations. As Fort St. Pierre is currently being considered for National Historic Landmark status, this is an appropriate occasion for such a summary.

Brown, Ian (*Alabama Museum of Natural History*)

THE ALABAMA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY'S INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE. Since 1932, with the work of David L. DeJarnette, the Alabama Museum of Natural History has played an active role in the investigation of the Bottle Creek site and of Pensacola culture in general in the Mobile Basin. Between 1991 and 1994, the Gulf Coast Survey, an archaeological program within the Museum, has focused on the Bottle Creek site itself. This work has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the State of Alabama, the Baldwin County Historic Development Commission, and the University of Alabama. These investigations are outlined as an introduction to the other papers in the symposium. The Bottle Creek work has resulted in a host of research questions and has set the stage for future research in the coastal and deltaic regions of south Alabama.

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

Buchner, C. Andrew (*see Walling, Richard*)

Burks, Jarrod (*Ohio State University*) and **Crystal L. Reustle** (*Ohio State University*)

CULTIVATION AND THE EXPOSURE OF A NEW LITHIC RAW MATERIAL SOURCE. Many late prehistoric period groups in the Eastern Woodlands employed a predominantly pebble core lithic technology, which has been characterized as a conservative yet expedient flake tool industry utilizing local resources. This paper explores an alternative view of the origin of late prehistoric period lithic industries. We propose that the seeming increase in expediency for conservation's sake is the result of the extensive exposure of a new lithic raw material source by late prehistoric agricultural practices. Thus, any perceived "evolution" of a lithic industry is likely the result of an increase in raw material availability.

Byrd, John (*see Klippel, Walter*)

Byrd, John (*East Carolina University*)

THE ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF SPECIES DIVERSITY IN EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE GULF COAST. Diversity indices calculated from zooarchaeological data can be used to indicate whether the inhabitants of a site were exploiting a wide spectrum of animals resources or focusing on relatively few species. It is recommended that a measure of richness, the number of species, and a measure of evenness, the inverse of Simpson's index, be used together to evaluate the diversity of an assemblage. A method for assessing richness that controls for sample size is proposed that utilizes a statistical test to evaluate the effectiveness of the model. The method is then applied to several Woodland period assemblages from the Southeast.

Cabak, Melanie (*see Inkrot, Mary*)

Cable, John (*New South Associates*)

THE EARLY HISTORIC CHEROKEE SETTLEMENTS OF THE BRASSTOWN VALLEY SITES, YOUNG-HARRIS, GEORGIA. Excavations at the Brasstown Valley site cluster resulted in the exposure of an extensive historic Cherokee settlement composed of a number of scattered homesteads. Comparisons of the architectural and ceramic assemblages with other excavated Cherokee sites suggest that most of the homesteads date

sometime prior to the 1720s and some may date to the 17th century. This paper will review and describe the salient characteristics of the settlement and discuss the implications of this discovery for understanding the proto-historic to historic transition in the Blue Ridge of north Georgia.

Canounts, Valetta (*NPS, Archaeological Assistance Division*)

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON THE WORLDWIDE WEB. The National Park Service will use the web to provide users with information about the Earthwork study and significant properties in the region. The process of developing this service, and the selection and preparation of materials is described.

Carr, Phillip (*see Bradbury, Andrew*)

Carr, Philip (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS DURING THE EARLY ARCHAIC OF EAST TENNESSEE. An organization-of-technology approach is employed in the analysis of the chipped-stone assemblages from several Early Archaic components excavated during the Tellico Archaeological Project. The study of these assemblages provides an opportunity to examine the potential for change over the Early Archaic. The analysis focused on flake debris but published stone tool and feature data were incorporated in the study. Based on a combination of raw material, flake debris, and tool data, it is suggested that patterns of technological organization are generally similar over the Early Archaic; however, changes in settlement-mobility strategies are inferred.

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA OF KENTUCKY. This paper examines the history of archaeological research in the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky area beginning with Samuel Constantine Rafinesque in the early 19th century and ending with work accomplished during the mid-1990s by archaeologists with the National Park Service.

Carstens, Kenneth C. (*Murray State University*), **April Haneline** (*Murray State University*), and **Phil DiBlasi** (*University of Louisville*)

UNIQUE PREHISTORIC CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE S-BEND AREA OF MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY. In 1978, while conducting a Phase I survey within the Star Chamber to Wright's Rotunda area of Mammoth Cave, two rather unique cultural artifacts were discovered: a cane flute and a charcoal pictograph. Both artifacts were found in relative proximity to each other in the S-Bend area of Mammoth Cave. This paper describes these two unique artifacts, their archaeological context, possible meanings and cultural significance, and examines their importance to the archaeology of the Eastern Woodlands.

Chapman, Shawn (*see Walling, Richard*)

Claassen, Cheryl (*Appalachian State University*)

A SURVEY OF BEADS FROM SOUTHEASTERN STATES. A survey of beads from over 40 prehistoric Southeast sites suggests some tentative temporal patterns. Raw material differences characterize several regions of the Southeast in Archaic times, while styles and style combinations seem to distinguish Archaic from Mississippian beads and thus allow for crude component assignments to collections of little or no provenience. Data are presented on coal, crinoid, copper, cut Busycon shell, Leptoxis, Dentalia, Olivella, Marginella, Oliva beads and their combinations from a large number of sites in Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as sites in western North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Connolly, Robert P. (*University of Cincinnati*), **Lauron E. Sieg** (*University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign*), **Adrienne J. Lazazzera** (*University of Virginia*), and **Ted. S. Sunderhaus** (*Gray & Pape, Inc.*)

CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE FORT ANCIENT HILLTOP ENCLOSURE. In 1995 field research at the Fort Ancient site, a Middle Woodland hilltop enclosure in Warren County, Ohio, provided new insights on embankment construction and activities conducted on the interior of the enclosure. Excavation of an embankment wall in the North Fort demonstrated the presence of post features associated with multiple construction phases underlain by a prepared clay floor. In addition, testing on portions of the interior plateau

revealed evidence of artifact and feature densities that rival domestic contexts on the earthwork exterior periphery. Data from the 1995 field season is used to refine current models of Middle Woodland earthwork development and function.

Council, R. Bruce (*see Honerkamp, Nicholas*)

Coxe, Carey L. (*University of Tennessee*)

URBAN MEAT DIET IN EARLY KNOXVILLE FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM BLOUNT MANSION (40KN52). Faunal material recovered from dated archaeological deposits behind Blount Mansion (40KN52), Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, was analyzed and compared with faunal material from other sites in the Upland South. Included in the faunal assemblage from the home of the First Governor of the Southwest Territory, William Blount, are animal bones from an urban slave cabin that served the mansion. The faunal assemblage, which dates from the 1790s to the early-20th century, is comprised of mostly domestic species with a few wild species. Not only does this assemblage allow for examination of the meat diet of early Knoxvillians, it also provides an opportunity to compare the meat diet of urban slaves with that of rural slaves in the Upland South region.

Coy, Fred E., Jr. (*Eastern States Rock Art Association*)

A ROCK ART PRIMER (PRIM'ER). The history of North American rock art begins with accounts by clergyman; Jacques Marquette (1673) described a pictograph on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, Cotton Mather (1690) recorded a petroglyph in New England. Physician, Klaus Wellman (1979), published a comprehensive contribution to the study of North American rock art. Recommendations for standard terminology for techniques used in the engraving of petroglyphs are: abrading, pecking, incising, and scratching. Suggestions are made for the protection of rock art sites. The status of the state-of-the-art research, directed toward preservation and understanding of rock art, is discussed.

Crites, Gary D. (*University of Tennessee*)

WOODY VEGETATION AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR: A CONSIDERATION OF WOOD CHARCOAL ASSEMBLAGES. Wood charcoals are often used to infer human impact on woody vegetation. This is particularly true when ethnobotanists/archaeologists evaluate data from sites yielding evidence of food production. Human behavior is not, however, the only forcing function represented in wood charcoal assemblages. Succession in vegetation(s) is a species-specific, time-transgressive process occurring on variable and dynamic natural environmental gradients. Species relationships along various gradients must be accounted for when selecting taxa to be presented as indicative of "human impact" on vegetation.

Crothers, George (*Washington University, St. Louis*), **Robert Ward** (*Mammoth Cave National Park*), **Charles Swedlund** (*Southern Illinois University*), **Katherine Robinson Mickelson** (*Ohio State University*), and **Andrew Mickelson** (*Ohio State University*).

SYSTEMATIC, INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY: DISCERNING PATTERNS OF PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY NOTWITHSTANDING 200 YEARS OF HISTORIC USE. An integrated program of systematic survey, mapping, photography, and detailed descriptions of the historic and prehistoric remains in the large, dry passages of Mammoth Cave was initiated in 1993. Over 2400 artifact and feature locations have been recorded dating from the Early Woodland period (ca. 2700-2200B.P.) of gypsum mining and historic uses of the cave. Project methodology is reviewed. Results are presented pertaining to the method of Early Woodland mining, artifacts associated with the mining, and distributional patterns that reflect an intensive and sustained effort to obtain gypsum and other sulfate minerals from deep within the cave interior.

Dancey, William S. (*Ohio State University*) and **Paul J. Pacheco** (*Kent State University*)

AN HYPOTHESIS TESTING APPROACH TO THE HOPEWELLIAN BLADELET INDUSTRY IN OHIO. To date, questions about the function of Hopewellian bladelets have been addressed through micro-wear analysis. No incontestable, non-trivial answers have been delivered, however, and it is time to look at the question with fresh eyes. This paper argues for approaching the problem from theory by combining total chipped stone Lithic Production System Analysis, Reduction Trajectory Analysis, and Product Life History Analysis to produce an understanding of the bladelet in relation to the total manufacturing process and the depositional environment. Examples to illustrate the points of this paper are drawn from the authors' research on Ohio Hopewell bladelet samples.

Daniel, Jr., I. Randolph (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

THE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES OF EARLY ARCHAIC END SCRAPER TYPES FROM THE HARDAWAY SITE. Unifacially retouched end scrapers are a common tool type found in Southeastern early Holocene lithic assemblages. While end scrapers have been studied from technological and functional viewpoints, rarely have they been examined from a settlement system perspective. In this paper, the organizational roles of seven end scraper types from the Hardaway site are analyzed with regard to morphology, function, use-life, and raw material availability. Both curated and expedient end scraper types are identified that have implications for understanding site function at Hardaway and Early Archaic adaptations in the Carolina Piedmont in general.

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*), **Patrick L. Livingood** (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*) and **Vincas P. Steponaitis** (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC OCCANEECHI: CREATING AN ELECTRONIC SITE REPORT ON CD-ROM. Recent technological advances make it both feasible and practical to disseminate data from large excavations in digital form. Here we demonstrate one approach, using data from Fredricks (310R231), an 18th century Indian village in North Carolina. A comprehensive body of descriptive information—including maps, profiles, tables, text, and color photographs—has been digitized and saved on CD-ROM. Two “front-end” programs have been written to allow easy and intuitive access to these data. One is designed for those who wish to use the CD as a site report. Another is a teaching tool that enables students digitally to “excavate” the site.

Davoli, Elizabeth (*Louisiana State University*)

ETHNIC MEDICINAL CHOICES AT TWO RURAL SOUTH LOUISIANA SAWMILL COMMUNITIES. The Donner and Goodland sawmills were early 20th century rural communities and sawmills in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. Donner employees were primarily Cajun and Italian laborers supervised by Anglo-American managers. Laborers at Goodland were almost exclusively African-American. Thesis research consisting of a comparison of ethnic medicinal choices (national brands of patent medicines versus proprietary or prescription medicines) and social class at both sites will be presented. Additionally, an intra-site comparison between a Cajun residence and an Anglo-American residence at Donner will be presented.

Diaz-Granados, Carol (*Washington University, St. Louis*) and **James R. Duncan** (*St. Louis Community College*)

FEMALE MOTIFS AND MYTH IN MISSOURI PETROGLYPHS. Among the most frequently occurring rock graphic motifs seen in Missouri are those labeled as female or vulvar. Earlier researchers uniformly attributed these motifs to fertility concerns of prehistoric peoples. Although in some cases this may have been the underlying motivation, a more likely explanation is found in the frequency of Native American myths involving a female deity. The premise of this paper is the possible association of the vulvar motif with the “Old-woman-who-never-dies” — a Siouan mythical figure — and her role in the western Mississippian culture that most likely created these motifs.

DiBlasi, Phil (*see Carstens, Kenneth C.*)

Drooker, Penelope B. (*SUNY-Albany & Peabody Museum, Harvard University*)

STILL SEARCHING FOR THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES: MATTING AND SPUN-YARN TEXTILES FROM BOTTLE CREEK. Surface collections and excavations at the Bottle Creek site have produced 259 analyzable impressions of matting, spun-yard textiles, yarns, and fibers on “saltpan” sherds. Most textiles are heavy and utilitarian, probably chosen for pottery production based on functional attributes. Twill-weave matting, including structures known from Spiro, Mounds Plantation, and other archaeological sites as well as from historical Chitimacha basketry, predominates in the 14th-16th century Bottle Creek phase. Weft-faced textiles are prominent in earlier components. To date, no delicate, structurally-decorated textiles like those known from northern Mississippian textile-impressed pottery have been found.

Duggan, Betty J. (*University of Tennessee*)

EXPLORING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE 19TH CENTURY RELIGIOUS CAMP MEETING PHENOMENON. Shortly after the turn of the 19th century, the religious camp meeting, a major feature of the “Great Revival of the West,” spread across the South into the Ohio Valley and New England. These multi-day events, and associated meeting grounds, have drawn interest from historians, theologians, geogra-

phers, and preservationists, yet remain unexplored by archaeologists. This paper expands upon an historic significance assessment prepared about an early camp meeting site (40GL66) in Giles County, Tennessee. It further discusses potential contributions that excavations at such sites offer regarding symbolic, social, and economic use of space and material culture within a ritual context.

Dunbar, Joseph (see *Britt, Tad*)

Duncan, James R. (see *Diaz-Granados, Carol*)

Emerson, Thomas (see *Hughes, Randall*)

Ewen, Charles (*East Carolina University*)

HISTORIC HOMESTEAD: TO DIG OR NOT TO DIG? Virtually every National Forest in the Southeast has thousands of late 19th/early 20th century homesteads in its care. Two weeks of excavation at the Beckham homestead in the Arkansas Ozarks determined the dimensions and orientation of the cabin and the associated cellar, and collected artifacts relating to the occupation. Documents and local informants provided information on the occupants. Given the number of these sites and the funds and personnel available, excavation is not often feasible. If an historical background exists, most of the significant data from this type of site can be garnered from documentary research or limited testing.

Faulkner, Charles H. (see *Simek, Jan*)

Fee, Jennifer D. (*Washington University, St. Louis*) and **Meg Thornton** (*Washington University, St. Louis*)

RODENT GNAWING: ITS EFFECTS ON FAUNAL MATERIAL. In an effort to further research the effects that rodents have on the zooarchaeological record, an experiment was carried out using mice and bones from five different species. The most notable result was the scarcity of the characteristic parallel striations so commonly used as the only indicator of rodent gnawing. This result and others from this experiment are examined.

Ford, Janet (*University of Mississippi*)

TRUE GRIT. Most early Marksville varieties are characterized by a chalky paste. Sandy pottery, however, is endemic in the northern Yazoo Basin and eastward up the Yazoo tributaries into the North Central Hills of Mississippi. Recent excavations at villages of the Batesville Mound Group site (22PA500) indicate that a group of local Tchula potters slowly accepted Marksville decorative elements as their society established leadership in extra-territorial interaction. The result is an interesting variety of sandy Marksville pottery co-occurring with traditional Tchula types.

Foss, John E. (see *Goodyear, Albert C.*)

Frankenberg, Susan (see *Konigsberg, Lyle*)

Frankenberg, Susan (see *Simek, Jan*)

Franklin, Jay D. (*University of Tennessee*)

A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF KNAPPED STONE ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM A MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE. This paper discusses the knapped stone artifacts recovered at 40GN52, a Middle Woodland site near Greeneville, Tennessee. Specifically, it will examine the potential relationship between the artifacts recovered during the controlled surface collection and those from sub-surface features and activity areas. The site is located in an actively cultivated tobacco field. Therefore, the purpose of this analysis is to attempt to ascertain how decades of plowing may have displaced artifacts associated with activity areas.

Fuller, Richard (*Alabama Museum of Natural History*)

OUT OF THE MOUNDVILLE SHADOW: THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF PENSACOLA CULTURE. Since being severed from Fort Walton, Pensacola culture has gained some independence as a coastal Mississippian variant. From the beginning, geographical continuities and general similarities in ceramic styles suggested a relationship to Moundville culture. But, just how "Moundvillian" is Pensacola? Recent research

at the Bottle Creek site indicates a rather sudden Mississippian appearance in southwestern Alabama in the 12th or 13th century. A northerly origin is suggested by pottery reminiscent of late Moundville I or early Moundville II phase types. Later components show a steady evolution away from this Moundvillian base, resulting in a distinctive regional ceramic complex and settlement pattern by the 16th century.

Gallivan, Martin (*University of Virginia*)

INTERPRETING LATE WOODLAND SITE STRUCTURE IN THE VIRGINIA PIEDMONT. The University of Virginia's excavations at the Wood site (44NE143) have provided insight into Monacan settlements in the James River Piedmont dating to the beginning of the Late Woodland period. Domestic structures with associated storage pit features have been identified at the site. This paper will compare community patterning, storage, and subsistence-related materials recovered from the Wood site to available data from other Virginia Piedmont sites to suggest a pattern of unpalisaded settlements composed of five to ten households. These floodplain sites with evidence of domestic structures and storage features dating to the 10th through the 13th centuries A.D. indicate the proliferation of horticultural communities during the Middle to Late Woodland transition.

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

CULTURAL HISTORY OF REAL PEOPLE: NEW RISKS AND CHALLENGES. The traditions of culture history as a direction for archaeology to take is deeply embedded in the Southeast. It was one of L.B. Jones' abiding interests: he never forgot that real people made the pots and erected the mounds, and he always tried to imagine their lives. In this paper I will discuss the value and the validity of culture-historical approaches for the writing of precontact political and social history. Further, I will address the emerging reluctance of some researchers to establish historical continuities with living people and the resulting sudden retreat to New-Archaeological positivism in the wake of NAGPRA.

Garrow, Patrick H. (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*) and **Tad Britt** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Vicksburg*)

EXCAVATION AND ANALYSIS OF A LATE 19TH CENTURY PRIVY IN THE KNOXVILLE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT. This paper discusses the results of the excavation and analysis of a privy on a commercial lot in downtown Knoxville, Tennessee, that was filled in the late 19th century. The privy apparently received trash from both a music hall and a confectionery shop in the 1890s, and yielded over 15,000 artifacts. The artifacts included numerous glass bottles, architectural debris, clothing items, and a small number of ceramic vessels. A number of Civil War era artifacts, including cartridges, artillery shells, and a sword were found in the bottom of the privy. Analysis of the content of the privy provides excellent insights into life in the Knoxville commercial district in the 19th century.

Gibson, Jon L. (*University of Louisiana at Lafayette*)

EARTHWORKS IN THE OUACHITA VALLEY. The "earthwork" study has provided the opportunity to re-view ideas and conclusions regarding the archaeological resources of the Ouachita Valley. A new perspective on these resources occasioned by reviewing the record and visiting a number of the sites is presented.

Gillam, J. Christopher (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology*)

PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY OF ARKANSAS. Examination of Paleoindian site distributions in the lower Mississippi Valley of northeastern Arkansas has revealed distinct differences in the settlement organization of fluted point and Dalton populations within the region. In particular, the relationship of fluted point sites to local stone resources is quite significant. The Dalton distribution is more complex than that of the earlier fluted point sites and witnesses the outgrowth of a localized population. The marked increase in the number and spatial distribution of Dalton period sites is interpreted as evidence of increased utilization of the regional landscape and of increased population size.

Goldberg, Paul (*see Sherwood, Sarah*)

Goldman-Finn, Nurit S. (*University of Alabama*)

HUNTER-GATHERER TECHNOLOGY AND WORK ORGANIZATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING LATE PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC ASSEMBLAGES AND SITES. This paper addresses the relationship of technology to work organization among hunter-gatherers. A model is developed from the ethnographic record outlining three patterns in work organization: flexible, discrete, and

task-ordered. It is suggested that the degree of expediency and generalization in hunter-gatherer technologies is tied directly to the organization of work, and only indirectly to mobility *per se*. Work organization, in turn, is proposed to relate directly to different parameters of risk. Implications of the model for understanding Paleoindian and Early Archaic hunter-gatherers in the Southeast are discussed.

Goodyear, Albert C. (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology*) and **John E. Foss** (*University of Tennessee*)

THE BIG PINE TREE SITE: THE GEOARCHAEOLOGY OF AN EARLY HOLOCENE QUARRY PRODUCTION SITE IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER COASTAL PLAIN. The Big Pine Tree site (38AL143) is situated along Smith's Lake Creek in Allendale County, South Carolina. Excavations both on land and underwater have revealed an early Holocene occupation related to chert processing of lithic sources located within the creek channel. Geoarchaeological studies indicate a multicomponent stratified Paleoindian and Archaic site with several lithological discontinuities related to fluvial sedimentation and pedogenesis. High spatial integrity in the Paleoindian and Early Archaic levels is present including discrete feature-like areas emphasizing core reduction, uniface production, and biface manufacture. Several fluted bifaces have been recovered which show flute removal in the early stage of biface reduction.

Graf, Kelly (*see Purrington, Burt*)

Greene, Lance (*University of Tennessee*)

CULTURE CHANGE IN THE HISTORIC CHEROKEE OUT TOWNS. The historic Cherokee Out Towns were located in the Tuckasegee River valley in the Appalachian Summit area of western North Carolina. These settlements, on the northern periphery of Cherokee lands, were subject to minimal Anglo-American contact throughout the 18th century. Increased association with Anglo-Americans during the 19th century caused rapid and dramatic changes in all aspects of Cherokee life. Evidence of social, economic, and subsistence adaptations are preserved in the archaeological record. This paper discusses the changing adaptations throughout the historic period as revealed through the archaeological record of several sites in the Out Town area.

Gresham, Thomas H. (*Southeastern Archeological Services*) and **Thomas W. Neumann**

QUARTZ QUARRIES AND QUARRYING TOOLS. Quartz occurs ubiquitously throughout the southern Piedmont as dispersed float and in concentrations. Most large scale surveys encounter dense concentrations of natural and modified quartz that are termed quarries or quarry/workshops. Few quartz quarries have been excavated and described in detail. This paper presents the results of the 1985 excavation of a quartz quarry in eastern Georgia that was utilized during the Late Archaic period. Of special interest is a type of large, hafted quartz biface, termed "hoe-pick", that is interpreted as being a quarrying tool. The tool exhibits bashing and wear on its distal end, indicative of digging in a rocky soil.

Groover, Mark D. (*see Prescott, Janel*)

Groover, Mark D. (*University of Tennessee*)

NINETEENTH CENTURY MATERIAL CULTURE AND CLASS STRUCTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE. During the 19th century East Tennessee's economy was predominantly derived from agriculture. In turn class structure was based upon land ownership. Tenure groups consisted of a gentry class followed by yeoman farmers and tenants. Comparison of two gentry and two yeoman sites are used to explore the relationship between material culture and class structure in the region. Interpretation departs from the typical approach in historical archaeology that assumes a direct relationship existed between wealth holding and material culture. Rather, it is argued that differences in material culture may reflect competing ideologies and social strategies in the study area among tenure groups.

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

BARNETT PHASE MORTUARY PATTERNS. Evidence for Barnett phase mortuary patterns is available from three sites in northwestern Georgia: Little Egypt, King, and Leake. Very little is known about the burials placed in mounds at Little Egypt. Burials placed in the large, plaza-area structure at King contained only adult males, but did not differ in other respects from high status burials located elsewhere at the site. The great majority of Barnett phase dead were buried in family plots located within and adjacent to domestic structures. The nature of these household plots and their constituent burials will be considered in detail.

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

Hargrave, Michael L. (*U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratories*)
SIXTEENTH-EARLY 19TH CENTURY A.D. OCCUPATIONS AT YUCHI TOWN, RUSSELL COUNTY, ALABAMA. In 1776, William Bartram described Yuchi Town as "... the largest, most compact, and best situated Indian town I ever saw..." The Yuchi Town site (1RU63) is located in an isolated portion of Ft. Benning and has not been seriously impacted by development or military training activities. The site has, however, suffered from extensive looting. Excavations conducted by USACERL in 1994-1995 assessed the impact of looting on cultural deposits. Three structures were identified, as well as human remains, pits, and postmolds. Radiocarbon assays and artifacts suggest that much of the occupation dates to the late 16th through early 19th centuries.

Henson, B. Bart (*Alabama Archaeological Society*)
ROCK ART MOTIFS IN NORTH ALABAMA. Rock art occurring in the Tennessee River valley of north Alabama undergoes a gradual, yet distinct, transition in style, motif preference, and artistic rendering across the state. An evaluation of each site's rock art characteristics reveals that two major cultural periods are represented—the Woodland (1000B.C.- A.D.900) and the Mississippian (A.D.900 - A.D.1500). This paper will briefly examine rock art motif distribution in north Alabama by cultural affiliation, style, associated non-glyph features, and site physical characteristics.

Herndon, Richard (*Southern Illinois University*)
ELITE USE OF ARCHITECTURE LOCATION AND SIZE IN THE LEGITIMATION OF POLITICO-RELIGIOUS POWER: A CASE STUDY OF THE MOUNDVILLE AND LUBBUB CREEK CHIEFDOMS. Architecture at Moundville and Lubbub Creek is examined to determine its possible influence in the negotiation and legitimation of elite political power and authority at these sites. Data suggest that architecture location and size served as political devices manipulated by elites to transmit information on status, religion and control in the promotion of rank differences between social groups through visual cues. Additionally, it appears that architecture location was closely tied to the initial emergence of elite power. Size was manipulated after the initial establishment of political power, when elites could support their ostentatious claims through other status symbols.

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see *Prescott, Janel*)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (*University of Tennessee*) and **Richard Polhemus** (*University of Tennessee*)
RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MCCROSKEY ISLAND SITE, 40SV43, IN SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. The McCroskey Island site, 40SV43, is a multi-component habitation site located at the confluence of the French Broad and the Little Pigeon rivers in Sevier County, Tennessee. Excavations were conducted during the fall of 1994 and spring of 1995, with Early Woodland features and Mississippian structures and features identified. A probable Mississippian field pattern was also identified. Nine Mississippian burials were excavated including an *in situ* partial cremation containing the carbonized remains of woven fabric, woven cane matting, and quartered cane matting. In this paper, the human burials and two special function Mississippian structures are examined in detail.

Hill, Curtis E. (see *Little, Keith J.*)

Hilliard, Jerry (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND STYLISTIC INTERPRETATIONS OF THE NARROWS, WESTERN ARKANSAS. Archaeological investigations of the Narrows Shelter, 3CW35, in April 1995 resulted in the discovery of an intact midden deposit tentatively dated to A.D.1400 - A.D.1650. Panels of anthropomorphic petroglyphs found at the site are stylistically similar to Plains rock art. Analysis of the midden deposit suggests a specialized function for the Narrows. A relationship of the rock art to the archaeological midden deposit is proposed based on chronology, style, and deposition.

Hoffman, Paul (*Louisiana State University*)
DID COOSA DECLINE BETWEEN 1540 AND 1560? The paramount chiefdom of Coosa has been exhibit "B" for scholars who argue that Hernando de Soto's passage through the Southeast set off a wave of demographic

decline and social disruption. This interpretation of the historical evidence rests on the Dominican chronicler Augustin Davila Padilla's statement that the De Soto survivors who accompanied some of Tristan de Luna's men to Coosa in 1560 said that "they must have been bewitched when this country seemed to them so rich and populated as they had stated" while in Mexico. The paper examines that statement in light of letters written from Coosa in 1560 and in light of the larger history of the Luna expedition. Davila Padilla's statement is shown to reflect not the reality of Coosa but the discouragement of members of Luna's expedition.

Holstein, Harry O. (see Little, Keith J.)

Honerkamp, Nicholas (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)

TENNESSEE PICTOGRAPHS. The Kell site is a pictograph site located on Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. This site consists of a small sandstone rock shelter with three abstract pictographs rendered in red. A review of the literature on pictograph sites in and adjacent to Tennessee reveals the absolute scarcity of recorded examples of this resource, a lacunae that underscores the importance of recording and reporting them before they disappear. Recent looting at the Kell Rock Shelter exacerbates the already-difficult problem of estimating the temporal parameters of the site and emphasizes the fragile nature of this rare archaeological resource.

Honerkamp, Nicholas (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga) and **R. Bruce Council** (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)

WHITHER COOSA IN CHATTANOOGA? As originally defined by Hudson et. al., Coosa is a 16th century Native American chiefdom extending from southeastern Tennessee into eastern Alabama. An important component in the construction of Coosa as a paramount chiefdom is the identification of a Napochie village at the Audubon Acres site (40HA84) in Chattanooga. An overview of the results of research and looting at this and other local sites where 16th century Spanish artifacts have been recovered is applied to the Coosa question.

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

INVESTIGATING MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT VARIABILITY IN THE LOWER ST. FRANCIS BASIN, EASTERN ARKANSAS. Continuing investigation of Mississippian settlement variability in the Kent phase region in eastern Arkansas focuses on evidence for dispersed (as opposed to aggregated) Mississippian settlement. Small, low-density Mississippian components ("farmsteads") are seemingly ubiquitous on former Mississippi River point bars. Testing in spring 1995 revealed prehistoric house patterns at two of these sites. Dispersed Mississippian settlement in the region appears to largely pre-date A.D.1350 and may be contemporary with construction of large platform mounds at "vacant" ceremonial centers.

Hubbard, David (see Boyd, Cliff)

Hudson, Charles (University of Georgia)

THE PARAMOUNT CHIEFDOM OF COOSA. Along with Chester DePratter, David Hally, Richard Polhemus, and Marvin Smith, in 1985 I published a paper setting forth what we understood at that time about Coosa, a sprawling political entity that was important in the De Soto expedition. At the time, we felt that we knew where the political entity lay on a map, but we had little understanding of the constituency of its internal parts nor of the relationships among these parts. This paper is a discussion of what we now understand about the internal structure of Coosa, as well as a summary of several slight adjustments in the DeSoto route as it was understood in 1985.

Hudson, Tommy (Society for Georgia Archaeology)

GEORGIA PETROGLYPHS. A review is presented of current information and interpretation of well known and lesser known petroglyph sites in Georgia.

Hughes, Randall (University of Illinois) and **Thomas Emerson** (University of Illinois)

PRELIMINARY SOURCING OF CAHOKIA MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN FLINT CLAY FIGURINES. Similarities in style and material argued for Middle Mississippian flint clay figurines in the American Bottom to be imported from Arkansas or Oklahoma. Recent stylistic analysis suggests they are of indigenous manufacture. Past attempts to source the flint clays were inhibited by the prehistoric burning of specimens. X-ray

diffraction (XRD) analysis indicates that examined figurines were derived from Missouri flint clay, perhaps from as close as the St. Louis area. XRD shows that while kaolin was destroyed by burning, chlorite and boehmite are present. These minerals are common in Missouri flint clays, and, unlike kaolinite, survive burning. The chlorite in Missouri flint clays is a distinctive lithium-containing variety, and we are in the process of conducting chemical analyses to corroborate the XRD findings.

Humpf, Dorothy (*Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation*)

HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHY IN THE COOSA CORE: THE LITTLE EGYPT, ETOWAH AND KING SITE. Demographic and osteological analysis of the Barnett and Brewster phase burials from the Little Egypt, Etowah, and King sites suggest that the Little Egypt and King site populations are more stressed than that at Etowah and more highly stressed than many other Mississippian populations available for comparison. The results of this analysis are interpreted in terms of the sites' positions in the settlement hierarchy of the paramount chiefdom of Coosa; Little Egypt as the paramount capital, Etowah as the center of a subject chiefdom, and King as a large town in another subject chiefdom.

Idol, Bruce (*Wake Forest University*)

PIT COOKING AND SOCIAL CONTEXT IN THE UPPER YADKIN RIVER VALLEY. Excavation at 31WK33, a Late Woodland site in the upper Yadkin River valley, North Carolina, has documented the use of earth-oven type cooking facilities. The archaeological evidence is compared to ethnohistorical information related to the use of such facilities.

Inkrot, Mary (*Savannah River Archaeological Research Program*) and **Melanie Cabak** (*Savannah River Archaeological Research Program*)

FARMSTEAD ARCHAEOLOGY ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S AIKEN PLATEAU. For this study, archival information from over 100 farmsteads on the Savannah River Site from the first half of the 20th century was assembled. Through consideration of domestic architecture and outbuilding function, the analysis results indicate farmsteads in the area typically contained a hall and parlor house, barn, chicken house, smokehouse, and privy. Approximately 50 of these farms were located archaeologically. Results also suggest that although household material culture differed little between tenant and yeoman farmers, dwelling size and number of outbuildings are the most sensitive indicator of social differentiation between tenure groups.

Jackson, H. Edwin (*University of Southern Mississippi*), **Melissa Reams** (*U.S.D.A. Forest Service*) and **Robert Reams** (*U.S.D.A. Forest Service*)

CULTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRENDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COASTAL PLAIN:

A SYNTHESIS OF RECENT RESEARCH. Regional syntheses, such as those presented recently by Anderson or Bense, are only as accurate as the available data, which in turn are a function of the intensity of investigation. The interior coastal plain of Mississippi has long been represented as an uncharted gap between the better understood Lower Mississippi Valley, Gulf Coast, and Tombigbee-Mobile River drainage. However, this gap is finally being filled through federally sponsored or mandated management studies and university research. This paper synthesizes data that have accumulated in the past decade, providing a first approximation of chronology, cultural relationships, demographic trends and changing site distributions.

Jackson, Paul D. (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

AN EXAMINATION OF LATE WOODLAND FEATURES ... THEY'RE THE PITS. The Late Woodland components in the upper regions of west Alabama have often been interchanged when defining a site's component in the Tombigbee, Black Warrior, and Tennessee River valleys. These river valley sites have generally been assigned to either the McKelvey, Miller III, or West Jefferson phase, depending on artifact variations and the location of a site in a particular river valley. This research compares a sample of Late Woodland features from the three phases and draws conclusions on their similarities and differences. The conclusions are then tested on a recently excavated Late Woodland site in west Alabama.

Johnson, Hunter B. (*Alabama Museum of Natural History*)

A FUNCTIONAL COMPARISON OF POTTERY VESSEL SHAPES FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE.

Morphological disparity between Mounds A and C at the Bottle Creek site are believed to reflect functional differences between the two mounds. Typological analysis of excavated pottery shows temporal and spatial variations in vessel use for both mounds. A vessel shape analysis was performed for these same collections

and preliminary results suggest a functional variation in assemblages for the two mounds. By comparing rim forms for the two assemblages, important information relating to differences in pottery vessel functions, social hierarchies and subsistence practices are revealed.

Johnson, Kenneth W. (*Thomas College*)

CURRENT EXCAVATIONS AT KOLOMOKI. Twelve weeks of full-scale excavations have been concluded at Kolomoki Mounds State Park in southwest Georgia, the most prominent Weeden Island period site in the region. These are the first major excavations to occur since the 1950s at the 300-acre, eight-mound site. The project area is a proposed paved parking lot between Mounds E and F and near the current museum. The relationship of the project area to the overall community pattern was unknown, but it now appears to have been occupied contemporaneously with much of the rest of the site. Sherds and lithics were abundant, though not in the same profusion as reported by William Sears elsewhere on the site. Most common are Kolomoki series complicated stamped sherds; also present are Swift Creek and Weeden Island series sherds. Approximately three dozen features were also encountered.

Johnson, Rebecca Lynn (*University of South Carolina*)

GENDER, POWER, PRIVATE, AND PUBLIC IN MIDDLE FORT ANCIENT: HOUSEHOLDS AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57). Fort Ancient social relations can be explored through the built environment and the use of space. A gendered analysis of social organization, using environment-behavior theory and Spector's task-differentiation approach, may clarify contexts of domestic and public activity at the Incinerator site. The organization of economic activities in terms of domestic and public contexts may suggest possible power relationships at this site. The identification, and the concept, of private and public spaces may need to be reconsidered.

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

STONE TOOL PRODUCTION AT WATSON BRAKE, AN ARCHAIC MOUND SITE IN LOUISIANA.

A technological analysis of a sizeable collection of lithics recovered from four deep test pits at Watson Brake indicates that a good deal of tool production took place on site. This activity was based almost exclusively on local gravels. Finished products include bifaces, blades, drills, and microliths. The blade core technology is fundamentally the same as that found at Poverty Point and Jaketown but appears to have been less efficient, raising questions about the evolution of technology and specialization during the Late Archaic.

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

Jurney, David (*Southern Methodist University*)

THE WESTERN CHEROKEE MIGRATIONS TO TEXAS, 1820-1839. Archaeological investigations along the Red, Sabine, and Angelina rivers have yielded scarce evidence for the presence of Cherokees. The sites they occupied were primarily dispersed farmsteads, with aggregation of dwellings in key places. Due to the violent nature of the frontier, locations of villages, house sites, and agricultural fields had to be changed frequently. The temporary winter (1819-1820) village of the red chief DiWali (the Bowl) on Red River, occupied while the Cherokee fled the Arkansas militia to Texas, has tentatively been located on Lost Prairie, Arkansas. Other 1820-1839 farmsteads recently located in Rusk County, Texas are potential candidates for Cherokee occupations.

Keck, Charlene (*University of Georgia*)

NUTRITIONAL INFERENCE FROM FAUNAL REMAINS AT THE PARKIN SITE. Parkin, a Late Mississippian site in Arkansas, provides the opportunity to examine the nutritional status of a population which may have faced demographic collapse in the wake of De Soto's expedition. Paleobotanical research by Williams shows Parkin conforms to generalized notions of maize-based agriculture. Human skeletal assessments by Murray show evidence of possible nutritional stress at Parkin. This study provides interpretive faunal analysis from a house floor excavated at Parkin. Integrating faunal, botanical, and human skeletal evidence provides a profile of nutritional adequacy and diversity. Nutritional stress was not a factor in the Late Mississippian/early historic transition at Parkin.

Keel, Bennie C. (*NPS, Southeast Archaeological Center*)

THE DELTA INITIATIVE. Title XI of the California Desert Lands Protection Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a number of initiatives to stimulate economic and educational improvements of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region. These requirements assigned to the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center are described and discussed.

Keller, Kenneth (*Washington University, St. Louis*) and **John E. Kelly** (*University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign*)

THE POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTIONS FROM THE 1921 MOOREHEAD EXCAVATIONS AT CAHOKIA. Moorehead's archaeological investigations at Cahokia and other sites in the region occurred during 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1927. Most the materials eventually ended up at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Illinois; however, for the first season's field work, materials were distributed among three institutions, the Illinois State Museum, the University of Illinois, and Washington University. A recent study of these materials has provided additional insights into the nature and context of debris from a number of different areas at Cahokia. This paper will discuss the potential significance and limitations of these collections for interpreting Cahokia.

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

Kelly, John E. (*University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign*)

THE HISTORIC CONTEXT OF MOOREHEAD'S INVESTIGATIONS AT CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. Moorehead's archaeological investigations were initiated at the Cahokia Mound center in the 1920s. His investigations were instrumental in the central portion of the site being saved as a State Park. The extensive nature of his excavations and the subsequent publications on his work at Cahokia and other sites in the American Bottom provided important insights into the prehistoric occupation of this region. A recent review of the notes and collections at a number of institutions pertaining to his work reinforce the importance of his involvement in the history of archaeological investigations in the region. This paper will focus on the context of his work at Cahokia in 1921.

Kidder, Tristram R. (*Tulane University*) and **Patrick Jones** (*Tulane University*)

SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF LITHIC TOOL PRODUCTION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Studies of lithic technology have generally been ignored by archaeologists working in the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV). The LMV lacks high quality lithic resources, and native populations would have depended on imported stone or locally available chert pebbles for their raw material. Mississippi period and early historic sites in the Tensas Basin demonstrate marked variations through time in the patterns of lithic raw material procurement, technology, organization of production, and formal tool manufacture. These variations reflect, in part, the success local groups had in gaining access to lithic resources. Changes in tool form and production strategies may also indicate shifts in regional social and political contexts, possibly marked by the onset of sustained European contact.

King, Adam (*Pennsylvania State University*)

DESOTO'S ITABA: REOCCUPATION OF AN ANCIENT CHIEFLY CAPITAL. While traveling through the southern territory of the Coosa paramountcy in 1540, De Soto visited the town of Itaba. Archaeological evidence indicates that this was not just any town, but the capital of one of Coosa's subsidiary chiefdoms. Two hundred years earlier this same site, now known as Etowah, was one of the major political centers in the Southeast. In this paper, I describe shifts in the use of Etowah and its surroundings from the 14th to 16th centuries and in the process detail the transformation of Etowah from a powerful Middle Mississippian capital to a subjugated Late Mississippian center.

King, Adam (*see Stephenson, Keith*)

Klippel, Walter (*see Simek, Jan*)

Klippel, Walter (*University of Tennessee*) and **John Byrd** (*East Carolina University*)

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN THE MIDSOUTH: THE MICROFAUNA FROM CHEEK BEND CAVE, MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Evidence for late Quaternary environmental change in the Southeast has been primarily derived from botanical and geologic studies. Recent analyses of archaeologically recovered

microfauna from Cheek Bend Cave have been employed to interpret late Quaternary environmental changes in the Cedar Glade portion of the Midsouth. Information derived from these microfaunas, while particular to the Cedar Glade area of middle Tennessee, are generally congruent with regional data provided by other disciplines.

Knight, Vernon James (*University of Alabama*)

A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF MOUNDVILLE ENGRAVED "CULT" DESIGNS FROM POTSDHERDS. Much representational art from Moundville is in the medium of engraved pottery vessels, primarily black filmed bottles, classified as Moundville Engraved *variety Hemphill*. The few studies of this art to date have focused on whole vessels currently in the National Museum of the American Indian and American Museum of Natural History collections. Potsherds from *Hemphill* vessels are also numerous in certain contexts at Moundville, and provide additional data on style, thematic material, and dating. In this paper I consider sherds from a minimum of 117 vessels found in recent excavations in Mounds E,F,G,Q, and R, comparing these data to our inventory of designs from whole vessels.

Konigsberg, Lyle (*University of Tennessee*) and **Susan Frankenberg** (*University of Tennessee*)

APPLICATIONS OF MONTE CARLO METHODS TO RADIOCARBON DATING PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTHEAST. Monte Carlo methods for calibrating and assessing groups of radiocarbon dates are now becoming popular in Europe (see the URL http://info.ox.ac.uk/departments/rlaha/oxcal/oxcal_h.html on the world-wide web), though they have generally gone unnoticed in American archaeology. We present a number of applications to the dating of Late Woodland/Mississippian components using both unconstrained Monte Carlo and Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulations (Gibbs Sampler). These methods are extremely useful in that they: (1) allow for the estimation of parameters of particular interest to archaeologists, and (2) allow archaeologists to use contextual information in an informative manner when analyzing dates.

Lane, Leon (*University of Kentucky*)

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE 1995 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WOLFE SHELTER AND CRAWLEY FARMSTEAD. Field investigations during the summer of 1995 and previous work have shown that the earliest occupation of the Wolfe Shelter complex dates to the Paleoindian period. However, the most extensive occupation dates to the Early Archaic period. Preliminary analyses of materials recovered in 1995 suggest the potential for providing a better understanding of the earliest prehistoric occupations of the upper Cumberland River valley and the role of cavernous settings in these occupations.

Lazazzera, Adrienne (*see Connolly, Robert P.*)

Lazazzera, Adrienne (*University of Virginia*)

HOPEWELL MOUNDS AND THE MIDEWIWIN: A MODEL FOR PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND POLITY. The domestic use of mound sites in the Ohio Valley has long been a topic of interest for Midwestern archaeologists. However, much debate persists regarding the nature and duration of settlements found in association with earthwork sites. This paper offers one interpretation for these habitation areas as being loci for ritual activity, governed by specialists who may have lived there year-round. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric analogy using religious ceremonies and societies of related Native American groups serves to relate household activity at mound sites, its ritual significance, and contribution to change in political organization of prehistoric groups in the Ohio Valley during the Woodland period.

Lev-Tov, Justin (*University of Tennessee*) and **Amy Lambeck Young** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

DIET AND RISK OF SLAVES AT LOCUST GROVE PLANTATION. All slaves faced risks. One such risk was that of food shortfalls. How slaves in the antebellum period coped with this risk is poorly understood. This paper uses faunal and artifactual materials excavated from three slave houses to provide insight into the sources of food at Locust Grove, a plantation outside of Louisville, Kentucky. The slaves there were likely raising their own fowl and hogs, and supplementing their diets with hunting or trapping and fishing, and thus had developed a successful strategy for reducing the risk of inadequate nutrition and food shortfalls.

Little, Keith J. (*Jacksonville State University*), **Harry O. Holstein**, and **Curtis E. Hill**

THE CANE CREEK COMPLEX: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN MANIFESTATION OF THE UPPER COOSA RIVER BASIN IN NORTHEAST ALABAMA. Data recovered during excavations conducted in the

Matternes, Jennifer (*University of Tennessee*), **Hugh B. Matternes** (*University of Tennessee*) and **Richard L. Alvey** (*University of Tennessee*).

A HILLTOP FOR THE DEAD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DRENNON SITE (40DV447). Data recovery operations at the Drennon site (40DV447) in central Tennessee uncovered evidence of a prehistoric mortuary complex. Eighty-seven potential historic and prehistoric features were clustered around a hilltop; 28 were excavated and determined to contain 16 graves and a variety of other associated prehistoric pit-features. Individuals were interred in both flexed and cremated burial forms. Artifacts from both grave and nongrave features, radiocarbon dates, and burial forms suggest a Late Archaic to Early Woodland cultural and temporal affiliation. The implications of these findings to the central Tennessee archaeological record will be discussed.

McElrath, Dale (*University of Illinois*)

AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF CHERT TYPE CLASSIFICATION. Traditional methods of chert analysis involve classification systems that attempt to identify the geological sources of raw materials present in an assemblage. Such systems are designed to elicit information on settlement system, trade networks, and energy expenditure for raw materials. An alternative emic classification system that identifies chert types primarily in terms of variables that the indigenous knappers would have been concerned with, such as color, texture, workability, general quality, and overall appearance has been used with some success in the American Bottom for the last decade. The advantages and disadvantages of this system are discussed, and compared to more traditional classification systems.

McIlvenna, Noeleen (*University of Tennessee*)

LEWIS, KNEBERG, AND NATIVE AMERICANS, 1934-42. Madeline Kneberg and Thomas Lewis were among the pioneers of "scientific" Southeastern archaeology. They were, consciously or not, somewhat responsible for establishing a precedent for archaeologists' attitudes to and relationships with Indians in this region. Using their correspondence, curated in the F.H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, this history paper examines the formative years of archaeologist-Indian relationships. In the light of NAGPRA, the focus is especially on the vast WPA excavations of human remains under their direction, taking into account the political climate of opinion in 1930s America.

McCorvie, Mary (*see Wagner, Mark*)

McKelway, Henry S. (*Cultural Resource Analysts*)

MASTER AND SLAVE CERAMICS AT MABRY PLANTATION. Archaeological excavations conducted at the mid-19th century Mabry Plantation near Knoxville, Tennessee, recovered contemporaneous ceramic assemblages from master and slave contexts. Slave and master ceramics are compared using three conventional methods; vessel cost, form, and ceramic set frequency. Two alternative ways to compare ceramics: (1) matching ceramic types and (2) ceramic diversity are used which yield insights into two important aspects of slave lifeways. The first is differential treatment of field and domestic slaves at the Mabry Plantation. The second regards slave access to, and the manipulation of, their ceramics to support the maintenance of an African-American cultural identity.

Meyers, Allan D. (*Texas A & M University*)

HISTORIC CREEK HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION: AN EXAMINATION OF ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE PLOWZONE. Several late 18th century manuscripts describe Creek Indian household organization as structures and activities positioned around a central courtyard. A recent study of artifact distributions in the plowzone of one Upper Creek site in central Alabama reflects this historically documented settlement pattern. The evidence additionally suggests that aspects of Creek social organization, such as the sexual division of labor, are manifest within this arrangement. The results indicate that the site has maintained much of its spatial integrity despite plow disturbance.

Meyers, Danielle (*see Meyers, Spence*)

Meyers, Spence (*University of Tennessee*) and **Danielle Meyers** (*University of Tennessee*)

THE HARMON POTTERY SITE, A BLENDING OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. Little of East Tennessee's early pottery-making history is intact today. Greene County, Tennessee was the site of many

such potteries set up during the 19th century. With an ample supply of clay and a good rail system some potteries remained in operation into the early 20th century. Site 40GN28, the M.P. Harmon Pottery, near Mohawk, Tennessee was both a local industry and a center of commerce for an area then known as Pottertowntown. This paper will discuss the relationship between these two factors.

Mickelson, Andrew (see *Crothers, George*)

Mickelson, Katherine Robinson (see *Crothers, George*)

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

VILLAGE LIFE IN PARKIN IN THE 1500S. The 1995 field season at Parkin lasted from July through October. Excavations were concentrated in Locus 4, an area in the village where work has been ongoing since 1991. Much of the 1994 and 1995 research has been devoted to Structure 11, a house that burned in protohistoric times, possibly after Parkin had contact with the De Soto expedition. Study of the structure, the materials found on the floor, and surrounding features are providing an unprecedented picture of daily life at Parkin around the time of contact.

Moeglin, Thomas (see *Purrrington, Burt*)

Moore, David G. (*NC Office of State Archaeology*) and **A. Scott Ashcraft** (*National Forests in North Carolina*)

NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK ART IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Only six examples of Native American rock art sites (five petroglyphs and a single pictograph) are recorded in western North Carolina. The largest and best-known site is Judaculla Rock, a soapstone boulder with a densely decorated surface covering more than 150 square feet. This paper describes each of the sites and considers stylistic affiliations with other examples of Southeastern rock art.

Morey, Darcy (*University of Tennessee*)

ON VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS, UNITS OF QUANTIFICATION, AND RELATIVE DIETARY CONTRIBUTION: EXPLORING AN UNCONVENTIONAL ANALYTICAL APPROACH AT THE WIDOWS CREEK SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA. MNI, a traditional zooarchaeological measure, is cumbersome and often provides data of uncertain scale and dubious meaning. However, it allows the dietary analyst to account for the different sizes of animals. NISP seemingly precludes this step, though it is easily manipulated. An alternative approach, described here, scales NISP by coefficients that reflect an animal's size. The goal is ordinal rankings of bulk dietary contribution of different taxa. When applied to Middle/Late Woodland remains from the Widows Creek site (1JA305), northeastern Alabama, results are similar to an MNI analysis. The simpler NISP approach is promising, but poses important difficulties which must still be resolved.

Morgan, David W. (*Tulane University*)

A PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE OF THE MOUND B TERRACE, BOTTLE CREEK. The 1994 excavation of a trench into the northern edge of the Mound B terrace shows that it was built sometime during the Bottle Creek phase (A.D.1200/1250 - A.D.1550). The construction technique used is reminiscent of that employed to build Mound L. Temporary barriers of vertical posts were placed in the ground to retain dirt while the earthwork was raised to the desired level. Another set of barrier posts were then placed at a higher elevation, and the process repeated. The original shape of the entire terrace before historic disturbance, however, is still unknown.

Neumann, Thomas W. (see *Gresham, Thomas H.*)

Owens, Jr., Dalford (see *Prescott, Janel*)

Owens, Jr., Dalford (*University of Tennessee*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE. Public education is an increasingly important ethical aspect within the discipline of archaeology. This has created a dilemma for archaeologists in deciding how to incorporate educational opportunities with their research. Even when archaeology is integrated into an educational program, archaeologists discover that multiple interests often

upper Coosa River basin were used to define and date the emergent Mississippian Cane Creek pottery complex. Initial assessments of the Cane Creek manifestations provide important insights concerning the Late Woodland-Mississippian transition and culture history of the Coosa River basin.

Livingood, Patrick L. (see *Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr.*)

Lolley, Terry (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

LYON'S BLUFF, A MISSISSIPPIAN AND PROTOHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN EAST MISSISSIPPI. The Lyon's Bluff site was first excavated by Moreau Chambers in 1934-35. The site received further attention during the 1960s and 1970s as volunteer and student groups assisted Richard Marshall during archaeological investigations at the site. The lack of a detailed report on the investigations has hindered the dissemination of data recovered from the site. This paper will attempt once again to draw attention to the site's importance and to present the only complete topographic map made of the site. The site was mapped during the spring of 1993 with the aid of volunteers from the Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University.

Longmire, L. Alan (*University of Tennessee*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT SITE 40RH156: A 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD. Phase II archaeological testing of site 40RH156, a historic farmstead dating circa 1840 to 1920, was undertaken in the late fall and winter of 1994. Preliminary investigations revealed a house location, two outbuilding locations, and a fence line dividing the inner and outer yards of the farmstead. Analysis of the surface collection and of the tested features reveals a pattern of spatial organization consistent with the Upland South model of household organization. This discussion will focus on the surface and subsurface remains located on the inner yard-outer yard boundary and the results of predictive modeling thereon using the Upland South archetype.

Loren, Diana A. (*Binghamton University*)

THE RESTRUCTURING OF COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN 18TH-CENTURY LOUISIANA. Studies of French colonial Louisiana usually focus on the French and Native American socioeconomic relationships to the detriment of other groups that lived in the colony. Native Americans influenced many facets of the life of Louisiana settlers, including the construction of French settlements. However in 1719, African slaves arrived in the colony and the physical nature of French settlements changed. A study of these changes in French settlements that highlights the interaction of all three groups, French, African and Native American, will add a new dimension to interpreting archaeological material from 18th century Louisiana.

Loubser, Jannie (*New South Associates, Inc.*)

REPEATABILITY: A CENTRAL CONCEPT IN ROCK ART CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT. Recent research has thrown more light on the original spiritual significance of rock paintings and engravings, and it has become increasingly clear that the integrity of places with rock paintings and engravings should be retained. Accordingly, research, recording, conservation, and management should be conducted with the most compatible, reversible, and repeatable techniques in mind. Using examples from North America and Australia, recording, physical analyses, dating, salt removal, graffiti removal, and site management are explained.

Matternes, Hugh B. (see *Matternes, Jennifer*)

Matternes, Hugh B. (*University of Tennessee*) and **Joanne Wilson** (*University of Tennessee*)

RESPONSES TO LIFE AND DEATH: BIO-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS FROM SKELETAL DATA RECOVERED AT 40DV447, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. A sample of 22 individuals excavated from the Drennon site (40DV447), a Late Archaic-Early Woodland mortuary complex, were examined to reveal the bio-archaeological information that could be recovered from the skeletal record. Similarities in skeletal features among secondary cremated and primary inhumations suggested a population continuity within divergent funerary body treatments. Examination of thermally altered bone indicated that the deceased were fully fleshed when cremated and incompletely recovered. Reactions to stress identified among the inhumations provided evidence for a greater affiliation with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle and a reliance on human physiological responses to adapt to various environmental agents.

limit the scope and goals of their research. Working through a state educational program, archaeological research was conducted at the Exchange Place, a 19th century farmstead in East Tennessee. Systematic evaluation and prioritization produced a model that satisfied site, research, and educational interests.

Pacheco, Paul J. (*see Dancey, William S.*)

Patton, Robert (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

BURGESS ISLAND, FLORIDA: REPORT ON 1994 SURVEY AND EXPLORATIONS. Systematic shovel-testing and limited test excavation allowed full description of archaeological and historic resources on Little Bokeelia (aka Burgess) Island, Lee County, Florida. A relict dune ridge, the island has been the scene of multiple occupations throughout its existence. The largest of these occupations apparently occurred during the period A.D.800 - A.D.1400. Despite modern land use and looting activity, informative deposits remain. Among these are activity areas associated with food processing and domestic architecture, believed to date to A.D.200 - A.D.500.

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

THE LIMITS OF EARLY CAHOKIAN DOMINANCE AND THE HALLIDAY SITE. The University of Oklahoma's Early Cahokia Project excavations are delineating the limits and configuration of an early Cahokian polity. The 1995 excavations at the Halliday site uncovered 19 houses and 50 pits at one of a series of large, short-term, Lohmann phase communities some 8 miles east of the American Bottom along a prairie-forest ecotone. House forms, local and Cahokian pottery forms, and the sudden appearance and subsequent disappearance of this community and, apparently, others nearby are suggestive both of dramatic social and demographic change in the uplands and a substantial component of the region's population heretofore ignored in reconstructions of early Cahokia-Mississippian dynamics.

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

CLASSIFYING MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTERS. More than 500 Mississippian mound centers exist in the Southeast and Midwest. In this paper, I offer one means of organizing this large database—a framework based on site size. I examined several site size measures and found two (mound number and main mound volume) to be informative, though each had limitations. Combining the two measures resulted in a reasonable and useful means of classifying Mississippian mound sites by size. Seven size categories are proposed, and some comments on the geographic distribution of sites in the three largest categories are offered.

Polhemus, Richard (*see Herrmann, Nicholas P.*)

Polhemus, Richard (*University of Tennessee*)

SPATIAL PATTERNING IN SELECTED STRUCTURES IN THE COOSA CHIEFDOM. Selected late prehistoric/protohistoric structures are examined for spatial patterning of contents. Identified patterning is compared between structures and between sites within the Coosa chiefdom.

Prentice, Guy (*NPS, Southeast Archaeological Center*)

THE DELTA INITIATIVE EARTHWORK STUDY: A STATUS REPORT. The efforts of the Ancient Indian Architecture of the Lower Mississippi Delta: A Study of Earthworks project will be summarized. Database development and site information capture are described in detail.

Prescott, Janel (*University of Tennessee*), **Todd Ahlman** (*University of Tennessee*), **Nicholas Herrmann** (*University of Tennessee*), **Mark Groover** (*University of Tennessee*), and **Dalford Owens** (*University of Tennessee*)

THE GOLF RANGE SITE: MATERIAL CULTURE AND HISTORY OF AN URBAN COMMUNITY IN KNOXVILLE. Between the late 19th and early 20th centuries profound culture change occurred in North America. Much of the developments characteristic of our own time, such as mass produced consumer goods and efficient transportation systems, appeared 100 years ago. Ironically, sites from this period are typically ignored by archaeologists. Recent research conducted at the Golf Range site (40KN143), located in Knoxville, Tennessee, illustrates the information potential represented by 20th century urban contexts. Utilizing a surface sample from the site and historical documents, this study addresses the topics of trade networks, socioeconomic status, alcoholic beverage consumption, and ceramic use within the urban community.

Purrington, Burt (*SW Missouri State University*), **Kelly Graf** (*SW Missouri State University*), and **Thomas Moeglin** (*SW Missouri St. University*)

TEMPORARILY SENSITIVE NONSTYLISTIC LITHIC ATTRIBUTES AT MAX PATCH MOUNTAIN IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. While projectile point/knives are the primary lithic diagnostics at shallow upland sites in the Appalachian Summit, additional nonstylistic temporal markers have been identified at the Max Patch locality in Madison County, North Carolina. They include unusual local lithic raw materials whose selection is period-specific such as metamudstone (Middle Archaic) and black siltstone (Terminal Archaic-Early Woodland) and distinctive production techniques such as step-flaking the edges of tabular chalcedony pieces to produce expedient bifaces (Late Archaic-Early Woodland) and blade-flaking (Middle Woodland). Such indicators enhance chronological control and data-producing potential of chronically elusive upland sites.

Pyle, Kendra (*Western Michigan University*)

GETTING TO THE POINT: THE DART-ARROW TRANSITION IN PLUM BAYOU CULTURE. Small corner-notched points first appear archaeologically in central Arkansas during the Baytown period (A.D.500 - A.D.700). Investigators assume that these points correspond with the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region. In some regions of North America, however, separating dart and arrow points is a common problem. A quantitative analysis of a sample of points from the Plum Bayou culture suggest that in this region the point groups are separate classes of tools. The results have implications for how and why the bow was adopted in the Southeast.

Quitmyer, Irvy R. (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK (1BA2) MISSISSIPPIAN SITE, ALABAMA. Zooarchaeological remains excavated from Bottle Creek (1BA2) present an opportunity to study Mississippian subsistence adaptations to the wetlands of the Mobile-Tensaw Basin, Baldwin County, Alabama. Fine gauge screen (1/16 inch) recovery of vertebrates and invertebrates from Mounds A and C provide an assemblage of 53 species and 539 minimum numbers of individuals. This study shows Bottle Creek people relied heavily on aquatic species, such as, Atlantic rangia (*Rangia cuneata*), freshwater mussels (Unionidae) and fishes (Osteichthyes). In contrast, terrestrial species were identified less frequently in the assemblage. Analysis of the ontogenetic age and size of zooarchaeological Atlantic rangias indicate Bottle Creek people were over exploiting this commonly occurring resource.

Rafferty, Sean (*Binghamton University*)

TUBULAR PIPES AS EVIDENCE OF REGIONAL BELIEF SYSTEMS. Common approaches to the study of Late Archaic and Early Woodland societies have tended to focus on spatial and temporal variations between complexes of material culture. While this approach has proved productive in generating knowledge about the past, it can draw attention away from important regional similarities. This point is illustrated by referring to the distribution of Adena-style tubular pipes. These artifacts are found over a wide geographic range and over a considerable duration of time. Since tubular pipes were not utilitarian artifacts, their distribution can be used to make observations regarding regional belief systems and spirituality.

Ray, Jack (*SW Missouri State University*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTH FORK RIVER VALLEY, SOUTHERN MISSOURI. Recent work in the upper North Fork River valley in southern Missouri recorded 70 bottomland campsites dating from Dalton to Late Mississippian times. A concomitant goal of the project was to investigate and map landforms on which alluvial sites were located. Two floodplain levels and four terraces were identified. Based on archaeological evidence and radiocarbon dates, the only Holocene-age alluvial landform that contains archaeological deposits is an aggrading floodplain in which Woodland and Mississippian artifacts are often deeply buried. All four terraces appear to be pre-Holocene in origin and contain artifacts in the upper solum only.

Reams, Melissa (*see Jackson, H. Edwin*)

Reams, Robert (*see Jackson, H. Edwin*)

Reid, Dawn (*Brockington and Associates*)

CACHING BEHAVIOR IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA DURING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD.

During data recovery excavations at 9FL203, a multi-component site in Floyd County, Georgia, a cache of preforms was collected. Comprised of 33 olive green chert preforms and several flakes in a small pit-feature, this cache is unusual in that it is not associated with a burial and is of locally available, not exotic material. Also, the material was cached within 50 m of the densest area of the site rather than in a more remote location. Though dating of caches is often difficult, artifact associations suggest the Middle Woodland period for this cache. This feature may provide important data regarding the procurement and storage of lithic material, as well as tool making technologies in northwest Georgia during the Woodland period.

Reid, William (*Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.*)

PREHISTORIC UTILIZATION OF SINKHOLES: EVIDENCE FROM THE CUMBERLAND GAP AREA OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA. The karst topography of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province of southwest Virginia contains large numbers of sinkholes, varying in size from small, basin-shaped depressions to large, deep linear forms. Recent excavations at two multi-component sites near the Cumberland Gap have provided evidence of prehistoric utilization of these closed upland depressions. The nature of this occupation is discussed, along with the potential for these landscape features to contain intact cultural deposits.

Reustle, Crystal L. (*see Burks, Jarrod*)

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

VERTEBRATE USE AND CULTURAL CHANGE AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS. A survey of vertebrates from 16th and 17th century Native American sites finds no single pattern of resource use and little evidence of subsistence change. Subsistence strategies are conservative and not expected to change rapidly under normal circumstances. Even intense interaction with European colonists did not produce dramatic changes. This may be a sign that European patterns of animal use were not an improvement upon native ones in many colonial environments, and may not have been viable in others. This suggests the strength of many pre-columbian subsistence patterns as well as the degree of cultural change that accompanies subsistence changes.

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

HISTORIC CHEROKEE OCCUPATION OF THE HIWASSEE RESERVOIR AREA, CHEROKEE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. Recent archaeological investigations in Hiwassee Reservoir have yielded extensive evidence of Cherokee occupations dating ca. 1780-1838. This evidence comprises 45 residential locations that are attributed to the Cherokee settlements of *Tagwahi*, *Nanatsugun*, and *Cootlohee*. This study examines the occupational history of these communities, with particular emphasis on individual households as units of analysis. Earlier (ca. 1780-1815) components are homogeneous in terms of site selection and assemblage composition, while later components exhibit a progressive increase in interhousehold variability. These trends reflect the marked social and economic differentiation of Cherokee society that developed prior to Removal.

Rodning, Christopher (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

LATE PREHISTORIC WATER TRAVEL ON THE NORTHERN GULF COASTAL PLAIN. The location of the Mississippian mound center at Bottle Creek in the Mobile-Tensaw deltaic bottomlands of southern Alabama suggests the importance of water travel and transport in late prehistoric lifeways in the region. The surrounding natural landscape would have demanded efficient means of water travel and would also have provided adequate materials for the construction of Mississippian platform dugout canoes. Drawing from archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence, I suggest that water transport was crucial to the movement of people, goods, and ideas within the Mississippian cultural landscape of the northern Gulf Coastal Plain.

Rogers, Anne F. (*Western Carolina University*) and **Jane L. Brown** (*Western Carolina University*)

SPIKEBUCK TOWN: AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CHEROKEE VILLAGE. Excavations at Spikebuck Town, a mound and village site located in Clay County, North Carolina, have produced a number of historic artifacts. Spikebuck Town, which has not been widely reported, was contemporaneous with the nearby Peachtree Mound and Village site, as well as with several others in the area which were occupied during the Historic period. Artifacts recovered at Spikebuck Town include glass beads, gun parts, metal fragments, gun flints, and pipe fragments. This paper considers the role of Spikebuck Town in the extensive trade network which existed in this area during the 18th century.

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

OF HEADLESS BODIES AND DISEMBODED HEADS: DECAPITATION AND TROPHY SKULLS IN PRE-HISTORIC NORTH MISSISSIPPI. The practice of decapitation and the taking of trophy skulls has been practiced since at least the Archaic period in the Southeast. A double burial with decapitations at the Late Woodland to Transitional Mississippian Bonds site (22TU530) in Tunica County, Mississippi, and lone skull interments from the Bonds site and other sites in the Mississippi Delta are placed within a temporal and regional framework of trophy taking and decapitation, as components of prehistoric violence and conflict.

Ruddell, Michael W. (*University of Tennessee*)

ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE DRENNON SITE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, MIDDLE TENNESSEE. The Drennon site is located in Davidson County, Tennessee. The analysis of vertebrate remains from the prehistoric features of this site suggest occupation during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Unique to this site is a taxon and type of skeletal material identified from human burials. The presence of black bear from one of the burials represents a rare occurrence of this species for this area archaeologically. In addition, cranial fragments of large mammals were associated with excavated cremations. The presence of large mammalian crania maybe indicative of a previously unknown ceremonial tradition during this period.

Rudolphi, Victoria M. (*see Sassaman, Kenneth E.*)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (*South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology*) and **Victoria M. Rudolphi** HANDEDNESS OF STALLINGS POTTERS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND SYMBOLIC ACTION. Genetically-influenced laterality in the human brain, learning environment, and cultural pressures combine to determine whether one is right-handed, left-handed, or ambidextrous. The handedness of potters who manufactured Stallings fiber-tempered pottery (ca. 3800B.P.) in the middle Savannah River region can be determined by the orientation of punctations on vessel surfaces. A sample of over 300 vessels from three locales in the region exhibits significant interareal differences in the proportions of left-handed potters. These findings point to a variety of implications about social organization, symbolic action, and other aspects of Stallings life.

Saunders, Rebecca (*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University*) and **James B. Stoltman** (*University of Wisconsin, Madison*)

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLICATED STAMPED POTTERY IN LOUISIANA. In Louisiana, complicated stamped pottery, which appears to date predominantly to the latter part of the Coles Creek period, is relatively rare. However, at some sites, for instance, the Morgan site (16VM9), it is abundant. This might indicate that complicated stamped wares were produced at only a few sites and distributed to others through trade or some other social mechanism. Indeed, a comprehensive study of the distribution of paddle stamped motifs in Louisiana demonstrated that pots at widely separated (coastal) sites were stamped with the same paddle, suggesting that pots were traded. Petrographic analysis, however, indicated that pots stamped with the same paddle at different sites were locally made. The implication is that paddles rather than finished pots were moving from site to site.

Scarry, C. Margaret (*see Scarry, John F.*)

Scarry, C. Margaret (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

THE USE OF PLANTS IN MOUND-RELATED ACTIVITIES AT BOTTLE CREEK AND MOUNDVILLE. Bottle Creek, located in the Mobile Delta, and Moundville, located in the Black Warrior Valley of Alabama, were both paramount centers for Mississippian polities. Ceramics recovered from the two sites suggest interaction and exchange between the polities, though neither was under the direct control of the other. Recent excavations in midden deposits on the mounds at both sites have yielded plant remains. My paper summarizes what we know about the production and use of plant foods at the two sites and explores the use of plants in mound-related activities.

Scarry, John F. (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*) and **C. Margaret Scarry** (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD STORAGE IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN LOWER SOUTHEAST. Ethnohistorical accounts from 16th and 17th century Spanish sources provide tantalizing glimpses of food

storage technology and levels of production in the Mississippian Southeast. Archaeological investigations in Apalachee Province have yielded further evidence regarding the sizes and distribution of elevated food storage facilities in one Mississippian chiefdom. We describe some of these data and draw inferences regarding the level of agricultural production at the household and community level and the degree of household independence implied by these data. Briefly, the data suggest that Mississippian farmers were highly productive, capable of producing large food surpluses, and largely self-sufficient.

Schnell, Frank T. (*Columbus Museum*) and **Debra J. Wells** (*Columbus Museum*)

BENEFITS OF NAGPRA: ANALYSIS OF BURIALS FROM THE ABERCROMBIE SITE. This paper focuses on side benefits of compliance with the NAGPRA legislation. The Abercrombie site, 1RU61, is located in Russell County, Alabama. Much of the work at the site has been salvage in nature due to river bank erosion. The Columbus Museum, under a NPS grant, is in the process of performing an inventory of human remains and associated cultural artifacts. In May 1995, a physical anthropologist performed an examination of the human remains recovered in the last three decades and several interesting facts have been brought to light as a by-product of attempts to assign cultural origins at the site.

Schroeder, Sissel (*Pennsylvania State University*)

ANCIENT LANDSCAPES AND SOCIOPOLITICAL CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM, ILLINOIS. Spatial data on late prehistoric sites and their natural settings are linked with a Geographic Information System (GIS) to investigate the development of sociopolitical complexity in the Mississippi Valley immediately south of Cahokia. The uneven distribution of resources had a major effect on settlement patterns. In particular, mound centers were situated adjacent to extensive wetlands and large tracts of unoccupied dry land. Differential site histories can be linked to ecological and, presumably, social circumstances as they changed over time. Superimposed patterns of settlement shifted over several centuries as various elite groups waxed and waned in importance.

Sherwood, Sarah (*see Simek, Jan*)

Sherwood, Sarah (*University of Tennessee*) and **Paul Goldberg** (*Boston University*)

MICROMORPHOLOGY AND GEOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S. Geoarchaeological research has expanded from regional geomorphological studies to encompass intra-site formation processes. The technique best suited for this multi-scale geoarchaeological approach is soil micromorphology. Micromorphology is the microscopic study of *in situ* soils and sediments primarily using petrographic thin sections. The implementation of micromorphology has been slow in southeastern archaeology. This paper will discuss probable reasons for the absence of the technique and present preliminary micromorphology results from Dust Cave, Alabama and Wickliffe Mounds, Kentucky to emphasize potential applications.

Sieg, Lauron E. (*see Connolly, Robert P.*)

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

HISTORIC ABORIGINAL REUSE OF A MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND, MOUND L AT BOTTLE CREEK. In 1991, testing by the Gulf Coast Survey revealed a historic component on the summit of Mound L, at the Bottle Creek site on Mound Island, in the Mobile Delta. Excavations were expanded in 1993 and 1994, to an area 12 meters square, with an average depth of less than 30 cm. A total of 698 features was recorded that included pits, trenches, and an amalgamation of posts. These excavations exposed a historic structure on top of at least two Mississippian period structures. The latest structure appears to have been used for a short period of time, perhaps as a hunting camp, during the middle of the 18th century. These are the first intensive excavations of aboriginal structures in southwest Alabama.

Simek, Jan (*University of Tennessee*), **Susan Frankenberg** (*University of Tennessee*), **Charles Faulkner** (*University of Tennessee*), **Walter Klippel** (*University of Tennessee*), **Sarah Sherwood** (*University of Tennessee*) and **Todd Ahlman** (*University of Tennessee*).

MARBLE BLUFF CAVE: A NEW MISSISSIPPIAN MUD GLYPH SITE FROM EAST TENNESSEE. A cave containing mud glyphs was found during a TVA-sponsored survey of Watts Bar Reservoir. Mud glyphs, or stylized figures incised into wet clay on cave walls, are thought to be Mississippian and to include Southeastern Ceremonial Complex iconography. Glyphs from Marble Bluff Cave are described and placed within

their geoarchaeological and chronological contexts. Pottery from testing in the cave mouth implies Woodland use, and a radiocarbon date from torch cane found deep in the cave indicates Dallas phase use around A.D.1600. Mud glyphs, now known from seven Midsouth sites, can no longer be considered idiosyncratic phenomena.

Smith, Betty A. (*Kennesaw State College*) and **Donald F. Smith** (*University of Georgia [retired]*)

LOOPER'S BEND: AN ARCHAIC MICROENVIRONMENT IN NORTHWEST, GEORGIA. Archaeological evidence of human activity spanning the Dalton-Late Archaic periods in the Looper's Bend area of northwest Georgia will be discussed.

Smith, Donald F. (*see Smith, Betty A.*)

Smith, Kevin E. (*Middle Tennessee State University*)

MISSISSIPPIAN MEMORIALS: THE CASTALIAN SPRINGS MORTUARY MOUND. Late 19th century excavations by W.E. Myer at Castalian Springs produced some of the most spectacular Mississippian art from the middle Tennessee area, including the famous Myer Gorget and the Thruston Tablet. Less well known are the unpublished records of excavations at the elite mortuary mound, which produced quantities of marine shell gorgets, negative painted vessels, copper and mica artifacts, human figurines, snake effigies, stone statuary and shell beads. Results of early investigations and recent testing are summarized and synthesized to provide a detailed picture of this important site, with particular emphasis on the mortuary complex.

Smith, Jr., Marion F. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

FROM OILED PAPER TO GLASS: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT SYSTEMS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. Metaphorically, the transition from paperbound information systems to electronic documents should improve the quality and accessibility of CRM information as much as the historical switch from oiled paper to glass improved the windows of frontier habitations. Insights into starting up electronic document systems are based on work at Florida's statewide inventory, the Master Site File. Experience in Tallahassee should have wider relevance, since Florida is a populous and fast-growing state and since the Master Site File comprehends archaeological sites, historical structures, and survey reports in media including paper files, maps, databases, and a Geographic Information System. Among other things, I discuss the design implications of: (1) the breathtaking pace of technological change, (2) differing use patterns of archaeological and architectural records, and (3) projected changes in the patterns of access to information.

Smith, Marvin (*Valdosta State University*)

L.B. JONES: THE BEAD CONNECTION. L.B. Jones developed an interest in glass trade beads, probably because his region of Mississippi produced many beads from contact period sites. His interest manifested itself in many ways: L.B. sponsored a major conference on glass trade beads, funded bead research, funded publication of a monograph about trade beads, and amassed one of the finest study collections of beads available in the world. At the time of his death, L.B. was planning another bead conference. This paper details L.B.'s contribution to bead studies, and provides an analysis of the collection that sparked his interest.

Snyder, Lynn M. (*Smithsonian Institution*)

HOW TO FEED AN ARMY: A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONING OF UNION TROOPS DURING THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, 1863-1864. Recent archaeological excavations have produced assemblages of faunal materials associated with two Union infantry camps occupied for short periods in the fall and winter of 1863/64 during the siege of Charleston. Both assemblages are composed almost exclusively of beef and hog bones. The uniformity of bone segments represented, and saw mark characteristics on both beef and hog bones strongly suggest that both camps were supplied with fresh beef and cured hams. Commissary records for the Army of the South document the shipment of some 1400 head of beef cattle to the slaughterhouse on Hilton Head Island between January and December 1863.

Southerlin, B.G. (*Brockington & Associates*)

MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE ETOWAH VALLEY. An intensive surface survey of approximately 2,000 acres (810 hectares) was conducted along the Etowah River valley in Bartow County, Georgia. All surveyed areas were within 5 km of Etowah Mounds (9BR1), a major Mississippian ceremonial

center. Survey results were used to investigate Mississippian period settlement patterns. Two settlement models were examined: (1) a dispersed model in which the populace lived in both large and small settlements; and (2) a nucleated model in which the population resided only in large villages. Survey results suggest that the dispersed model more aptly applies to the Mississippian period occupations in the Etowah River valley.

Stephenson, Keith (*University of Kentucky*) and **Adam King** (*University of Pennsylvania*)

MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE INTERIOR GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN. Archaeological evidence indicates that Mississippian occupation in the interior Coastal Plain of Georgia did not occur until after A.D.1200. Regional organization consisted of small political centers presumably supported by dispersed habitations. These developments, however, were of short duration apparently lasting less than a century. It is likely that environmental limitations inhibited continued Mississippian occupation in the area. We further hypothesize that social and economic obligations required by a centralized political system placed too great a burden on the local and outlying populations to allow such a system to flourish.

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

LITTLE ROCKS VS. BIG ROCKS: THE EFFECT OF RAW MATERIAL SIZE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES. In 1980, a lithic analysis system based on a four stage biface classification key and a 12-cell debitage analysis paradigm was introduced by Johnson and Morrow. This system, which heretofore has been applied mainly to assemblages derived from cobble cherts in Mississippi, has recently been used to analyze assemblages based on tabular and large nodular cherts from Kentucky. Comparison of the assemblages from Mississippi and Kentucky revealed some striking differences that significantly affect how the data are interpreted. These differences and their implications for investigating site-specific and regional organization of stone tool technologies are illustrated using archaeological and experimental examples.

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (*see Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr.*)

Stetar, Thomas (*Wilbur Smith Associates*) and **Susan Andrews** (*Wilbur Smith Associates*)

LIFE ON THE KENTUCKY FRONTIER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. Archaeology of frontier settlements and stations in Kentucky has stressed the harshness of life that many settlers endured. Some period accounts maintain that goods were scarce and the quality of life poor. Recent research utilizing store records and probate inventories paints a different picture of life on the Kentucky frontier. Records indicate that stores and peddlers brought European and Colonial American goods to the frontier where settlers bartered or bought a variety of items including refined ceramics, glassware, pewter, and iron hardware. Recent archaeological research on a late 18th century farmstead in Logan County, Kentucky (15LO168) has revealed that the acquisition of manufactured goods from the world market was important to the earliest settlers of southwestern Kentucky.

Stoltman, James B. (*see Saunders, Rebecca*)

Styles, Bonnie (*Illinois State Museum*)

ARCHAIC FAUNAL PROCUREMENT-PATTERNING AND TRENDS IN PALEOECOLOGICAL AND SUBSISTENCE DATA FROM MODOC ROCK SHELTER. The faunal record from Modoc Rock Shelter in the central Mississippi River valley of southern Illinois documents changes in environments and human subsistence practices that span the Archaic period (8500-4100B.P.). Interpretations of data consider taphonomic and paleoecological changes, as well as the role of settlement function. A greater representation of squirrels in Early Archaic strata (8500-4100B.P.) reflects the different character of early Holocene forests. Increased representation of white-tailed deer and fish in Middle Archaic (8000-4700B.P.) base camps reflects the opening of the forest, enhancement of aquatic habitats, and changes in economic strategies in the mid-Holocene. These broad patterns are replicated in other regions of the Midwest and Midsouth.

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

VARIATION IN THE TENNESSEE PORTION OF THE COOSA PROVINCE. Some researchers suggest that at the time of European contact, the upper Tennessee Valley was occupied by a series of loosely connected, but politically autonomous, small-scale chiefdoms, while others believe the area was part of the Coosa paramount chiefdom. A review of "Dallas Culture" mortuary practices and community plans illustrates considerable intraregional variation that spans the 14th through 16th centuries. The temporal and spatial pa-

rameters of this variation remain ill-defined. Refining our understanding of Dallas chronology and intraregional variation is a necessary step toward understanding relationships with neighboring archaeological complexes. Existing collections offer opportunities to examine these problems.

Sunderhaus, Ted S. (*see Connolly Robert P.*)

Swedlund, Charles (*see Crothers, George*)

Tesar, Louis D. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

THE HUMBER-MCWILLIAMS SITE PROJECT: IN SEARCH OF DE SOTO. The Humber-McWilliams site is located near the Mississippi River, just west of Clarksdale, Mississippi. An area pothunter recovered European metal artifacts along with native ceramic grave goods. L.B. Jones and others considered the site the one from which the De Soto expedition crossed into Arkansas. The primary goal of the project was to find evidence confirming that hypothesis. A secondary goal was to obtain a better understanding of the Native Americans whose activities formed the site.

Thomas, Larissa (*State University of New York, Binghamton*)

WOMEN IN MISSISSIPPIAN ICONOGRAPHY. This paper presents the preliminary results of a study on images of women in Mississippian iconography. The study focuses on a group of over 50 objects in stone, ceramic, copper, and shell, including figurines, pipes, bottles, plates, gorgets, and cups, from sites across the Mississippian Southeast. These objects have been examined from published photographs, drawings, and descriptions. Issues to be addressed include: differences in the representation of women in different media; the meaning of the variety of natural and supernatural roles in which women are depicted; and the relationship between women's depiction in iconography and their real lives.

Thornton, Meg (*see Fee, Jennifer D.*)

Thunen, Robert L. (*University of North Florida*)

NORTHEAST FLORIDA AND THE MISSISSIPPIAN INTERIOR. Northeast Florida is typically seen as on the fringe of the Mississippian world. This paper explores the relationship of northeast Florida to the Mississippian cultures that lay beyond the St. Johns River. Northeast Florida lacks the multiple mound complexes and the elaborate social hierarchies of the interior, yet (as depicted from the French artist Jacques le Moyne) the Timucuan cultures of northeast Florida were very sophisticated in their cultural adaptation. The paper discusses iconographic elements of the Mississippian world found at such sites as Mount Royal and Grant Mound.

Townsend, Russell (*University of Tulsa*)

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF CHEROKEE ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA. The Cherokee people have been an important component of the complex cultural landscape of Oklahoma since the 1820s. However, because archaeologists working in Oklahoma have traditionally focused upon the state's prehistoric cultures, the archaeology of Cherokee occupations has been largely neglected. In recent years, considerable attention has been directed to the archaeology and ethnohistory of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and interest in pioneer Cherokee occupations has grown. This study provides a synopsis of Cherokee archaeology in northeastern Oklahoma, and details recent efforts to expand the scope of such studies in the region.

Trimble, Carmen (*see Boyd, Cliff*)

Tucker, Kathleen (*Murray State University*) and **Kenneth Carstens** (*Murray State University*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A FEDERAL CIVIL WAR GUN EMPLACEMENT SITE, 15LV207. Archaeological investigations at Fort Smith, 15LV207, began in the spring of 1994 using more than 200 high school students as laborers. Since that time, excavations have continued revealing a gun emplacement, an L-shaped depression of unknown function, and a small structure with brick fireplace. The Fort Smith project has been a successful excavation emphasizing public archaeology and local community involvement. Our studies at this site have been sponsored by NPS planning and survey grants made available through the Kentucky Heritage Council.

Vacca, Michele (*Fourth Creek Consultants*)

ARCHLINK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONNECTION FOR TEACHERS. The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology has gone online for social studies and science teachers with "ArchLink: Connecting the Past to the Future." Through an electronic, interactive conference via NCNet, teachers may join ArchLink using their schools' modems. Once logged on to the ArchLink conference, they may download lists of speakers, sample lessons, and current event announcements or join the discussion session on many areas of archaeology. ArchLink's goal is to increase public awareness of archaeology and resource protection. This paper highlights how the ArchLink program was established and how teachers within the state are making use of it.

Wagner, Gail E. (*University of South Carolina*)

THE PREHISTORIC SEQUENCE OF PLANT UTILIZATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Macrobotanical remains have been recovered by screening, waterscreening, and flotation from over 80 sites in South Carolina ranging in age from Early Archaic to the Historic period. In this paper I summarize the plant remains from the prehistoric sites in South Carolina. In general, the South Carolina record is weighted toward hickory nuts and wild fruits. The few domesticates recovered occur so far only at Mississippian sites, which also have higher seed quantities and varieties. Pine followed by oak and hickory dominate the wood record throughout the sequence.

Wagner, Mark (*Southern Illinois University, Carbondale*) and **Mary McCorvie** (*U.S.D.A. Forest Service*)

AN OVERVIEW OF THE ROCK ART OF THE SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Rock art sites were first recorded in southern Illinois in the 1930s. Recently, several previously unknown sites have been reported within the Shawnee National Forest (SNF) in this region. Motifs at these sites date to the Woodland, Mississippian, and early Historic periods. The presence of intact Southeastern Ceremonial Complex designs at the Whetstone Shelter suggest that some SNF rock art sites were locations of private shamanistic activities. Other sites in the SNF have been defaced by vandalism. At Millstone Bluff the SNF operates an interpretive program explaining the importance of rock art and the resultant loss which can occur from vandalism.

Walker, Karen J. (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN MIDDLE AND LATE WOODLAND PERIODS: EVIDENCE FROM FLORIDA'S GULF COAST. Converging lines of evidence—geoarchaeological stratification, radiocarbon dates, and paleoecology—from southwest Florida are the basis for hypothesized climatic episodes of the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The data suggest a fluctuating warm episode coinciding with the Middle Woodland, followed by a rapid cooling at the beginning of the Late Woodland. This cool episode ended by the Late Woodland/Early Mississippian transition.

Walker, Renee Beauchamp (*University of Tennessee*)

A COMPARISON OF LATE PALEOINDIAN, EARLY ARCHAIC, AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC FAUNAL REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE (1LU496), ALABAMA. For this study Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic faunal data from Dust Cave are compared. Previous analysis of some remains identified differences between the Late Paleoindian and Archaic samples. In addition, similarities between Early and Middle Archaic material were noted. However, the previous analysis did not include small specimens even though preservation is excellent at the site and provides a means of adequately comparing faunal material from all contexts. The present analysis examines differences between Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic faunal remains by analyzing all sizes and classes of taxa.

Wallace, Jenna (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

CALOOSAHATCHEE IIB: 1995 EXCAVATIONS AT THE PINELAND SITE. The Pineland site, located in the Charlotte Harbor area of southwest Florida, consists of over 50 acres of improved pasture land, waterfront property, residential-use areas, and citrus grove. Archaeological investigations and analyses have facilitated understanding of the lengthy history of the Calusa Indians at Pineland. Previously under-represented, the Caloosahatchee IIB period, spanning A.D.800 to A.D.1200, was targeted in 1995 excavations at Pineland. These samples, when compared to those of other time periods, provided a means for assessing and refining earlier models.

Walling, Richard (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*), **Shawn Chapman** (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*) and **C. Andrew Buchner** (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*).

INTENSIVE SURVEY WITHIN THE BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER WATERSHED: YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI. Intensive surveys within the Big Sunflower River watershed carried out for the Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg have resulted in the first systematic investigations along these streams. The survey corridor consists of 152 m beyond top bank of 553 km of river course, or 16,811 ha. Included are the lower 315 km of the Big Sunflower, the lower 95 km of Bogue Phalia, the entire Little Sunflower and Quiver rivers, and a couple of other small streams and cutoffs. Aspects of this study include site distribution, settlement patterns, geomorphological considerations, and the consequences to cultural resources resulting from modern land use.

Ward, Robert (*see Crothers, George*)

Webb, Paul A. (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)

HICKORY LOG: INVESTIGATIONS AT A CHEROKEE HOMESTEAD IN NORTH GEORGIA. Recent excavations at 9CK9 provide detailed information on the settlement layout, material culture, and subsistence practices associated with a late 18th early 19th century Cherokee homestead in north Georgia. The site was part of the dispersed town of Hickory Log, which was located on the Etowah River and founded about 1780 by refugees fleeing the Lower Towns. When combined with the results of previous investigations at two nearby sites associated with Hickory Log, the data also shed light on the variability present within a single Cherokee town during a period of extremely dynamic social change.

Weinand, Daniel C. (*University of Georgia*)

FAUNAL EVIDENCE FOR CREOLIZATION ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA. Vertebrate fauna from two Guale pueblos associated with the Mission Santa Catalina de Gaule located on St. Catherines Island, Georgia were examined. These pueblos are distinct sections of the Guale village located on the island and are contemporaneous with the previously studied Fallen Tree area of this same village. The data from Pueblos II and IV support the formerly proposed cultural response called creolization. Creolization is described as the creation of a new culture from both Spanish and Native American cultures. The results to be presented suggest that creolization may have occurred at the individual household level on St. Catherines.

Wells, Debra J. (*see Schnell, Frank T.*)

Wesler, Kit (*Murray State University*)

THE MEDIEVAL SOUTHEAST: MISSISSIPPIAN POINT AND EUROPEAN COUNTERPOINT. One avenue towards bringing prehistory and historical archaeology into a more productive dialogue may be to consider cases of Old World Medieval societies. They represent the ancestral traditions to the societies studied by American Historical Archaeology, but are temporally comparable to Mississippian society (among others in the New World). To what extent can we use Medieval Europe as comparison or contrast to Mississippian? Our standard models of Mississippian as chiefdom and Medieval as state society discourage comparison, but may owe more to incompatible data sets and a lack of cross-cultural methodology than to real incomparability of the cultures.

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

PALEOINDIAN THROUGH LATE ARCHAIC VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE CACTUS HILL SITE (44SX202), INNER COASTAL PLAIN, VIRGINIA. Cactus Hill (44SX202) is a stratified site of aeolian and cultural deposits along the Nottaway River in Sussex County, Virginia. Calcined vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from Paleoindian through Late Archaic period contexts including well-dated hearths and occupational floors. Remains representing all vertebrate classes were identified and include only those of species common in the area today. These are some of the earliest archaeofaunal remains yet recovered in the region and therefore provide some of the only direct evidence of late Pleistocene through middle Holocene human subsistence in the Middle Atlantic Region.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE KEY MARCO SITE, 8CR48, COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA. Recent excavations in the village area of the Key Marco site, 8CR48, have resulted in the discovery of over 100 postmolds, three superimposed platforms constructed of shell, and a dense, black sand midden

area. These remains were recovered from continuous areal excavations of over 100 m². The architecture and cultural materials date from A.D.500 to A.D. 1500, with all of the architecture dating from the Glades I Late through the Glades IIA period. Houses raised on wooden stilts or pilings are indicated by data recovered in excavation.

Wild, Michael (*University of Mississippi*)

MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE AND THE DELTA INITIATIVE. The "earthwork" study requires a broad variety of data about mound sites in the state. Use of the Mississippi Master Site file and the "Informance" data base program are described. Recommendations for updating existing data and avoiding future deficiencies are suggested.

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

L.B. JONES AND THE LMS: A LONG-TERM FRIEND. Over a period of more than 35 years the members of the Lower Mississippi Survey worked closely with L.B. Jones and saw his dream of a Delta Museum come to fruition. He was a unique contributor to the archaeology of the Yazoo Basin: he saved collections for their research potential; he encouraged investigations of important sites; and he brought together regional scholars in significant ways. He was generous to these scholars and joined with them in their research enterprises. His impact on Lower Valley archaeology will not be forgotten.

Wilson, Joanne (*see Matternes, Hugh B.*)

Wood, W. Dean (*Southern Research*) and **Karen G. Wood** (*Southern Research*)

VARIATIONS IN 19TH CENTURY CHEROKEE INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN GEORGIA. During the 19th century, Cherokee Indians in northern Georgia lived in variety of settlement types. These ranged from isolated farmsteads to the capital New Echota, which closely resembled a contemporary American settlement. Comparisons and contrasts are offered for both domestic households and larger communities during this period. This paper examines the dynamic forces affecting the changing lifestyles of the Cherokees during the volatile period prior to their forced removal from northern Georgia.

Wood, Karen G. (*see Wood, W. Dean*)

Worth, John E. (*Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Atlanta*)

UPLAND OCCUPATION AT THE RACCOON RIDGE SITE (9MG271): THREE YEARS OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT FERNBANK MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Since 1993, Fernbank Museum of Natural History has sponsored archaeological investigations at the Raccoon Ridge site in the Oconee River valley of eastern Georgia as the cornerstone for an integrated program of scientific research and public education about prehistoric cultures in the Southeast. Under the direction of the Museum archaeologist, students, volunteers, interns, and seasonal staff have participated in fieldwork designed to augment our understanding of upland settlement in this region. Preliminary results have revealed the presence of an extensive Early Mississippi period Vining phase village and two Lamar farmsteads at the site, all with remnant midden deposits and numerous subsurface features below the plowzone, including a large bell-shaped Lamar storage pit backfilled with refuse (supported by both radiocarbon and OCR dates).

Young, Amy Lambeck (*see Lev-Tov, Justin*)

Young, Amy Lambeck (*University Southern Mississippi*)

FROM FRONTIER OUTPOST TO APPALACHIAN COMMERCIAL CENTER: KNOXVILLE'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD. A study of Knoxville, Tennessee tax lists, city directories, early diaries and journals, census data, and early maps have allowed archaeologists to begin to understand the development of this Southern town and to place particular sites in proper context. This paper presents archaeological and archival data concerning how Knoxville evolved from a small frontier outpost into a major Appalachian commercial entrepot at the time of the Civil War. The purpose is to outline the various types of sites and their relative locations for each of Knoxville's developmental stages.

Young, Amy Lynne

SLAVE SUBSISTENCE AT THE UPLAND SOUTH MABRY SITE, EAST TENNESSEE. Patterns identified in the archaeological record of plantation sites have been attributed to the status differences of plantation inhabitants; however, most plantation investigations have been restricted to the coastal areas of the deep South. This paper compares the coastal plantation subsistence pattern with faunal data collected from two inland plantations in the Upland South. This paper compares eight faunal assemblages from four plantations to investigate skeletal portion utilization. The comparisons indicate a different subsistence pattern for coastal and inland plantations and offer some additional information regarding the coastal plantation subsistence pattern.

Zeder, Melinda (*Smithsonian Institution*)

COMPARISON OF ANIMAL REMAINS FROM TWO MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI. This paper examines patterns of meat consumption and bone use in two Middle Mississippi village sites belonging to the Powers phase complex in southeastern Missouri (ca. A.D. 1300). Earlier results of the faunal analysis from one of these sites, the Snodgrass site, identified patterns, species, and element distributions relevant to questions of the duration, season, and nature of site occupation. Refit studies highlighted patterns of social interaction between village households. In this paper the results of the analysis of the nearby Turner Village site are contrasted with the remains from the Snodgrass site in an effort to further explore the role of meat and bone resources in the social and economic life of Mississippian village communities.