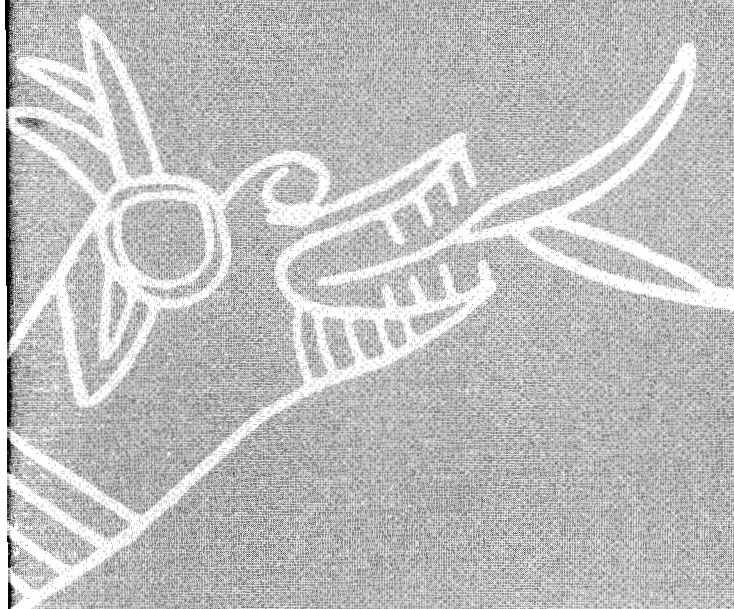


**SOUTHEASTERN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE**

BULLETIN 39

1996



C. Ian Brown

**SOUTHEASTERN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE**



**BULLETIN 39
1996**

**Abstracts of the Fifty-Third Annual Meeting
November 6–9, 1996**

Sheraton Civic Center Hotel
Birmingham, Alabama



Edited by
Ian W. Brown



Hosted by
The University of Alabama
Alabama Museum of Natural History
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The University of Alabama Press



Vernon J. Knight, Jr., and Judith Knight, *Local Arrangements Chairs*
Ian W. Brown, *Program Chair*

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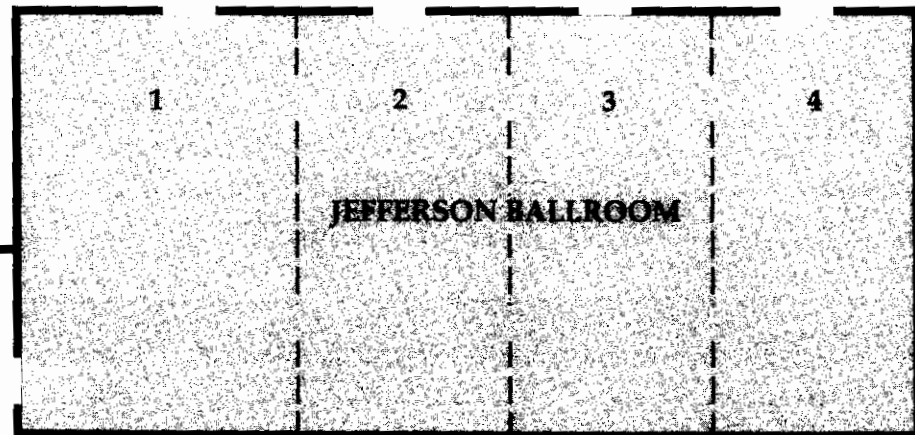
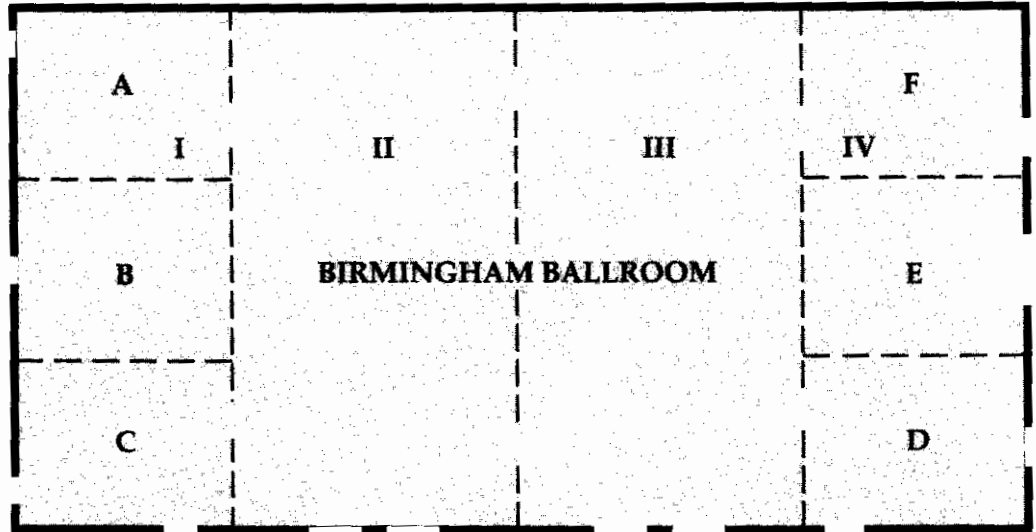
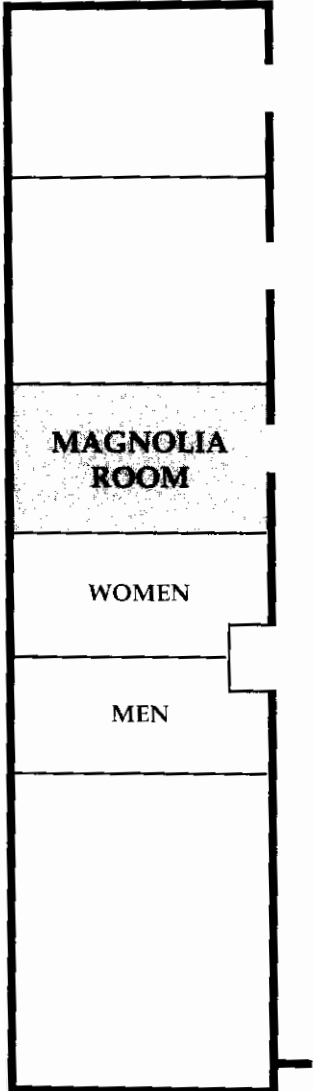
Sheraton Civic Center Hotel

Conference Rooms

FRONT ENTRANCE OF HOTEL 

LOBBY
LOUNGE

FRONT DESK



ENTRANCE TO
PARKING GARAGE 

Welcome to Birmingham and the fifty-third annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The last time SEAC met in Birmingham was in 1985. Marvin D. Jeter served as Program Chair at that time and C. Roger Nance was in charge of local arrangements. Birmingham occupies a special place in the history of the conference, as it was the site of the first SEAC meeting in November of 1938. Although most of the 1996 conference takes place in Birmingham, a number of our events occur in the "greater" Tuscaloosa area. It has been a long time since Tuscaloosa and Moundville have been able to host SEAC, and that is simply because our organization has grown so large.

It was exactly twenty years ago (November 4-6, 1976) that we last assembled in Tuscaloosa. John A. Walthall was the Program Chair at that conference and Carey B. Oakley served as Local Arrangements Chair. The Tuscaloosa conference marked a major shift in the history of SEAC, as the number of papers jumped from 50 to 106! Because of this increase, SEAC had to have two concurrent sessions. Not being able to attend all the papers created great turmoil among the participants. I can still remember the "liveliness" of the business meeting, as it was at Tuscaloosa that the membership voted to split off the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology (CHSA) from SEAC. The decision was that CHSA would continue to meet with SEAC, but on the Wednesday before the regular SEAC sessions began. Tempers flared at this conference, but once the dust settled everyone had a drink, shook hands, and enjoyed themselves. When the issue came up again in Lafayette the following year, CHSA decided to separate from SEAC for good. Much to the chagrin of many people who had participated jointly in SEAC and CHSA, the latter was not able to survive. Its last conference was in 1982. For over two decades Stanley South had been the force behind the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology and its many publications, and it saddened many of us that such a rift could have occurred.

It seems silly from the perspective of 1996 that a jump from 50 to 106 papers would have caused such commotion. When we met in Birmingham in 1985 there were 101 papers and 316 people in attendance. The 1996 SEAC in Birmingham has 13 symposia, 189 papers, six posters, and one video. We are expecting an attendance of around 500. We also now have four concurrent sessions, a pattern that was established at the Mobile Conference in 1991. It was immediately after the Birmingham conference that SEAC shifted to three concurrent sessions, and yet it is interesting to note that these two major jumps in conference attendance in 1986 and 1991 did not result in upheavals in our organization. It is also interesting that 28% of the papers contributed at this year's conference relate to historical archaeology, a good sign that we have recovered from the trauma of the mid-1970s. When we speak of southeastern archaeology today there is no longer an arbitrary separation between historic and prehistoric. Clearly, SEAC has gotten over these growing pains and is in solid shape for the new century.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are delighted to be able to offer a poster session at this year's conference. This is the first time SEAC has done so in a formal manner and it promises to be another outlet for the dissemination of information. We will even be having a poster award, to be announced at the Business Meeting. Our student paper competition (SPC) which, arguably, has the the finest book prize in the world, has nine contribu-

tors this year. We have highlighted these in the program so that members can attend the papers and offer their encouragement. As with any healthy organization, students are our future and they need to be drawn into all aspects of SEAC's organization. An important tradition of SEAC that most students are unaware of is the "room party." Prior to 1976 there were very few formal gatherings in the evening. Over a bottle of bourbon or some unlabeled brew, elders and students would congregate in rooms and discuss the new and exciting things occurring in southeastern archaeology. You might start off at the Florida party, but soon you would drift off to see what Alabama or Mississippi had to offer. Louisiana's parties were always rocking because of Stu Neitzel's stories and Bill Haag's jokes. There was fun and information everywhere. We have reinstated these "non-events" with our "Southeastern States Reunion Parties" on Thursday night. The success of these parties is up to the membership. We have simply provided the time for things to develop.

We also have more than enough formal events to satisfy those who have become used to more recent traditions (trends?). On Thursday we have the "Great Spirits of SEAC" reception and on Friday we offer "A Celebration of C. B. Moore and Moundville." It is rumored that C. B. Moore will actually be on hand to discuss certain of his exploits. Moore's Moundville and Moundville Revisited have just been published in a single volume by the University of Alabama Press. As many SEAC participants will recollect, the membership for the year 1994 receives this volume free. Please pick up your copy at registration on Wednesday or in the Book Room at sometime during the conference. On Saturday the Alabama Museum of Natural History is hosting an open house, featuring the exhibit, "The Indians of Mound Island." Also, be sure to come to Moundville on Saturday for the Insiders' Tour, topped off by a world-famous *Dreamland* Barbecue.

The success of every SEAC annual meeting always includes the help and cooperation of many individuals and organizations. We would especially like to acknowledge the University of Alabama Department of Anthropology, the University of Alabama Press, the University of Alabama Museums, the Alabama Museum of Natural History, Moundville Archaeological Park, the Office of Archaeological Services and the University of Alabama- Birmingham Department of Anthropology. Debbie Turpin typed all abstracts and processed all registrations while Nancy Lambert-Brown designed the Program and *Bulletin*. We would also like to acknowledge all of the student help offered at the conference itself. Enjoy!

Ian W. Brown
Program Chair

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Cover Illustrations:

A small oblong pendant of tabular red stone from Moundville, bearing symbols characteristic of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex.

The Moundville dragon. This is an example of the winged serpent theme as it appears on engraved black filmed bottles from Moundville.

■ Registration

Jefferson 3 and 4
Wednesday, 3–9 pm
Thursday, 7 am–5 pm
Friday, 7 am–Noon

■ Book Exhibits

Jefferson 1 and 2
Thursday and Friday, 8 am–5 pm
Saturday, 8 am–Noon

■ Membership Renewals

Jefferson 3 and 4
Thursday, 7:30 am–Noon and
1:30–5 pm; Friday, 8 am–Noon

■ Slide Preview

Magnolia Room
Wednesday, 3–11 pm
Thursday and Friday, 8 am–11 pm
Saturday, 8 am–Noon

FOOD AND DRINK

■ Cash Bars

Jefferson 3 and 4
Wednesday, 7–9 pm
Friday, 6:30–8 pm

■ Continental Breakfasts

Jefferson 3 and 4
Thursday–Saturday, 6:30–8 am

■ Cash a la Carte Lunches

Jefferson 3 and 4
Thursday and Friday, 11:30 am–1 pm

■ Coffee Breaks

Jefferson 3 and 4
Thursday and Friday, 10 am and 2:40 pm
Saturday, 10 am

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

SEAC Hospitality Suite
Wednesday, 6–7:30 pm

MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Pre-Meeting Workshop: Facilitator Training for Project Archaeology
Tuesday and Wednesday, 8 am–5 pm

Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology
Thursday, 6–7:30 pm, Birmingham A

Eastern States Rock Art Research Association
“*Photographic Exhibit of Rock Art from Alabama,*”
by Bart Henson, Thursday, 6–8 pm, Birmingham B

Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Open House
Thursday, 6–7 pm, Birmingham C

Great Spirits of SEAC Reception
Thursday, 7:30–9 pm, Birmingham IV

Southeastern States Reunion Parties
Thursday, 9 pm–Whenever

SEAC Annual Business Meeting
Friday, 5:30–6:30 pm, Birmingham II and III

A Celebration of C. B. Moore and Moundville
Musical Guests: *Henri's Notions*
Friday, 8 pm–Midnight, Birmingham II and III

Alabama Museum of Natural History Open House, “The Indians of Mound Island” Exhibit,
Saturday, 1–3 pm, The University of Alabama Campus

Moundville Archaeological Park
Saturday, 2–5 pm (Insiders' Tour),
5 pm (*Dreamland* Barbecue)

Archaeological Studies of Gender in the Southeast

Friday, 1–4:20 pm, Birmingham III

Recent Lithic Studies in North Carolina: A Symposium in Honor of J. Robert Butler

Thursday, 3–5:00 pm, Birmingham I

Rock Art 1: General

Thursday, 8–10 am, Birmingham II

Rock Art 2: Cave Art

Thursday, 3–5 pm, Birmingham II

Upland Sites in the Southern Appalachians

Saturday, 8:40–11 am, Birmingham A and B

Zooarchaeological Approaches to Southeastern Archaeology

Friday, 8–11:40 am, Birmingham I

An Overview of Research at Watson Brake: A Middle Archaic Mound Complex in Northeast Louisiana

Thursday, 8 am–Noon, Birmingham III

Recent Investigations at the Batesville Mound Group: Early Woodland Platform and Burial Mounds in Northwest Mississippi

Friday, 3–5 pm, Birmingham I

A.D. 536 and Its Aftermath: the Years Without Summer: Global Perspective

Friday, 8:20–11:20 am, Birmingham II

A.D. 536 and Its Aftermath: the Years Without Summer: Subregional Perspective

Friday, 1–4 pm, Birmingham II

Polity Edges and Hinterlands: Late Prehistory in the Interior Uplands of the Southeast and Midwest

Thursday, 8–11:40 am, Birmingham IV

French Colonial Mobile, 1702-1711: An Archaeological Perspective

Friday, 8:20–11:40 am, Birmingham IV

Urban Life and Southern Culture

Friday, 1–5 pm, Birmingham IV

Archaeology and the Public

Saturday, 8:20–11:20 am, Birmingham III

Subsistence and Settlement

Thursday, 1:20–2:40 pm, Birmingham I

Paleoindian and Archaic Studies

Thursday, 10:20 am–Noon and 1–2:40 pm, Birmingham II

Poverty Point, Gulf Formational and Woodland in the Deep South

Friday, 8–11:40 am, Birmingham III

Woodland Studies in Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia

Saturday, 8:40–11 am, Birmingham C

Mississippian Sites

Friday, 1–2:40 pm, Birmingham I

Mississippian Settlement Patterns

Saturday, 8–11:40 am, Birmingham IV

Mississippian Diet, Health and World View

Thursday, 1–5:20 pm, Birmingham IV

Southeastern Indians

Thursday, 1–4:40 pm, Birmingham III

Historical Archaeology 1

Thursday, 8–11:20 am, Birmingham I

Historical Archaeology 2

Saturday, 8:20–11:40 am, Birmingham II

THURSDAY MORNING • NOVEMBER 7

POSTER SESSION**Miscellaneous Topics****Time • 9 am–4:30 pm**

(authors will be at displays from 3–4:30 pm)

Room • Jefferson 1 and 2**M. S. Meyers, J. T. Wynn and R. Gougeon.** Teaching the Past, Touching the Future: Archaeology and Education in Georgia

S. Littman and E. G. Garrison. A Geoarchaeological Study of J Reef and Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary, Georgia

N. H. Lopinot and J. H. Ray. The Hogan Creek Site and the Problem of Side-Notched Chronology in Southwest Missouri

H. B. Matternes, B. Dugan, and S. Meyers. Mortuary Activities in Appalachia: The War Creek Cemetery (40Hk9) of East Tennessee

D. S. Allen, IV. Middle Cumberland Mississippian Mortuary Patterning at Travellers Rest (40Dv11), Davidson County, Tennessee: A Comparative Analysis

J. E. Bowen. The Emergence of the Bifurcate Tradition in the Ohio Region

GENERAL SESSION

Historical Archaeology 1

Chair • R. W. Neuman

Room • Birmingham I

- 8:00 **D. L. Ruhl.** Archaeobotanical Research of Spanish Colonial Wells From La Florida
- 8:20 **R. W. Neuman.** Early Depictions of Indians and European Settlements in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Greater Southeast United States
- 8:40 **D. Loren.** Ethnic Plurality in Eighteenth-Century French Households
- 9:00 **M. Beck.** The Archaeological Investigation of a Late Eighteenth-Century Slave Cabin in the South Carolina Backcountry
- 9:20 **T. Beaman, Jr.** "Some Fragments of Blue Dutch Tiling": Decorative Delftware Tiles from the Governors' House at Brunswick Town
- 9:40 **J. Cornelison.** The Application of Remote Sensing Technology to Aid in the Location of Revolutionary War Battleline
- 10:00 BREAK

10:20 **J. A. Patterson.** Zooarchaeology at the Historic Francis Alexander Ramsey House (40Kn120), Knox County, Tennessee

10:40 **K. C. Carstens and J. Skaggs.** Processual Questions for the Fort Smith (1861-1865) Archaeological Project

SYMPOSIUM

Rock Art 1 • General

Chairs • J. Allan and C. Diaz-Granados

Room • Birmingham II

- 8:00 **J. Loubser.** Stratigraphy in Rock Art Studies
- 8:20 **J. Allan.** Tennessee Valley Rock Art Portraying Mississippian Maces
- 8:40 **B. Henson.** Influence of Myth and Folklore on Rock Art Damage
- 9:00 **F. Coy, Jr.** Overview of Kentucky Rock Art
- 9:20 **C. R. Ison.** Hominy Holes, Petroglyphs and the Cogswell Phase: Rethinking Terminal Archaic Sedentism
- 9:40 **R. Boedy.** Rock Art Motifs from the Journey's End Shelter in Southeast Kentucky

GENERAL SESSION

Paleoindian and Archaic Studies

Chair • A. C. Goodyear

Room • Birmingham II

- 10:20 **A. C. Goodyear.** Technological Implications of Clovis-Related Chert Quarry Remains at Big Pine Tree
- 10:40 **R. B. Walker.** Late Paleoindian Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations at Dust Cave, Alabama
- 11:00 **P. Carr and A. P. Bradbury.** Early Archaic Raw Material Use and Technological Organization

1:20 **S. Meeks.** The Organization of Late Middle Archaic Lithic Technology at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama

1:40 **K. E. Sassaman.** The Soapstone Vessel Dating Project: A Preliminary Report

SYMPOSIUM

An Overview of Research at Watson Brake: A Middle Archaic Mound Complex in Northeast Louisiana

*Chairs • J. W. Saunders, T. Allen and R. Jones
Room • Birmingham III*

3:00 **S. Williams.** History of Watson Brake Site and Its Meaning

3:20 **R. Jones.** The Identification and Preservation of Watson Brake

3:40 **R. Saucier.** Geomorphic Context of the Watson Brake Site

3:00 **R. Mandel and C. T. Hallmark.** Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils at Watson Brake, North-Central Louisiana

3:20 **T. Allen.** Watson Brake: Site Stratigraphy

3:40 **J. K. Feathers.** Luminescence Dating of Two Earthen Structures at Watson Brake

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **S. D. Frink.** OCR Carbon Dating at the Watson Brake Mound Complex

10:40 **E. Jackson.** Faunal Remains from the Watson Brake Mound Complex: A Preliminary View of Archaic Subsistence in the Lower Mississippi Valley

11:00 **J. K. Johnson and R. Jones.** Lithic Technology at Watson Brake and Poverty Point

11:20 **J. W. Saunders.** Radiocarbon Dating of the Mounds and Ridges at Watson Brake

11:40 **J. L. Gibson.** Living on the Edge: Late Archaic Cultural Evolution in the Lower Mississippi Valley

SYMPOSIUM

Polity Edges and Hinterlands Late Prehistory in the Interior Uplands of the Southeast and Midwest

*Chairs • C. R. Cobb and B. H. Koldehoff
Room • Birmingham IV*

8:00 **B. Koldehoff.** Transportation Corridors and Cahokia's Hinterlands

8:20 **T. R. Pauketat.** Resettled Rural Communities at the Edge of Early Cahokia

8:40 **A. M. Early.** Caddoan Farmers in the Ouachita Mountain Region of the Trans-Mississippi South

9:00 **J. Rafferty.** Mound Centers and Settlement Pattern Change in the Tombigbee/Black Warrior Drainage

9:20 **W. Boyko.** The Autonomy of Hinterland Sites in the Oconee Valley Chiefdom, Georgia

9:40 **K. E. Smith and M. C. Moore.** On the River and Up the Creek: Contrasting Settlement Patterns in the Cumberland Valley

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **R. W. Jefferies.** Mississippian Settlement in the Cumberland Plateau Region of Southeastern Kentucky

10:40 **C. R. Cobb and B. M. Butler.** A Tale of Two Villages: Mississippian Life in Upland Southern Illinois

11:00 **J. Muller.** The Lower Ohio Valley and Its Frontiers

11:20 **V. P. Steponaitis and B. D. Smith.** *Discussants*

GENERAL SESSION

Subsistence and Settlement

*Chair • M. Eubanks
Room • Birmingham I*

- 1:20 **M. Eubanks.** Eastern Gamagrass: Potential Food Source in Prehistory
- 1:40 **H. S. Hale, D. Diaz, and M. Mendez.** Mammals to Land, Fish to the Sea & Garbage for New Land: The Taphonomy of Midden Formation among the Maritime Kuna of Panama and Implications for Midden Interpretation
- 2:00 **R. Leabo.** Archaeological Application of Global Positioning System: As Demonstrated at the National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center
- 2:20 **M. A. Cabak, K. E. Sassaman and J. C. Gillam.** Distributional Archaeology in the Aiken Plateau

SYMPOSIUM

**Recent Lithic Studies in North Carolina
A Symposium in Honor of J. R. Butler**

*Chair • L. E. Abbott
Room • Birmingham I*

- 3:00 **L. Lautzenheiser, J. M. Eastman and M. A. Holm.** Investigations at a Piedmont Chert Quarry
- 3:20 **L. Abbott.** An Analysis of Lithic Raw Material Variability at the 3-Hat Mountain Quarry, 31Dv51, Davidson County, North Carolina
- 3:40 **J. D. Davis.** Archaic Lithic Material Extraction and Tool Production in the Uwharrie Mountains of North Carolina
- 4:00 **J. A. May and V. A. Tippitt.** A Study of Lithic Assemblages from the Central Catawba River Valley: What We Have Learned after Ten Years of Survey and Analysis

4:20 **K. W. Robinson.** A Crystal Quartz Lithic Assemblage from a Woodland Village in Western North Carolina

4:40 **K. E. Sassaman and I. R. Daniel.** *Discussants*

GENERAL SESSION

Paleoindian and Archaic Studies (Cont.)

*Chair • M. O. Smith
Room • Birmingham II*

- 1:00 **M. O. Smith.** Patterns of Intergroup Violence in Northern Alabama Archaic Sites
- 1:20 **K. J. Wilson.** Bones, Bumps, and Bruises: Bioarchaeology of Late Archaic Stallings Culture
- 1:40 **P. Bundy, J. Pafford and K. C. Carstens.** Archaeological Investigations at the Walston Site, 15Cw35, a Multicomponent Archaic Site
- 2:00 **D. B. Blanton, K. Stuck and V. Deitrick.** Late Archaic Biface Technology and Small Site Function: A Case from Eastern Virginia
- 2:20 **A. P. Bradbury.** Lithic Analysis of the Late Archaic Horizons at Kayford Gap

SYMPOSIUM

Rock Art 2 • Cave Art

*Chairs • J. Allan and C. Diaz-Granados
Room • Birmingham II*

- 3:00 **W. W. Varnedoe, Jr., J. Allan and B. Henson.** An Aboriginal Glyph Cave in North Alabama
- 3:20 **C. Diaz-Granados and J. Duncan.** Of Masks and Myths
- 3:40 **T. Hudson.** Witch's Nest: A Northwest Georgia Petroglyph Cave
- 4:00 **M. J. Wagner and M. R. McCorvie.** Hidden Images: Prehistoric Myth and Ritual at the Korondo Site in Southern Illinois

- 4:20 **C. H. Faulkner.** Mud Glyphs of the Eastern Woodlands: A Synchronic and Diachronic Perspective
- 4:40 **J. D. Franklin and J. F. Simek.** Preliminary Report on the Archaeology of 3rd Unnamed Cave, a Chert Mining and Cave Art Site in Central Tennessee

GENERAL SESSION
Southeastern Indians

Chair • R. A. Marrinan
Room • Birmingham III

- 1:00 **R. A. Marrinan.** Excavations at the O'Connell Mission Site, Leon County, Florida
- 1:20 **J. H. Hann.** Mocama Province and the Guale Revolt of 1597
- 1:40 **K. Ashley and V. Rolland.** Grog Tempered Pottery in the Mocama Province
- 2:00 **J. J. Mintz.** The Cape Fear Indians: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Inquiries along the Lower Cape Fear
- 2:20 **R. A. Beck.** Gender and Migration: The Occaneechi Indians from 1670-1701
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **D. M. Thieme and J. Schuldenrein.** Before and Below Kasihta: Alluvial Stratigraphy of Lawson Field, Fort Benning, Georgia
- 3:20 **T. J. Pluckhahn and C. O. Braley.** Excavations of the Historic Creek Components at the Tarver (9Jo6) and Little Tarver (9Jo198) Sites, Macon, Georgia
- 3:40 **C. A. Buchner.** A Lower Creek Town, at Fort Benning, Georgia
- 4:00 **J. W. Cottier and C. T. Sheldon, Jr.** Fatal Attraction: The Final Field Investigations of the Historic Creek Settlement of Fushatchee

- 4:20 **J. W. O'Hear, J. R. Underwood and S. Bufkin.** Recent Excavations in a Portion of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Chickasaw Settlement of Tchouka Falaya

GENERAL SESSION
Mississippian Diet, Health and World View

Chair • M. L. Powell
Room • Birmingham IV

- 1:00 **A. VanDerwarker.** Domestic Dogs in the Diet: An Analysis of Canid Fauna from the Halliday Site, an Early Mississippian Village in the American Bottom (SPC)
- 1:20 **R.L. Johnson.** Seasonality and Social Organizations in Middle Fort Ancient: Household Archaeology at the Incinerator Site (33My57)
- 1:40 **R. Smith.** Vertebrate Subsistence in Southeastern Louisiana, A.D. 700-1300
- 2:00 **M. L. Powell.** Non-Traumatic Skeletal Pathology at Koger's Island, Alabama
- 2:20 **P. S. Bridges, K. P. Jacobi and M. L. Powell.** Warfare-Related Trauma in the Late Prehistory of Alabama
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **K. P. Jacobi, P. S. Bridges, M. L. Powell, M. O. Smith and V. S. Jones.** What Would Your Skull Look Like if You Survived Scalping? Healing Stages of Scalping in Prehistoric Remains
- 3:20 **M. Danforth.** Health Patterns at an Early Mississippian Village: The Kellogg Site of Northeast Mississippi
- 3:40 **N. A. Ross-Stallings.** Mortuary Practices and Patterning at the Austin Site (22Tu549), an Emergent Mississippian Village in the Northern Delta
- 4:00 **K. E. Taft.** Functionally Relevant Classes of Pottery at Moundville

- 4:20 **K. E. Schatte.** A Preliminary Examination of Possible Maize Symbolism of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex
- 4:40 **G. Wilson.** Iconography and Elite Authority: An Analysis of Lohmann-phase Engraved Ceramics from the American Bottom (SPC)
- 5:00 **L. A. Conrad.** Another Look at the Late Prehistoric Gorgets from the Central Illinois River Valley

THURSDAY EVENING • NOVEMBER 7

Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology
Birmingham A, 6-7:30 pm

Eastern States Rock Art Research Association
"Photographic Exhibit of Rock Art from Alabama,"
by Bart Henson, Birmingham B, 6-8 pm

Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Open House
Birmingham C, 6-7 pm

Great Spirits of SEAC Reception
Birmingham IV, 7:30-9 pm

Southeastern States Reunion Parties
Various Rooms (check board), 9 pm-whenver

FRIDAY MORNING • NOVEMBER 8

SYMPOSIUM

Zooarchaeological Approaches to Southeastern Archaeology

Chairs • E. J. Reitz and M. A. Zeder
Room • Birmingham I

- 8:00 **S. W. Neusius.** Garden Hunting: Is the Model Relevant in the Southeast?
- 8:20 **E. A. Moore and H. Lapham.** "...When these Savages go a Hunting..." The Deer Skin Trade at Graham-White?

- 8:40 **D. C. Weinand.** Increment Studies of White-Tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) from Skidaway Island, Georgia (SPC)
- 9:00 **M. A. Zeder.** The Zooarchaeology of Complexity: A View From the Old World
- 9:20 **L. Kelly.** The Role of Animals at Emerging Mississippian Mound Centers in the American Bottom
- 9:40 **J. P. Blick.** *Canis familiaris* Skeletal Remains from Weyanoke Old Town (44Pg51), Virginia
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **E. J. Reitz.** The Zooarchaeology of Culture Contact
- 10:40 **J. Bowen.** A Zooarchaeological Study of Subsistence and Social Relations
- 11:00 **E. M. Scott.** Dietary Evidence for Cultures in Contact: Fauna from Nina Plantation, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana
- 11:20 **B. Hesse and M. C. Scarry.** *Discussants*

SYMPOSIUM

**A.D. 536 and Its Aftermath
The Years Without Summer
Global Perspective**

Chairs • J. D. Gunn and H. R. Robichaux
Room • Birmingham II

- 8:20 **J. D. Gunn.** Introduction: Archaeology and the Global Climate Issue
- 8:40 **W. Tanner.** Beach Ridge History, Sea Level Change, and the A.D. 536 Event
- 9:00 **H. R. Robichaux.** The A.D. 536 Event and the Maya Hiatus
- 9:20 **P. Schmidt.** Are There Tropical African Responses to the A.D. 536 Event?
- 9:40 **M. S. Houston.** Chinese Climate, History, and State Stability in A.D. 536
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **E. Jones and E. T. Jenkins.** Climatic Catastrophe and the Arthurian Tradition
- 10:40 **B. Young.** Climate and the Crisis of Sixth-Century Gaul
- 11:00 **J. D. Gunn.** *Discussion Leader*

GENERAL SESSION

Poverty Point, Gulf Formational and Woodland in the Deep South

*Chair • J. W. O'Hear
Room • Birmingham III*

- 8:00 **R. Connolly.** The Evidence for Houses at Poverty Point: Assessing the 1980-82 Excavations
- 8:20 **J. W. O'Hear.** Reanalysis of Major Wheeler and Alexander Assemblages in Pickwick Basin
- 8:40 **G. Keith.** Building Ceramic Chronology in Southeast Mississippi
- 9:00 **S. Keith.** The Gopher Farm: An Oasis in the Pine Belt of Southeast Mississippi
- 9:20 **C. T. Brown.** Data Recovery Excavations at Site 22Pr533, an Upland Camp in Southern Mississippi
- 9:40 **K. J. Little, H. O. Holstein and C. E. Hill.** Exotic Stone Procurement and Post-Archaic Settlements in the Coosa Valley of Northeast Alabama
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **T. Mulvihill.** Investigations of a Late Woodland Site in Northeast Arkansas
- 10:40 **D. C. Wells and K. M. Roberts.** The Cypress Bayou Project, 1993-96: Recent Investigations of the Coles Creek and Mississippi Periods in the Tensas Basin
- 11:00 **R. Gougeon, M. Meyers, J. T. Wynn and E. Shirk.** Georgia's Vining Phase: A Cultural Isolate?
- 11:20 **S. Meyers.** The Wilder Site

SYMPOSIUM

French Colonial Mobile, 1702-1711 An Archaeological Perspective

*Chair • G. A. Waselkov
Room • Birmingham IV*

- 8:20 **G. A. Waselkov.** French Colonial Archaeology at Old Mobile: An Introduction
- 8:40 **A. S. Cordell.** Paste Characterization and Technological Investigation of Possible Apalachee Pottery from Old Mobile (1Mb94)
- 9:00 **D. Silvia Mueller.** A Comparison of Structure Excavations from the Early Historic Aboriginal and French Occupation of Southwest Alabama (SPC)
- 9:20 **M. T. Smith.** Toward a Chronology of French Colonial Beads in the Southeast
- 9:40 **K. J. Gremillion.** Archaeobotany at Old Mobile
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **L. Shulsky.** Sherds of Chinese Porcelain Found at Old Mobile
- 10:40 **G. Shorter.** Status and Trade: Pipes, Ceramics, and Coinage from the Stockade Site (1Mb61) on Dauphin Island
- 11:00 **B. L. Gums.** French Colonization in the Illinois Country and the Gulf Coast Region
- 11:20 **I. W. Brown and J. A. Walthall.** *Discussants*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON • NOVEMBER 8

GENERAL SESSION Mississippian Sites

*Chair • J. M. Mitchem
Room • Birmingham I*

- 1:00 **J. M. Mitchem.** The 1996 Field Season at Parkin Archeological State Park

- 1:20 **K. Mulvihill.** Neeley's Ferry: Investigations into a Mississippian Fortified Village Site
- 1:40 **P. D. Welch.** Mississippian Occupations at Shiloh and Savannah, Tennessee
- 2:00 **M. Williams.** New Excavations at the Lamar Site
- 2:20 **N. M. White.** Yon Mound/Village Excavations and the Mississippian Sequence in Northwest Florida

SYMPOSIUM

Recent Investigations at the Batesville Mound Group: Early Woodland Platform and Burial Mounds in Northwest Mississippi

Chair • J. K. Johnson
Room • Birmingham I

- 3:00 **M. Holland-Lilly.** Initial Investigations at the Batesville Mound Group
- 3:20 **J. L. Ford.** The Batesville Mound Group: Northern Exposure
- 3:40 **R. T. Stuart.** Ceramic Artifacts from the Batesville Mound Group Excavations
- 4:00 **J. Sullivan.** Lithic Artifacts from Mound B at the Batesville Mound Group
- 4:20 **G. Aleo.** Lithic Artifacts from the South Village at the Batesville Mound Group
- 4:40 **J. K. Johnson.** Excavations at the Batesville Mound Group, Panola County, Mississippi

SYMPOSIUM

A.D. 536 and Its Aftermath The Years Without Summer Subregional Perspective

Chairs • J. D. Gunn and H. R. Robichaux
Room • Birmingham II

- 1:00 **K. J. Walker.** A Hypothesized Cooling of Southwest Florida during the Sixth and Seventh Centuries A.D.

- 1:20 **T. R. Kidder.** Is There Evidence for Significant Cultural Change on the Northern Gulf Coast and Lower Mississippi Valley ca. A.D. 536 and Immediately After?
- 1:40 **T. G. Lilly, Jr. and P. A. Webb.** The A.D. 536 Event and the Middle to Late Woodland Transition in Northern Georgia.
- 2:00 **M. A. Mathis.** The Middle to Late Woodland Shift on the Coast of North Carolina
- 2:20 **N. Woodall.** A.D. 550-750 in the Northwest North Carolina Piedmont
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **R. Y. Wetmore, K. W. Robinson and D. G. Moore.** Woodland Adaptations in the Appalachian Summit of Western North Carolina: Exploring the Influence of Climatic Change
- 3:20 **J. D. Gunn and C14 Consortium.** Spatio-Temporal Distributions of First Millennium A.D. Radiocarbon Dates
- 3:40 **M. A. Mathis:** *Discussion Leader*

SYMPOSIUM

Archaeological Studies of Gender in the Southeast

Chairs • J. M. Eastman and C. B. Rodning
Room • Birmingham III

- 1:00 **C. Claassen.** Prehistoric Women in the Southeast
- 1:20 **K. E. Sassaman.** Left-Handed Potters, Unilineal Descent, and the Social Power of Gender
- 1:40 **L. Thomas.** The Gender Division of Labor in Mississippian Households: Its Role in Shaping Production for Exchange
- 2:00 **C. B. Rodning.** Gender and Social Institutions of Native Communities of the Appalachian Summit (SPC)

- 2:20 **J. M. Eastman.** Searching for Ritual: A Contextual Study of Roasting Pits at Upper Saratown
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **H. T. Ward, R. P. Davis, Jr., E. I. Monahan and M. E. Reeves.** Mortuary Behavior at the Fredricks Site, Ten Years Later
- 3:20 **P. Lambert.** The Bioarchaeology of Gender in Native North Carolina and Virginia
- 3:40 **M. Reeves.** Sex Differences in Diet and Dental Caries at Historic Fusihatchee Town, Alabama (SPC)
- 4:00 **J. Levy and P. J. Watson.** *Discussants*

SYMPOSIUM

Urban Life and Southern Culture

Chair • A. L. Young
Room • Birmingham IV

- 1:00 **A. Horning.** Urbanism in the Colonial South: The Development of Seventeenth-Century Jamestown
- 1:20 **M. A. Zierden.** Charleston's Powder Magazine as a Symbol of Cultural Change
- 1:40 **L. Derry.** Antebellum Paper Towns: A Three-Dimensional Investigation of a Two-Dimensional Phenomenon
- 2:00 **A. L. Young.** Developing Town Life in the South: Archaeological Investigations at Blount Mansion
- 2:20 **R. A. Genheimer.** Archaeology at Covington, Kentucky: A Particularly "Northern-Looking" Southern City
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **J. Yakubik.** The Suburbanization of New Orleans: Archaeological Investigation within the Holy Cross District
- 3:20 **H. S. McKelway.** Archaeological Investigations at Falls Harbor, Louisville, Kentucky

- 3:40 **P. H. Garrow.** Urban Archaeology in Tennessee: Exploring the Cities of the Old South
- 4:00 **J. W. Joseph.** Cities and Creoles: The African-American Experience in the Urban South
- 4:20 **S. L. Dawdy.** Creole Archaeology in New Orleans's Vieux Carré: The Rionda-Nelson Site
- 4:40 **T. Klein.** *Discussant*

FRIDAY EVENING • NOVEMBER 8

SEAC Annual Business Meeting

Birmingham II and III
5:30–6:30 pm

Cash Bar

Jefferson 3 and 4
6:30–8 pm

A Celebration of C. B. Moore and Moundville

Musical Guests: Henri's Notions
Birmingham II and III
8 pm–Midnight

SATURDAY MORNING • NOVEMBER 9

SYMPOSIUM

Upland Sites in the Southern Appalachians

Chairs • A. F. Rogers and R. Snedeker
Rooms • Birmingham A and B

- 8:40 **M. Harmon.** At Home in the Holler: Marginal Landforms in Madison County, North Carolina
- 9:00 **R. Noel and R. Snedeker.** Site Location Preferences in the Uplands of Western North Carolina

- 9:20 **S. Ashcraft.** Upland Settlement Typology: A Case of Evolving Site Function at 31Gh278
- 9:40 **D. M. Dyson and R. Snedeker.** 31Ma435, a Mountain Micro-Landform Site
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **J. L. Brown.** Archaic Occupation at Appletree (31Ma56)
- 10:40 **A. F. Rogers.** The Role of Topography in Site Placement in the Upland Southern Appalachians

GENERAL SESSION

Woodland Studies in Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia

*Chair • R. Widmer
Room • Birmingham C*

- 8:40 **J. Berkin.** Phase III Data Recovery at an Inland Weeden Island Site in Walton County, Florida
- 9:00 **R. Widmer.** A Glimpse of Life at the Key Marco Site, 8Cr48, A.D. 500-900
- 9:20 **W. H. Reid.** The Rest of the Story: Small Woodland Sites along the Southern North Carolina Coast
- 9:40 **D. Gold.** "Persons Fallen in Battle or ... the common sepulchre of a town?": Interpreting Late Woodland Demography in Interior Virginia
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **B. Botwick.** Shifts In Prehistoric Settlement in the Uplands of the Virginia Fall Zone: An Evaluation of Data from Fort Lee, Prince George County
- 10:40 **S. Pullins.** Ceramic Technology and Early Woodland Settlement in the Virginia Coastal Plain

GENERAL SESSION

Historical Archaeology 2

*Chair • K. C. Carstens
Room • Birmingham II*

- 8:40 **K. C. Carstens.** Surface Collected Remains from the Gower House, 15Lv178: Placing the Site in Time
- 9:00 **K. C. Carstens, J. Stottman, S. Rivers, A. Murphy, J. Brown, J. Skaggs and J. Ray.** Archaeological Test Excavations at the Gower House Detached Kitchen: Looking for Context
- 9:20 **S. M. Moore.** Archaeological Survey at Old Town Plantation (Georgia): Preliminary Results
- 9:40 **C. Blackmore.** Excavations of an Antebellum Icehouse and Its Utilization in a Lower Piedmont Plantation, Louisville, Georgia
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **J. Cramer.** A Preliminary Investigation of Logging Camps in the Piney Woods of South Mississippi, ca. 1880's-1950's
- 10:40 **J. M. Abraham.** A Preliminary Ethno-archaeological Analysis of Rural Farmsteads in the Pine Hills of South Mississippi
- 11:00 **B. Smith and F. Smith.** Nineteenth-Century Iron Industry in Georgia and Alabama: Archaeological Implications
- 11:20 **C. Rooney.** Community and Institutional Expression in Nineteenth-Century Mortuary Practices: The Alabama Insane Hospital Cemetery and Greenwood Cemetery

GENERAL SESSION

Archaeology and the Public

Chair • *K. A. Schneider*

Room • *Birmingham III*

- 8:20 **M. D. Jeter.** Starting Out in Southeastern Archaeology in the 1970s
- 8:40 **K. A. Schneider.** Forget the Past, Save the Future: The Scramble to Keep Heritage Programs Alive
- 9:00 **M. H. Reams.** The Care and Feeding of Archaeologists: Pragmatic Training in the Twentieth Century, the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Southern Mississippi
- 9:20 **T. R. Lewis.** Early Pioneers in Southwest Florida: Homesteading in the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Collier County, Florida
- 9:40 **G. Pendarvis and S. Kidd.** Archaeology in Historic Hattiesburg: Public Relations and Education
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **J. D. Roberson.** "A Piper's Pence, Follow Me": The Emerging Challenge of Appraising Archaeological Sites
- 10:40 **R. C. Lightfoot.** Site Destruction in South Georgia
- 11:00 **A. C. Goodyear.** The Earliest South Carolinians (video)

GENERAL SESSION

Mississippian Settlement Patterns

Chair • *K. Lorenz*

Room • *Birmingham IV*

- 8:00 **J. F. McBrayer.** Elite Polygyny in the Southeastern Chiefdoms (SPC)
- 8:20 **M. Rees.** On the Authority of Chiefs: Mississippian Political Culture and Regional Development (SPC)

- 8:40 **C. Payne.** Some Archaeological Correlates of Mississippian Chiefs' Houses
- 9:00 **K. Lorenz and L. Homsey.** A Comparison of Lithic Production and Use across Two-Tiered and Three-Tiered Mississippian Settlement Systems
- 9:20 **R. Stallings.** Diachronic Settlement Patterning in the Northeastern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi
- 9:40 **D. W. Morgan.** Late Woodland and Mississippi Period Subsistence and Settlement Patterns: Survey Data from the Bluffs of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta (SPC)
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **M. S. Meyers.** Natural Factors Affecting the Settlement of Mississippian Chiefdoms in Northwestern Georgia
- 10:40 **T. J. Pluckhahn.** The Lewis Mound Site (9Bn 39) and the Mississippian Occupation of the Interior Coastal Zone of Georgia
- 11:00 **R. Polhemus and J. F. Simek.** Community Organization at Cardin Farm II, Tennessee
- 11:20 **J. E. Stephens.** Mississippian Residential Architecture and Community at the Dogtooth Bend Site, Alexander County, Illinois

SATURDAY AFTERNOON • NOVEMBER 9

Alabama Museum of Natural History Open House

"The Indians of Mound Island" Exhibit,
The University of Alabama Campus, 1–3 pm

Moundville Archaeological Park

Insiders' Tour, 2–5 pm
Dreamland Barbecue, 5 pm

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES OF
GENDER IN THE SOUTHEAST**

Organizers: Jane M. Eastman
(UNC Chapel Hill) and
Christopher B. Rodning
(UNC Chapel Hill)

Discussants: Janet Levy (UNC
Charlotte) and Patty Jo Watson (Washington
University)

Time: Friday, 1:00–4:20 pm

This symposium brings together several studies of how gender relations influenced the organization of past communities in the Southeast. The common theme of these papers is their explicit focus on interpreting these relations through analysis of material culture and human remains. Papers cover a broad range of cultural, geographical, and chronological contexts. Together these papers demonstrate some of the challenges, as well as the potential, of archaeological studies of gender.

**RECENT LITHIC STUDIES IN NORTH CAROLINA:
A SYMPOSIUM IN HONOR OF J. ROBERT BUTLER**

Organizer: Lawrence E. Abbott (New South
Associates, Inc.)

Discussants: Kenneth E. Sassaman (South Carolina
Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and
I. Randolph Daniel (East Carolina University)

Time: Thursday, 3:00–5:00 pm

This symposium will focus on recent research across North Carolina regarding lithic studies. A wide range of topics include lithic raw material sourcing, lithic procurement, lithic technology, and the distribution of lithic materials and tool types as it relates to an increasing understanding of prehistoric economics, land-use patterns, and culture change. This symposium is presented in celebration of the life and work of the late J. Robert Butler, Professor Emeritus, Department of Geology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

**ABSTRACTS
OF
SYMPOSIA**

ROCK ART 1 • GENERAL

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

Time: Thursday, 8:00–10:00 am

Recording and conservation, regional overviews, specific site descriptions and directions of past and future research are the featured topics of this symposium.

ROCK ART 2 • CAVE ART

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

Time: Thursday, 3:00–5:00 pm

Recording and conservation, regional overviews, specific site descriptions and directions of past and future research are the featured topics of this symposium.

UPLAND SITES IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS

Organizers: Ann F. Rogers (Western Carolina
University) and Rodney Snedeker (National Forests
in North Carolina)

Time: Saturday, 8:40–11:00 am

In recent years the southern Appalachian mountains have been the subject of increasing research in upland areas, particularly at sites located at 1,000 m. and above. This has added significantly to the body of knowledge of prehistoric occupation in this area. The papers in this symposium focus on sites found in the uplands, their characteristics, and their significance. These sites range from small sites located on upland terraces to larger ones occupying alluvial fans. Their importance in understanding land use over time is addressed, as well as the characteristics which typify various temporal periods.

**ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Organizers: Elizabeth J. Reitz (*University of Georgia*)
and Melinda A. Zeder (*Smithsonian Institution*)

Discussants: Brian Hesse (*University of Alabama,
Birmingham*) and Margaret C. Scarry (*University
of North Carolina*)

Time: Friday, 8:00–11:40 am

Recent advances have taken zooarchaeology out of the appendix and transformed it into a mainstream discipline for the study of the human past. Many of the central themes in zooarchaeological research today are of pivotal interest to southeastern archaeology. This session highlights advances in zooarchaeology that stand to illuminate core areas of the history of the Southeast. Three research themes are featured: 1) the response of hunting strategies to agricultural intensification; 2) the role of non-domesticated animals in emergent complex societies; and 3) the zooarchaeology of culture contact. Papers will feature ongoing case studies or will outline possible future directions for the use of zooarchaeological analysis in addressing these core research themes.

**AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH AT WATSON BRAKE :
A MIDDLE ARCHAIC MOUND COMPLEX IN
NORTHEAST LOUISIANA**

Organizers: Joe W. Saunders (*Northeast Louisiana
University*), Thurman Allen (*Natural Resource
Conservation Services*), and Recca Jones (*Northeast
Louisiana University*)

Discussant: Jon L. Gibson (*University of Southwest-
ern Louisiana*)

Time: Thursday, 8:00 am–Noon

Between 1993 and 1996, multidisciplinary research has been conducted at Watson Brake, and eleven mound and ridge complex in northeast Louisiana that dates to between 5000–6000 B.P. The excavation of eight test units has produced 22 radiometric dates, two TL dates, and multiple OCR dates. Extensive lithic, faunal, fired-clay block samples have been recovered and analyzed. Results of the archaeological, geomorphological, pedological, and artifactual research will be presented and the continuity between Watson Brake and Poverty Point discussed.

**RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BATESVILLE
MOUND GROUP: EARLY WOODLAND PLATFORM AND
BURIAL MOUNDS IN NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI**

Organizer: Jay K. Johnson (*University of Mississippi*)

Time: Friday, 3:00–5:00 pm

Although the site was recorded by Squier and Davis, was described by Calvin Brown in his pioneering, *Archeology of Mississippi*, and was visited by most archaeologists working in the state, it is only recently that the Early Woodland date for the burial and platform mounds at the Batesville Mound Group was recognized. Excavations in both mounds and middens document an initial Woodland occupation during which at least one of the flat-topped mounds was built, followed by extensive Middle Woodland habitation. Ties with the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Midwest can be documented on the basis of ceramics and trade goods.

**A.D. 536 AND ITS AFTERMATH
THE YEARS WITHOUT SUMMER: GLOBAL
PERSPECTIVE**

Organizers: Joel D. Gunn (*Garrow & Associates*) and
Hubert R. Robichaux (*University of Texas at Austin*)

Discussion Leader: Joel D. Gunn (*Garrow & Associates*)

Time: Friday, 8:20–11:20 am

It has been known for some time that an atmospheric event of significance occurred around A.D. 536. Historical accounts report 18 months during which the sun did not cast shadows at noon because of a persistent “dry fog.” Crop failures, famine, and plague followed across the literate Old World. The apparent magnitude of the event increases as research in tree rings and historical records reveals its dimensions: 15 years of reduced tree growth, worst years in 6,000, marked impacts on society and myth. In the New World, there is a broadly recognized impoverishment of Eastern North American cultures around the sixth century. The Maya Hiatus also corresponds in time. This symposium attempts to discover the global scale context of the year A.D. 536, and then focuses on its detection in the sub-regional archaeological record.

A.D. 536 AND ITS AFTERMATH
THE YEARS WITHOUT SUMMER: SUBREGIONAL
PERSPECTIVE

Organizers: *Gunn, Joel D. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.)*
and Hubert R. Robichaux (University of Texas at
Austin)

Discussant: *Mark Mathis (North Carolina Office of*
State Archaeology)

Time: *Friday, 1:00-4:00 pm*

It has been known for some time that an atmospheric event of significance occurred around A.D. 536. Historical accounts report 18 months during which the sun did not cast shadows at noon because of a persistent "dry fog." Crop failures, famine, and plague followed across the literate Old World. The apparent magnitude of the event increases as research in tree rings and historical records reveals its dimensions: 15 years of reduced tree growth, worst years in 6,000, marked impacts on society and myth. In the New World, there is a broadly recognized impoverishment of eastern North American cultures around the sixth century. The Maya Hiatus also corresponds in time. This symposium attempts to discover the global scale context of the year A.D. 536, and then focuses on its detection in the subregional archaeological record.

POLITY EDGES AND HINTERLANDS: LATE PREHIS-
TORY IN THE INTERIOR UPLANDS OF THE SOUTHEAST
AND MIDWEST

Organizers: *Charles R. Cobb (Binghamton University)*
and Brad H. Koldehoff (University of Illinois -
ITARP)

Discussants: *Vincas P. Steponaitis (University of*
North Carolina) and Bruce D. Smith (Smithsonian
Institution)

Time: *Thursday, 8:00-11:40 am*

It is well documented that Mississippian sites, especially large mound centers, are strongly associated with major river valleys. Yet mound centers and sizable village sites are distributed across a wide variety of environmental zones, including interior upland settings that have been traditionally viewed as largely the domain of scattered farmsteads and short-term procurement sites. This symposium explores the diversity in

interior Mississippian sites and settlement systems, with special attention to economic and political organization. A central focus of the symposium is the relationship between upland and riverine settlements, particularly the interaction between major mound sites (polity centers) and interior settlements (polity edges and hinterlands).

FRENCH COLONIAL MOBILE, 1702-1711:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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

Discussants: *Ian W. Brown (University of Alabama)*
and John A. Walthall (University of Illinois)

Time: *Friday, 8:20-11:40 am*

Old Mobile (1Mb94), site of the capital of French Colonial Louisiana between 1702 and 1711, has been intensively investigated for the last eight years. Excavation and analysis have revealed abundant evidence of multi-ethnic participation in the community, especially including Native American involvement through both trade and enslavement. This was also a period of exceptionally open trade between the French and Spanish, which provided unusual opportunities for the acquisition of wealth and exotic commodities. This symposium explores the nature and extent of social interactions and trade within the colony and beyond.

URBAN LIFE AND SOUTHERN CULTURE

Organizer: *Amy L. Young (University of Southern*
Mississippi)

Discussant: *Terry Klein (Greiner Inc.)*

Time: *Friday, 1:00-5:00 pm*

The concept of urban life is not usually associated with southern culture. Recent archaeological research, however, is revealing the importance and diversity of life in cities in the Southeast. Archaeological investigations range from the early colonial settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, to early modern city life in Louisville, Kentucky, from small communities like Cahawba, Alabama, to big cities such as New Orleans. This symposium explores the development and diversity of urban life and southern culture.

**STUDENT
PAPER
COMPETITION**

J. F. McBrayer (Tulane University)

Elite Polygyny in the Southeastern Chiefdoms

D. W. Morgan (Tulane University)

Late Woodland and Mississippian Period Subsistence and Settlement Patterns: Survey Data from the Bluffs of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta

M. Rees (University of Oklahoma)

On the Authority of Chiefs: Mississippian Political Culture and Regional Development

M. E. Reeves (University of North Carolina)

Sex Differences in Diet and Dental Caries at Historic Fusihatchee Town, Alabama

C. B. Rodning (University of North Carolina)

Gender and Social Institutions of Native Communities of the Appalachian Summit

D. Silvia Mueller (Tulane University)

A Comparison of Structure Excavations from the Early Historic Aboriginal and French Occupation of Southwest Alabama

A. VanDerwarker (University of North Carolina)

*Domestic Dogs in the Diet:
An Analysis of Canid Fauna from the Halliday Site,
an Early Mississippian Village in the American Bottom*

D. C. Weinand (University of Georgia)

*Increment Studies of White-Tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)
from Skidaway Island, Georgia*

G. Wilson (University of North Carolina)

*Iconography and Elite Authority:
An Analysis of Lohmann-phase Engraved Ceramics
from the American Bottom*

**ABSTRACTS
OF PAPERS
AND
POSTERS**

Abbott, Lawrence (New South Associates)
An Analysis of Lithic Raw Material Variability at the 3-Hat Mountain Quarry, 31Dv51, Davidson County, North Carolina

The 3-Hat Mountain lithic quarry, 31Dv51, lies within the central piedmont of North Carolina along the western edge of the Carolina Slate Belt. This quarry was used extensively by Archaic groups as a source of knappable raw materials. This paper presents the results of research to document the range of variation of lithic materials present at 31Dv51 and the distribution of selected materials away from the source using an expedient, easily replicated, methodology involving macroscopic variables. The patterns of distribution suggest an embedded strategy of lithic procurement after the Middle Archaic. (Thursday, 3:20 pm)

Abraham, Jennifer M. (University of Southern Mississippi)
A Preliminary Ethnoarchaeological Analysis of Rural Farmsteads in the Pine Hills of South Mississippi

This research identifies, documents and examines rural houselots which were homesteaded in the late 1800's and early 1900's in the Piney Woods of southern Mississippi. Sites are targeted where original houselots are identifiable through remaining structures and elderly informants who provide insights into regional traditions and spatial arrangement, as well as manufacture, meaning, function, and classification of the material culture. This research includes ethnographic interviews, archival documentation, and photographic and descriptive records of the material culture. Providing an ethnoarchaeological picture of these houselots and incorporating emic explanations will aid in the archaeological investigation of southern rural farmsteads. (Saturday, 10:40 am)

Aleo, GinaMarie (University of Mississippi)
Lithic Artifacts from the South Village at the Batesville Mound Group

The lithic sample from the South Village contains bifaces, amorphous cores, flakes, and fire-cracked rock, a typical domestic assemblage from a raw

material resource area. A small number of blades and other artifacts of exotic chert reflect the early Middle Woodland occupation of the site. (Friday, 4:20 pm)

Allan, Jean (U.S.D.A. Forest Service)
Tennessee Valley Rock Art Portraying Mississippian Maces

Mississippian maces, ceremonial warclubs, are depicted at several rock art sites in the Tennessee valley. This paper discusses the mace motif and examines the content of the rock art panels in which it occurs. A review of shell, copper, ceramic, wooden, and stone examples is included. (Thursday, 8:20 am)

Allan, Jean
(See Varnedoe, W. W., Jr.)

Allen, Dan S., IV (Duvall & Associates, Middle Tennessee State University)
Middle Cumberland Mississippian Mortuary Patterning at Travellers Rest (40Dv11), Davidson County, Tennessee: A Comparative Analysis

This paper presents primary mortuary data generated from the 1995 excavations of two small adjacent Mississippian stone-box cemeteries at the Travellers Rest site (40Dv11). In order to place this limited mortuary population in context, the demographic profile, mortuary accompaniments, and postulated location within the site are compared to the more extensive sample from the Averbuch site (40Dv60), located within ten miles of Travellers Rest. Both sites represent approximately 10-12 acre fortified Mississippian villages (without platform mounds) of the Thruston Phase (ca. A.D. 1250-1450) and appear to have roughly comparable village plans. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-4:30 pm)

Allen, Thurman (Natural Resource Conservation Service)
Watson Brake: Site Stratigraphy

Twenty-five profiles of mound, ridge, and plaza stratigraphy have been described. Sediments in 80 percent of the profiles have weathered extensively. Diagnostic illuvial argillic subsoil horizons and eluvial subsurface horizons have formed in

the upper part (one meter) of these soils. The remaining 20 percent of the profiles have diagnostic cambic subsoils and eluvial horizons. These less weathered soils are in ridges and mounds of the south half of Watson Brake. Differences in the degree of soil pedogenesis may be due to: (1) age, (2) landscape, and (3) parent material.
(Thursday, 9:20 am)

Ashcraft, Scott (National Forests in North Carolina)
Upland Settlement Typology: A Case of Evolving Site Function at 31Gh278

Archaeological research on the National Forests in North Carolina has generated a sizable data base for studying prehistoric Southern Appalachian settlement. Synthesis of these data will allow for more intensive scrutiny of current settlement models. Recent data gathered from 31Gh278 allow for more local-specific testing and application of settlement models and site typology. A relatively diverse artifact assemblage reveals 10,000 years of continuous prehistoric visitation at 31Gh278. Analysis of this assemblage indicates an overlap of site function and suggests a continuum or evolution between discrete site types. Settlement typology, site function and the role of established game and human travel routes are examined in an attempt to understand more fully prehistoric upland settlement.
(Saturday, 9:20 am)

Ashley, Keith (Environmental Services, Inc.) and
Vicki Rolland (Environmental Services, Inc.)
Grog Tempered Pottery in the Mocama Province

A distinct grog tempered pottery has been recovered at Spanish mission villages and other related sites along the Atlantic coast from the Satilla River, Georgia, south to St. Augustine, Florida. This pottery appears to have been made by Timucua-speaking groups who originally inhabited the San Pedro Mission district of the Mocama province. This paper describes gross physical characteristics of the pottery type and provides preliminary thoughts on the dynamics of its origin and spread along the southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida seaboard during the Spanish Mission Period (ca. 1565-1702). (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Beaman, Thomas, Jr. (NCDOT Archaeology)
"Some Fragments of Blue Dutch Tiling": Decorative Delftware Tiles from the Governors' House at Brunswick Town

Russellborough was the residence of Royal Governors Arthur Dobbs and William Tryon at Brunswick Town, North Carolina, from 1758-1769. During the excavation of Russellborough in the early 1960's, a large collection of decorative delftware tiles was recovered. This paper will report on a thorough analysis of the tile collection, including an examination of the decorative motifs, a comparison of this collection to other delftware tiles recovered in North Carolina, and how the designs relate to larger decorative and social trends of the mid-eighteenth century.
(Thursday, 9:20 am)

Beck, Monica (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
The Archaeological Investigation of a Late Eighteenth-Century Slave Cabin in the South Carolina Backcountry

The Bratton family settled in the backcountry of South Carolina in the late 1700s and established a farmstead which flourished as a short staple cotton plantation into the late 1800s. The farmstead was settled with the assistance of African-American slaves brought by William Bratton from North Carolina. According to the U.S. Census Report, the Brattons owned 12 slaves by 1790. Presently, an original log house is the only visible remains of the initial farmstead. The purpose of archaeological investigation was to determine the location of an adjacent early slave cabin. This research focused on the archaeological evidence for the cabin, an associated refuse pit, and the proximate relationship of the slave dwelling and the Bratton's log home.
(Thursday, 9:00 am)

Beck, Robin A. (University of Alabama)
Gender and Migration: The Occaneechi Indians from 1670-1701

Although ethnohistorical sources document extensive native population movements in what is now the southeastern United States, it has often proven difficult to identify conclusive evidence of these migrations in the archaeological record. Archaeologists have usually assumed, however, that the gender profile, and thus the material cul-

ture, of a migrating population will reflect that of its original, "parent" population. On the contrary, unless there is evidence which supports such an assumption, I propose that many of these migrations were preceded by radically restructured gender profiles. The Occaneechi migration to North Carolina seems to illustrate this thesis. (Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Berkin, Jon (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)

Phase III Data Recovery at an Inland Weeden Island Site in Walton County, Florida

Excavations conducted at Site 8WL81, a Weeden Island hamlet located near the Choctawatchee River in Walton County, Florida, have yielded informative new data regarding settlement and subsistence at an inland Weeden Island site. 8WL81 represents a stratified Weeden Island site dating from the Weeden Island 3 and 4 periods. Excavations at Site 8WL81 produced a large number of post molds and pit features. Spatial analysis of the distribution of these features, and the associated artifact assemblage, revealed the existence of several activity areas at the site. Examination of the abundant archaeofaunal and archaeobotanical remains recovered from several of the pit features at the site has provided important information regarding Weeden Island subsistence practices. (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Blackmore, Chelsea (Florida State University)

Excavations of an Antebellum Icehouse and Its Utilization in a Lower Piedmont Plantation, Louisville, Georgia

Over the last three years, excavations have been carried out at Old Town Plantation on an antebellum cotton plantation house complex and its associated outbuildings. Of these outbuildings, an icehouse was partially excavated during two separate field seasons. Although filled with turn of the century trash, it was determined that the icehouse was probably constructed between 1820 and 1850. It plays an interesting role as a part of a plantation complex, while most icehouses are used in dairy production or for cooling foods. This need appears to be fulfilled by a substantial springhouse associated with this same time period. Thus, the question remains would such a large structure be constructed as a novelty or was there another unknown purpose? (Saturday, 9:40 am)

Blanton, Dennis B. (College of William & Mary), **Kenneth Stuck** (College of William & Mary), and **Veronica Deitrick** (College of William & Mary)
Late Archaic Biface Technology and Small Site Function: A Case from Eastern Virginia

A small, single-occupation Late Archaic locus was excavated just below the Fall Zone in eastern Virginia. Refitting of quartzite tools and debris from the discrete activity area permits a highly refined reconstruction of large, "broad spear" biface reduction. Also, artifact distributions, cross-mends, and diversity, along with feature types, are sufficient to evaluate thoroughly the range of activities and the duration of occupation at this "lithic scatter." The concluding discussion will outline directions for further study of small sites. (Thursday, 2:00 pm)

Blick, Jeffrey P.

Canis familiaris Skeletal Remains from Weyanoke Old Town (44Pg51), Virginia

Weyanoke Old Town (44Pg51), Prince George County, Virginia, has yielded ca. 130 *Canis familiaris* remains from numerous features on a Late Woodland Virginia Algonquian (Weyanoke) village, including trash pits, human burials, and two apparent ritual deposits in which dogs accompany severed human arms. Pathologies have been identified in 38.5% of the dogs and dental abnormalities (subnumerary teeth) have been recorded in 77% of the dogs analyzed to date. Additional skeletal abnormalities have been recorded including healed fractures (perhaps indicating mistreatment) and systemic disease (periostitis). Cranial measurements suggest the dogs fall into the mesaticephalic skull type; generally these canines would be classified as medium-sized dogs. The role of the dog in Virginia Algonquian culture is also explored. (Friday, 9:40 am)

Boedy, Randy (U.S.D.A. Forest Service)

Rock Art Motifs from the Journey's End Shelter in Southeast Kentucky

Journey's End Shelter presents the first recorded petroglyph site in McCreary County, occurring outside the geographic clustering of petroglyphs for Kentucky. Zoomorphic and geometric motifs show some similarities to petroglyph sites recorded in the Cumberland Plateau of Tennes-

see. Historic re-engraving of many of the glyphs has compounded the already difficult problem of interpretation. Unaltered glyphs and informant information, however, indicate the glyphs are authentic. (Thursday, 9:40 am)

Botwick, Brad (Gray & Pape, Inc.)
Shifts In Prehistoric Settlement in the Uplands of the Virginia Fall Zone: An Evaluation of Data From Fort Lee, Prince George County

Fort Lee occupies an upland setting immediately east of the Fall Zone along the Appomattox River. An archaeological testing program here has yielded data on changes in prehistoric settlement in this region. Of particular note is a high occurrence of Middle Woodland components reflected by Stony Creek pottery. Although no significant chronological differences in site function were noted, the high incidence of Stony Creek components suggests shifts in settlement and subsistence patterns during the Middle Woodland period that were distinguished by increased exploitation of upland environments. This paper contains a summary of the relevant data and proposed explanations for these archaeological patterns. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Bowen, Joanne (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)
A Zooarchaeological Study of Subsistence and Social Relations

Social behavior underlying the production, distribution, preparation and consumption of food remains a little-explored topic in contemporary zooarchaeology. This paper will explore how a historic ethnographic study of an agrarian community in New England has identified the social and economic parameters within which food is produced and consumed. Drawing upon eighteenth-century farm account books, land, church, and probate records, this study reconstructs reciprocal exchange networks and the important role they played in provisioning households. Variability is defined in terms of the seasonality of agricultural production and labor relations. (Friday, 10:40 am)

Bowen, Jonathan E. (Ohio Historical Society)
The Emergence of the Bifurcate Tradition in the Ohio Region

During the eighth millennium B.C., numerous hafted bifaces of the Thebes typological cluster, which are most abundant north of the Ohio River, as well as of the Kirk Corner Notched typological cluster, which are distributed primarily south of the Ohio River, were deposited within what is now Ohio. Early in the following millennium, hafted bifaces of the bifurcate tradition were in general use throughout the Ohio region. Through the examination of the distributions of biface and raw material types, hypotheses regarding the emergence of the bifurcate tradition are presented. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am–4:30 pm)

Boyko, Wayne (Pennsylvania State)
The Autonomy of Hinterland Sites in the Oconee Valley Chiefdom, Georgia

When the Hernando de Soto entrada traveled through the Oconee Valley in Georgia, their chroniclers described a Mississippian chiefdom that was at the height of its power. By examining and contrasting faunal assemblages from a mound center and a hinterland site dating to this time period (the Dyar phase), we can approach the question of hinterland site integration into the Oconee valley chiefdom polity. No evidence of tribute movement involving animal remains, or the provisioning of the mound center from the hinterland site is indicated. Hinterland sites, at the height of this chiefdom's power, appear to exercise considerable autonomy, at least in the subsistence economy. (Thursday, 9:20 am)

Bradbury, Andrew P. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Lithic Analysis of the Late Archaic Horizons at Kayford Gap

Buried archaeological deposits were excavated at the Kayford Gap site (46Ka358), Kanawha County, West Virginia. The site was situated in a small, well defined saddle on Kayford Mountain at an elevation of approximately 2,500 feet AMSL. The presence of Brewerton, Lamoka and Buffalo Stemmed hafted bifaces are evidence of several Late Archaic occupations. Several features and an extensive midden were associated with these occupations. Large quantities of fire-cracked rock,

pitted cobbles, groundstone and chipped stone tools were recovered from midden and feature context. A number of non-local cherts were used. The paper focuses on a technological analysis of the lithic artifacts. (Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Bradbury, Andrew P.

(See Carr, Philip)

Braley, Chad O.

(See Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

Bridges, Patricia S. (Queens College),
Keith P. Jacobi (University of Alabama) and
Mary Lucas Powell (University of Kentucky)
Warfare-Related Trauma in the Late Prehistory of Alabama

Koger's Island in northern Alabama is a cemetery site including four mass graves of 23 individuals. Each preserves at least one individual with scalping cutmarks or unhealed cranial fractures, suggesting they were victims of violent death. Other skeletal remains show healed cranial fractures possibly caused by a weapon like the historic warclub. Bioarchaeological data from sites across Alabama suggest that over time, warfare became more widespread, that injuries changed in response to new weapon types and differences in the way warfare was waged, and that males increasingly became the major participants in, and victims of, interpersonal violence.

(Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Bridges, Patricia S.

(See Jacobi, Keith)

Brown, Clifford T. (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.)
Data Recovery Excavations at Site 22Pr533, an Upland Camp in Southern Mississippi

Data recovery excavations were conducted at Site 22Pr533, the Sand Ridge 1 Site, in Pearl River County, Mississippi, as part of an extensive compliance effort undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., on behalf of the Florida Gas Transmission Company. The results of the investigations are of interest, first, because the prehistory of the region is poorly known. Consequently, the identification and description of ceramic and lithic assemblages in clearly stratified contexts were significant. Second, the site

appears to have been a seasonal, upland special-activity locus, a type of site that has rarely been investigated. (Friday, 9:20 am)

Brown, Ian W. (University of Alabama)

(Discussant, Friday, 11:20 am)

Brown, Jane L. (Western Carolina University)

Archaic Occupation at Appletree (31Ma56)

The archaeological site at Appletree Campground, located in the Nantahala National Forest in Macon County, North Carolina, was occupied during the entire range of prehistory. Present evidence indicates heaviest occupation during the Archaic period. Artifacts dating to Kirk, Guilford, Morrow Mountain, and Savannah River periods are concentrated near one of the small streams which cuts through the alluvial fan on which the site is located. This extensive occupation appears to be the result of availability of various types of resources. This paper examines the extent of occupation and compares the Archaic occupation with later occupation at Appletree.

(Saturday, 10:20 am)

Brown, John

(See Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Buchner, C. Andrew (Panamerican Consultants)

A Lower Creek Town, at Fort Benning, Georgia

This paper reviews archival sources and attempts to correlate archaeological findings from a recent intensive survey with the Broken Arrow Town location. Chalagatsca or Likatcka (Broken Arrow) is a Lower Creek town of Muskogean speakers briefly visited by Swain in 1790, and is possibly related to the ca. 1729 Coweta Chief Captain Ellick settlement mentioned by Hawkins. Land lottery surveyors ca. 1827 mapped standing structures within the town and allow one to postulate that a series of Lawson Field phase components, which extend for 2,000 m. along the Chattahoochee River, represent the archaeological signature of Broken Arrow Town. (Thursday, 3:40 pm)

Bufkin, Suzanne

(See O'Hear, John W.)

Bundy, Paul (Murray State University),
John Pafford (Murray State University) and
Kenneth C. Carstens (Murray State University)
*Archaeological Investigations at the Walston Site,
15Cw35, A Multicomponent Archaic Site*

The Walston Site, 15Cw35, is a multi-component Archaic Tradition site, located near the East Fork of Clark's River in extreme western Kentucky. Included in this study were controlled surface collections from the entire site area and results of several test excavations. (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Butler, Brian M.
(See Cobb, Charles R.)

Cabak, Melanie A. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology),
Kenneth E. Sassaman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and
J. Christopher Gillam (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Distributional Archaeology in the Aiken Plateau

Recent survey in the Aiken Plateau of South Carolina employed methods of distributional archaeology as an alternative to traditional site-level analyses of prehistoric land-use patterns. Distributional archaeology is designed to examine the spatial patterning of artifact types or attributes relative to environmental features, without regard to site boundaries or typologies. The resultant data are used to evaluate extant models of prehistoric land use in the region, as well as develop more refined locational parameters for specific activities, seasonal influences, and occupation span. The prospects and limitations of distributional archaeology for the Eastern Woodlands are also considered.
(Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Carr, Philip (University of Southern Mississippi) and **Andrew P. Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Early Archaic Raw Material Use and Technological Organization

The analysis of raw materials use in chipped-stone tool production has been used to make inferences concerning prehistoric hunter-gatherer mobility patterns. For example, regional studies

of Paleoindian raw material utilization has been used to infer large-scale mobility. Raw material analyses of Early Archaic materials have been conducted; however, less synthesis has been accomplished. In this paper, raw material data are examined from a number of Early Archaic sites in the Southeast. The examination of local and non-local raw material use provides insight into technological organization as well as mobility and settlement patterns of Early Archaic peoples.
(Thursday, 11:00 am)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (Murray State University)
*Surface Collected Remains from the Gower House,
15Lv178: Placing the Site in Time*

In the spring of 1988, students from MSU's Method and Theory class conducted a surface study of the Gower House (Bell Tavern) houseplot. The purpose of the study was to obtain a surface collection from the site prior to proposed landscape alterations and to ascertain from the artifacts when the Gower House may have been constructed. This report details the methods used to conduct the study, emphasizing a descriptive analysis of the materials collected, and presents a new interpretation for the onset of Gower House occupation, ca. post-1795 to 1815. The Gower House is the oldest standing structure in extreme western Kentucky. (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Carstens, Kenneth C.
(See Bundy, Paul)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (Murray State University),
and **Jamey Skaggs** (Murray State University)
*Processual Questions for the Fort Smith (1861-1865)
Archaeological Project*

Three years of archaeological research at Fort Smith, a Civil War Federal gun emplacement site in western Kentucky, has resulted in more questions than answers. This paper includes a brief history of the archaeological research at this Civil War site, and posits processual questions based on archival and archaeological evidence recovered from our research. This project has been funded by the National Park Service through the Kentucky Heritage Council for three field seasons.
(Thursday, 10:40 am)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (Murray State University),
Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey),
Sara Rivers (Murray State University),
Amy Murphy (Murray State University),
John Brown (Murray State University),
Jamey Skaggs (Murray State University), and
Jessica Ray (Murray State University)
*Archaeological Test Excavations at the Gower House
Detached Kitchen: Looking for Context*

The threat of development in the area of the original (1795-1850) detached kitchen of the Gower House presented an opportunity for emergency public archaeology. This paper includes a discussion about the preliminary results of the archaeological excavations and a look toward developing a long-term archaeological research project at the Gower House, the oldest standing structure in extreme western Kentucky.
(Saturday, 9:00 am)

Claassen, Cheryl (Appalachian State)
Prehistoric Women in the Southeast

This paper surveys the recent literature which has identified the relationships between women and between women and men as the ones most likely to reveal new insights into technological and social change. Time periods covered are Late Archaic through Mississippian with much attention given to osteological data. Some research questions are identified. In discussing these studies, I propose that gender roles were heightened by the added work load for women beginning in Early Woodland. Neither stereotyped work roles nor contemporary archaeological theory and methods are stumbling blocks for gendering the past. (Friday, 1:00 pm)

Cobb, Charles R. (Binghamton University) and
Brian M. Butler (Southern Illinois University-
Carbondale)
*A Tale of Two Villages: Mississippian Life in Upland
Southern Illinois*

Recent investigations of two unplowed Late Mississippian villages in interior upland settings in southern Illinois raise a number of questions regarding the dynamics of economic and political life in the region. Dillow's Ridge in Union

County represents a community that exploited the nearby Mill Creek chert source for at least 200 years. Millstone Bluff represents the principal settlement of what is presumed to be a dispersed population occupying the headwaters of Bay Creek in Pope County. Both sites occupy highly defensible hilltop locations, but have very different community patterns, which seems to relate to the reasons for their existence and their political roles. Together, the two sites demonstrate that Late Mississippian use of the interior hill country may reflect quite diverse processes.
(Thursday, 10:40 am)

Connolly, Robert (Northeast Louisiana University-
Poverty Point)
*The Evidence for Houses at Poverty Point: Assessing the
1980-82 Excavations*

Excavations conducted at the Poverty Point site (16Wc5) between 1980 and 1982 were tentatively interpreted as the best evidence to date of a house structure and other forms of domestic activity from the ridges of the prehistoric earthwork complex. However, the full corpus of data from these excavations has yet to be analyzed or reported. Through the examination of archived field notes and excavation records, this paper assesses the evidence of the domestic activity originally reported for the 1980-82 excavations. Interpretations from recent field projects at other sectors of the Poverty Point earthwork are used for comparison with the 1980-82 excavation data.
(Friday, 8:00 am)

Conrad, Lawrence A. (Western Illinois University)
*Another Look at the Late Prehistoric Gorgets from the
Central Illinois River Valley*

Brain and Phillips' recent tour de force provides the most thorough discussion of the late prehistoric gorgets from the Central Illinois River Valley, most of which are now at Western Illinois University. However, there are several cases of duplication and some important omissions as well as errors concerning the archaeology of the sites involved. These problems will be addressed and Crable, Emmons, Gillette and other sites will be discussed in order to provide a more complete context for the gorgets. (Thursday, 5:00 pm)

Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Paste Characterization and Technological Investigation of Possible Apalachee Pottery From Old Mobile (1Mb94)

The artifact assemblage at Old Mobile includes pottery that is thought to have been made by Apalachee Indians who emigrated from the Apalachee Province of Florida following the destruction of its missions in 1704. The suspected Apalachee pottery is characterized by complicated stamped designs and folded and pinched rims. Colono ware pitchers and brimmed vessels with footring bases also are thought to have been made by Apalachee emigres. Paste characterization and analyses of surface design, manufacturing technology, and vessel morphology of this pottery were compared with known local Mobile pottery types and known Apalachee pottery from Mission San Luis de Talimali in Florida. The results document continuity and change in Apalachee pottery production and may help track the dispersal of the Apalachees through time and space after 1704. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Cornelison, John (National Park Service)
The Application of Remote Sensing Technology to Aid in the Location of Revolutionary War Battleline

During the American Revolution the same American battle plan was used at Cowpens, South Carolina, and Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina. At Cowpens the plan resulted in an American victory and an American defeat at Guilford Courthouse. Following the methodology established at Little Bighorn National Battlefield, metal detectors were used to locate the archaeological manifestations of the second battleline from each of the above battles. This paper will discuss the research methodology, the results, and will compare and contrast the archaeological finds with the historic battle accounts. (Thursday, 9:40 am)

Cornelison, John
(See Leabo, Regina)

Cottier, John W. (Auburn University), and
Craig T. Sheldon, Jr. (Auburn University, Montgomery)
Fatal Attraction: The Final Field Investigations of the Historic Creek Settlement of Fusihatchee

In March, 1996, after over a decade, the field investigations of the Fusihatchee salvage project terminated. At this time an estimated 70% of the center of the historic Creek site of Fusihatchee (1Ec191) had been excavated and over 2,000 features had been identified. These features included domestic and public structures, burials, hearths, storage and other forms of pits, and included associations with the Late Woodland and the Proto-Historic or Historic Creek components. Preliminary analyses of artifacts, features, and structures revealed an internal settlement structure which evolved in response to changing economic and political factors. (Thursday, 4:00 pm)

Coy, Fred, Jr. (Eastern States Rock Art Research Association)
Overview of Kentucky Rock Art

Seventy Kentucky prehistoric Native American rock art sites, investigated over a 34 year period, found in 22 of Kentucky's 120 counties, are reported. These sites include 58 petroglyphs and two pictographs. Track motifs predominate with the tracks of birds, quadrupeds and man. Zoomorphic (birds, mammals, snakes, fish and turtles), anthropomorphic, abstract and geometric design elements are also found. The relationship between petroglyphs and bed-rock mortars (hominy holes) is discussed. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Cramer, Jeramé (University of Southern Mississippi)
A Preliminary Investigation of Logging Camps in the Piney Woods of South Mississippi, ca. 1880's-1950's

This report is a preliminary investigation of logging camps that were in use by the timber industry throughout the Pine Hills of south Mississippi from the 1880's to the 1950's. Oral histories were collected from individuals who participated or witnessed timber camp life. Through the use of ethnographic interviews, archival research, and photographic documentation, a more complete understanding of the cultural lifeways and processes within these mobile camp communities can be seen. By making use of living knowledge and historical documentation, archaeology is assisted in the proper identification of artifacts, the spatial layout of a campsite, and the cultural context of the material record. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Danforth, Marie (University of Southern Mississippi)

*Health Patterns at an Early Mississippian Village:
The Kellogg Site of Northeast Mississippi*

Health patterns at the Kellogg site (22CI527), a village in northeast Mississippi occupied between A.D. 1000-1250, will be explored. Although most inhabitants of the region resided in small communities, bioarchaeological investigations have primarily focused on larger sites. However, certain lifeways associated with more dispersed settlements, such as increased foraging opportunities and lower population densities, potentially resulted in somewhat different nutritional and disease expectations. The Kellogg series offers a representative sample with which to test these expectations using a variety of health indicators. Results will be compared with those seen at other smaller sites, such as Cofferdam, as well as Lubbub and Moundville. (Thursday, 3:20 pm)

Daniel, I. Randolph (East Carolina University)
(Discussant, Thursday, 5:00 pm)

Davis, John D. (Randolph Community College)
*Archaic Lithic Material Extraction and Tool Production
in the Uwharrie Mountains of North Carolina*

It is undisputed that lithic materials were one of the most vital resources used by prehistoric cultures. Unfortunately our understanding of the economics of the lithic material extraction and tool production at prehistoric quarry sites is less clear. Excavations at 31Rd37 in Randolph County, North Carolina, deviated from this norm by identifying spatially and temporally distinct production areas. Analysis of the data recovered from 31Rd37 provided an opportunity to evaluate several lithic production and extraction models. The results of this study are discussed in relation to lithic extraction and production behavior in North Carolina during the Archaic period.

(Thursday, 3:40 pm)

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.
(See Ward, H. Trawick)

Dawdy, Shannon Lee (University of New Orleans)
*Creole Archaeology in New Orleans's Vieux Carré:
The Rionda-Nelson Site*

An understanding of the multiple meanings of the term "Creole," as exemplified by the Rionda-Nelson Site, can contribute to the current dialog in historical archaeology regarding "creolization" and cultural change. The historic occupants were all, in their time, referred to as "Creoles," although they ranged widely in ethnic origin. Archaeologically, a thread of continuity runs through these Creole occupations which points to an urban environment in which domestic and work spaces were nearly co-equal and in which outdoor courtyards were clean, active living spaces. comparisons to previously excavated Anglo-American sites suggest significant cultural differences in approaches to urban life. (Friday, 4:20 pm)

Deitrick, Veronica

(See Blanton, Dennis B.)

Derry, Linda (Alabama Historical Commission)
Antebellum Paper Towns: A Three-Dimensional Investigation of a Two-Dimensional Phenomenon

Towns were at the vanguard of settlement in the "Plantation South." The expanding frontier was not just a place of isolated plantations; it included planned communities from the beginning. However, these town plans were often designed to attract land speculators rather than to provide a framework for future growth. A contextualized historical archaeology can reveal how these highly symbolic structures were imposed and maintained on the landscape—also how these cultural creations were modified over time. The dead town, Cahawba, Alabama, provides the example. (Friday, 1:40 pm)

Diaz, Domingo

(See Hale, H. Stephen)

Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University)
and **James Duncan** (Missouri Assn. of Professional Archaeologists)
Of Masks and Myths

A rare pictograph provides the first two-dimensional example of a somewhat atypical artifact group—the long-nosed god maskette. It also affords insight into the mythology that possibly surrounds the maskettes. At least 37 examples of these artifacts have been found in an area encompassing 10 states. This paper reviews the associ-

ated myth. It then suggests how these representations figure into the development of the western Mississippian societies. Correlations are offered that connect the masks, the myths, and the economic structure that may have led to far reaching exchange networks and complex chiefdom societies. (Thursday, 3:20 pm)

Duggan, Betty

(See Matternes, Hugh B.)

Duncan, James

(See Diaz-Granados, Carol)

Dyson, David McDaniel (National Forests in North Carolina) and

Rodney Snedeker (National Forests in North Carolina)

31Ma435, *A Mountain Micro-Landform Site*

Prehistoric site 31Ma435 is located on a small bench in the steep uplands of the National Forests in North Carolina. The site has Early, Middle and Late Archaic as well as Woodland components. Recent investigations recorded an abundance of site furniture and features, several of which were very well preserved. Data from the site are being analyzed to determine the reasons for continuous occupation of the micro-landform. Comparisons are made to sites in more preferable locations. Physical location, accessibility, and resource utilization are proposed as interrelated variables for site location and function. (Saturday, 9:40 am)

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Caddoan Farmers in the Ouachita Mountain Region of the Trans-Mississippi South

Two forested uplands, the Ozark Plateau and the Ouachita Mountains, lie on the western edge of the greater Southeast. Distinctively different in geology, topography, and ecology, both were occupied by complex, agrarian, late prehistoric mound-building societies related culturally to neighboring societies downstream in large alluvial valleys. In the Ouachitas, dispersed farmsteads and widely scattered mounds represent a lower density, "downsized" version of the typical "Caddoan" settlement pattern found in the Red and middle Ouachita alluvial valleys. Neither hinterland nor polity edge, these were probably whole social groups in a landscape where

flat ground and arable soil were scant and widely scattered. New data reveal that even the narrowest valleys supported maize-growing farmsteads whose architecture and material goods reflect shared basic cultural patterns with both denser Caddoan populations to the south, and societies in the Arkansas valley. (Thursday, 8:40 am)

Eastman, Jane M. (University of North Carolina, Coastal Carolina Research)

Searching for Ritual: A Contextual Study of Roasting Pits at Upper Saratow

Ethnohistoric and archaeological evidence is examined in an attempt to illuminate aspects of the ceremonial life of men, women, and children in several seventeenth-century Sara communities from the North Carolina piedmont. Specifically, roasting pits and large basins thought to have functioned as cooking facilities for community-wide meals or feasts are studied from a contextual perspective to interpret the social circumstances in which they were constructed, used, and abandoned. Observations of southeastern rituals by European chroniclers will serve as a source of potential interpretations for the Saratow archaeological evidence. (Friday, 2:20 pm)

Eastman, Jane McManus

(see Lautzenheiser, Loretta)

Eubanks, Mary (Duke University)

Eastern Gamagrass: Potential Food Source in Prehistory

Eastern gamagrass, *Tripsacum dactyloides* L., is a common weed along roadsides and railroad tracks in eastern North America. New evidence indicates gamagrass, a wild relative of maize, was one of the progenitors of domesticated maize. This raises the question, was *Tripsacum* exploited by humans prior to the origin of maize? If so, what evidence is there to elucidate a relationship between humans and *Tripsacum*, and how might such a relationship have played a role in maize evolution. Harvestability, nutrition value, and archaeological finds of *Tripsacum* will be reviewed in light of its potential as a food source in prehistory. (Thursday, 1:20 pm)

Faulkner, Charles H. (University of Tennessee)

Mud Glyphs of the Eastern Woodlands: A Synchronic and Diachronic Perspective

Drawings in soft clay or mud have been found in deep underground passages of seven caves in the southeastern United States. While the meaning of this art in prehistoric Native American belief systems is still speculative, emerging patterns of style and context and recurring themes allow a cautious interpretation of some of these glyphs. This paper traces these patterns and themes from the Late Archaic through the Mississippian periods. (Thursday, 4:20 pm)

Feathers, James K. (University of Washington)
Luminescence Dating of Two Earthen Structures at Watson Brake

Luminescence dating provides a method for dating directly the construction of prehistoric earthworks, without the ambiguities of radiocarbon and associated artifacts. Luminescence of sediments dates the last exposure to light, and if the mound was constructed in such a way to permit sufficient exposure, that event can be dated. Two samples from Watson Brake, from Mound B and from one of the artificial ridges, were dated. Both were from earlier surfaces and so address later construction episodes at the earthworks. The sample from Mound B proved insufficiently exposed, but provided some chronological information. The sample from the ridge was sufficiently exposed and yielded an age of about 4,000 years. (Thursday, 9:40 am)

Ford, Janet L. (University of Mississippi)
The Batesville Mound Group: Northern Exposure

When investigation confirmed and refined the Woodland affiliation of the Batesville Mound Group, it became clear that the site did not stop at the section/property line accepted as the northern boundary. The McCarter mound, located 150 meters to the north of the line, yielded pottery identical to that from the site, and a copper-coated panpipe apparently coeval to the blades recovered from South Village. A suspected village area was subsequently located between McCarter and the property line. (Friday, 3:20 pm)

Franklin, Jay D. (University of Tennessee) and
Jan F. Simek (University of Tennessee)
Preliminary Report on the Archaeology of 3rd Unnamed Cave, a Chert Mining and Cave Art Site in Central Tennessee

At 3rd unnamed cave in north-central Tennessee, prehistoric cavers mined and reduced chert nodules from the floor and walls of a dark zone passage located some 1,000 m. from the nearest known entrance. The resulting debris from these activities remains virtually undisturbed. In addition, there are numerous petroglyphs etched in the walls and ceiling of this passage that may be contemporaneous with the mining. This paper summarizes recent archaeological investigations of this passage. (Thursday, 4:40 pm)

Frink, S. Douglas (Archaeology Consulting Team, Inc.)
OCR Carbon Dating at the Watson Brake Mound Complex

The age of mound construction at Watson Brake is critical to the interpretation of human behavior at the site. Were the mounds and ridges constructed during the Middle Archaic Period, as the artifacts suggest? Or were they constructed at a later time from soils which include Middle Archaic Period artifacts? The OCR Carbon Dating procedure evaluates the pedogenic degradation of organic carbon, and thereby provides an in situ age estimate of the soil deposit. Over 200 OCR samples taken from three mounds and two connecting ridges provide information about the age and sequence of mound construction at Watson Brake. (Thursday, 10:20 am)

Garrison, Ervan G.
(See Littman, Sherri)

Garrow, Patrick H. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.)
Urban Archaeology in Tennessee: Exploring the Cities of the Old South

Archaeological studies have been conducted in a number of major urban centers in Tennessee over the past decade. The types of sites explored have ranged from commercial occupations in Knoxville, industrial complexes in Chattanooga, and residential, commercial, and industrial sites in Memphis. This paper discusses the major urban projects that have been conducted in Tennessee and summarizes the contributions those studies have made to our understanding of Tennessee history. (Friday, 3:40 pm)

Genheimer, Robert A. (Cincinnati Museum Center)
Archaeology at Covington, Kentucky: A Particularly "Northern-Looking" Southern City

Urban archaeology has been conducted at several locations in Covington. These investigations have contributed greatly to our understanding of the lifeways of nineteenth-century Covingtonians, as well as commerce and industry at this Ohio River community. While Covington was established as an independent city to exploit river commerce, its development has always been inexorably tied to the greater metropolis of Cincinnati, directly across the river. Material remains from Covington excavations reveal that consumer access was focused toward Cincinnati and the eastern manufacturing belt, rather than toward other southern cities such as Lexington and Louisville, during the nineteenth century.
(Friday, 2:20 pm)

Gibson, Jon L. (University of Southwestern Louisiana)
Living on the Edge: Late Archaic Cultural Evolution in the Lower Mississippi Valley

Late Archaic cultural evolution in the Lower Mississippi Valley is a story of technological and political economic changes instituted by a few strategically well placed groups. Watson Brake and Poverty Point, two large mound sites in northeastern Louisiana, are used to illustrate this process. (Thursday, 11:40 am)

Gillam, J. Christopher
(See Cabak, Melanie A.)

Gold, Debra (University of Michigan)
"Persons Fallen in Battle or ... the common sepulchre of a town?": Interpreting Late Woodland Demography in Interior Virginia

Skeletal-based speculation about the demography of late prehistoric Virginia burial mounds dates back at least to the time of Thomas Jefferson, yet little has been resolved in the intervening two centuries. Primary and secondary interment in large accretional mounds was characteristic during the Late Woodland period (A.D. 900-1600) in much of central and northwest Virginia. This paper presents a preliminary attempt to recon-

struct demographic profiles for these mound sites, while accounting for problems of poor chronological control and differential preservation. The implications of the demographic reconstruction are explored through comparisons among these mound sites and with other Late Woodland Virginia mortuary sites. (Saturday, 9:40 am)

Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
The Earliest South Carolinians

The Earliest South Carolinians is a 22 minute video intended to portray in very basic terms how professional archaeologists have searched for and found evidence of the earliest ancestors of Native Americans in South Carolina. The video introduces founding Clovis populations and subsequent Paleoindian cultures and how archaeologists conduct their studies of these ancient peoples. It attempts to teach that human beings were here at the end of the last ice age, the diagnostic nature of their artifacts, how scientists interpret that evidence, how archaeologists conduct their excavations, and the connection between now-extinct peoples and our society today. The target audience is 6th-8th grade school classes. Written and directed by Albert C. Goodyear, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology; produced by CQ Television, Cayce, South Carolina. (Video, Saturday, 11:00 am)

Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Technological Implications of Clovis-Related Chert Quarry Remains at Big Pine Tree

While the number of fluted points found in the Southeast is legendary, the excavation of Clovis remains in geologically closed contexts are noteworthy for their rarity. Quarry sites have provided some of the densest and most varied lithic remains for Paleoindian sites in the South. The Big Pine Tree site in Allendale County, South Carolina, is providing insights into Clovis-related biface manufacture and tool kit composition. Early and middle stage fluting of biface preforms is present, similar to other southeastern quarry sites, and is reminiscent of a Levallois core technique. Other artifacts, including microblades, are documented. (Thursday, 10:20 am)

Gougeon, Ramie (University of Georgia),
Maureen Siewert Meyers, Jack T. Wynn
(Chatahoochee-Oconee National Forest), and
Elizabeth Shirk (Georgia Department of Transportation)

Georgia's Vining Phase: A Cultural Isolate?

Recent excavations at four Vining sites in Putnam County, Georgia, support a proposed Late Woodland transitional phase (A.D. 900-1100). The Vining complex is defined by the presence of simple stamped and plain pottery in conjunction with small, triangular Mississippian projectile points. Sites are often dense and located on broad, level ridges over 100 m. from permanent water sources. Concentrated in the central Georgia Piedmont, they spread from Camden, South Carolina to the Flint River in southwest Georgia. They may represent a cultural isolate from the rising Mississippian chiefdoms on the Ocmulgee and Oconee river valleys at that time.

(Friday, 11:00 am)

Gougeon, Ramie

(See Meyers, Maureen Siewert)

Gremillion, Kristen J. (Ohio State University)

Archaeobotany at Old Mobile

Although still in its initial phases, archaeobotanical research at Old Mobile has much to contribute towards our understanding of cultural dynamics on the Gulf Coast frontier. Results so far obtained suggest that staple crops were both imported and locally produced and included species native to the Old World (such as fava beans) as well as the New (e.g., maize and common beans). Archaeobotanical assemblages from different structures reveal variability in conditions affecting preservation, but may also reflect socio-economic status and ethnicity of the occupants. The hypothesis that Indian women sharing households with European men acted as agents of "dietary acculturation" deserves further consideration. *(Friday, 9:40 am)*

Gums, Bonnie L. (University of South Alabama)

French Colonization in the Illinois Country and the Gulf Coast Region

Located nearly 1,000 miles north of the French colonies along the Gulf Coast, the Illinois Country was a relatively isolated area of French colo-

onial settlement in the heart of North America. This paper will compare the history of French colonization in these two regions and archaeological research concerning settlement patterns, trade systems, and relations with the Native populations. *(Friday, 11:00 am)*

Gunn, Joel D. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.)

Introduction: Archaeology and the Global Climate Issue

A number of archaeologists and scholars affiliated with archaeology such as Antevs and Bryson, have long sought useful and meaningful connections between global-scale climate and local archaeological manifestations. In spite of this established interest, it has only been in the last couple of years that the global climate change study community has recognized the fundamental contribution that archaeology brings to understanding the human dimensions of global change. This paper offers a set of principles and perspectives on human social organization and global climate that facilitates these goals. It registers the events and episodes of the Holocene, such as the A.D. 536 event, against the needs of climate researchers. These needs are essentially to see in action, the archaeological record, what climate variation beyond that of the present century looks like and the responses that humans have made to those variations. *(Friday, 8:20 am)*

Gunn, Joel D. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) and

C14 Consortium (Garrow & Associates, Inc.)

Spatio-Temporal Distributions of First Millennium A.D. Radiocarbon Dates

Approximately 5,000 radiocarbon dates are available from states between South Carolina and West Virginia. The first millennial-scale period during which dates appear in statistically interesting numbers is the first millennium A.D. This high density of dates over a topographically varied region such as South Carolina to West Virginia suggests the examination of numerous hypotheses relating to cultural change, and population density and movement. This paper opens the question of the impact of the A.D. 536 event and the subsequent 300 years on high and low elevation populations in the study region. *(Friday, 3:20 pm)*

Gunn, Joel D.

(Discussion Leader, Friday, 11:00 am)

Hale, H. Stephen (Georgia Southern University), **Domingo Diaz** (Ukupseni Institute for Cultural Preservation) and **Mauricio Mendez** (University of Panama)

Mammals to Land, Fish to the Sea & Garbage for New Land: The Taphonomy of Midden Formation among the Maritime Kuna of Panama and Implications for Midden Interpretation

The Kuna of Panama, a fishing and horticultural society, differentially discard faunal remains, floral refuse and garbage. Mammals and terrestrial fauna have bones discarded in separate midden areas on the mainland. Fish and maritime faunal remains are discarded in the sea or buried along beaches. Solid non-faunal garbage is recycled as land building material. Selected bone elements are not immediately discarded or in some cases not discarded at all. Fish otoliths are removed for medicinal purposes. Mammal skulls and jaws are kept for cemetery offerings. Garbage used for land formation has a distinct character depending on whether it is discarded on the windward or leeward side of the islands. All of this data suggest the need for caution and the consideration of many factors in the interpretation of midden features in archaeological sites in the southeastern United States and other areas. Examples of southeastern United States sites will be considered. (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Hallmark, C. T.
(See Mandel, Rolfe)

Hann, John H. (BAR, Tallahassee)
Mocama Province and the Guale Revolt of 1597

Until recently little was known archaeologically or historically about the Timucua-speaking province of north Florida and southern Georgia known as Mocama that centered on Cumberland Island. Documentation from the era of the 1597 Guale Revolt in particular has much to tell us about the extent of Mocama territory, towns that made up the domain of the Mocama paramount, the relative location of those towns, and Guale attacks on Cumberland Island. These historical data have implications for the interpretation of ceramics found in the area stretching from the northern shore of the mouth of the St. Johns River northward to the southern portion of St. Simons Island, which define the limits of Mocama territory. (Thursday, 1:20 pm)

Harmon, Michael (National Forests in North Carolina)

At Home in the Holler: Marginal Landforms in Madison County, North Carolina

Archaeological survey was conducted in May 1996 for the proposed Bluff Mountain Timber Sale. This project is located on the Pisgah National Forest in Madison County, North Carolina. The survey resulted in the location of late nineteenth/early twentieth-century historic sites which are common to the area. Several of these sites, however, were located in steep mountain coves which usually lack habitation during any period. Most of the sites represent subsistence farmsteads whose tenants eked out an existence from this rugged, but rich country. Farm layout is examined as well as the effects of historic occupation on the prehistoric archaeological record. (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Henson, Bart (Alabama Archaeological Society)
Influence of Myth and Folklore on Rock Art Damage

Southeastern rock art sites are subjected to many modern day factors which can contribute to their damage. Vandalism, ignorance, deleterious weather effects, and the increasing pressure of population all pose serious threats to long term rock art survival. This paper will discuss another danger, perhaps the major contributor to southeast rock art destruction, which has not been fully recognized. This problem is rooted in the pervasive influence of misinformation of southeastern myth and folklore relating to the meaning and interpretation of aboriginal rock art. Several slide illustrated examples of myth based rock art site destruction will be presented. (Thursday, 8:40 am)

Henson, Bart
(See Varnedoe, W. W., Jr.)

Hesse, Brian (University of Alabama, Birmingham)
Discussant, Friday, 11:20 am

Hill, Curtis E.
(See Little, Keith J.)

Holland-Lilly, Mimi
Initial Investigations at the Batesville Mound Group

From 1990 to 1993 systematic auger testing and preliminary excavations were performed as

groundwork for ongoing research at the Batesville Mound Group located in Panola County, Mississippi. As part of the project, a detailed contour map was created which shows the structure and orientation of three conical mounds and two flat-topped mounds. These investigations produced exclusively Woodland period artifacts, and the analysis of their distributions identified specialized activity areas. (Friday, 3:00 pm)

Holm, Mary Ann

(see Lautzenheiser, Loretta)

Holstein, Harry O.

(See Little, Keith J.)

Homsey, Lara

(See Lorenz, Karl)

Horning, Audrey (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

Urbanism in the Colonial South: The Development of Seventeenth-Century Jamestown

England's first permanent New World settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, could be called the South's first urban planning disaster. Current archaeological research, however, is allowing for a critical analysis of this legendary "failure." Evidence of abandoned industries and speculatively-built houses highlight a concerted—if ultimately unsuccessful—effort to create an urban settlement reflective of British port and industrial centers. Comparative analysis of development and demographics in Jamestown with those in other seventeenth-century British towns provides a context within which to understand the expectations of Virginia's urban planners and to evaluate the nature of urbanism in the colonial South.

(Friday, 1:00 pm)

Houston, Margaret S. (St. Andrews College)

Chinese Climate, History, and State Stability in A.D. 536

During the Vandal minimum, a globally cool episode from A.D. 350-750, China had a drier than usual climate. A climatic perturbation, noted world-wide as a dry fog, stands out in A.D. 536. Its causes and effects will be investigated in the Chinese historical records. No Chinese records of comets or meteors match this event. The Chinese dynastic histories note severe droughts, frosts, and famine in the years following A.D. 536.

This event occurs during a period of massive political instability in China and probably made that instability worse for both expected economic reasons as well as affecting Chinese ideas of the legitimacy of the state and prompting a retreat into other-worldly religions. (Friday, 9:40 pm)

Hudson, Tommy (Society for Georgia Archaeology)
Witch's Nest: A Northwest Georgia Petroglyph Cave

Witch's Nest, an aboriginal petroglyph site, is located in a shallow (2 m. deep x 2.5 m. high x 2.5 m. wide) "cave" within the limestone bluff of the east face of Pigeon Mountain in northwest Georgia. The site's isolation and its ownership by one family for over 140 years have resulted in the glyphs' almost pristine condition. This report describes fieldwork conducted in April 1996. It discusses the similarity of glyphs to entoptic phenomena and their possible correlation with shamanic practices. (Thursday, 3:40 pm)

Ison, Cecil R. (U.S. Forest Service: Daniel Boone National Forest)

Hominy Holes, Petroglyphs and the Cogswell Phase: Rethinking Terminal Archaic Sedentism

The emergence of horticulture during the Terminal Archaic appears to have been an impetus for changing the basic cultural orientation of many groups. The co-occurrence of cultigens, petroglyphs and bedrock mortars ("hominy holes") at numerous rockshelter sites suggest added dimensions in religion centering around crops and fertility. Furthermore, the clustering of these attributes provide insight into the political boundaries in operation during the Terminal Archaic. (Thursday, 9:20 am)

Jackson, Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)

Faunal Remains from the Watson Brake Mound Complex: A Preliminary View of Archaic Subsistence in the Lower Mississippi Valley

More than 21 kg. of vertebrate faunal material have been recovered from excavations at the Watson Brake site, providing one of the earliest examples of animal procurement practices in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Fine-scale recovery permits an assessment of the range of taxa and size of individuals collected. Although taphonomic factors including heavy mineralization and frag-

mentation must be considered in the interpretation, the sample nonetheless offers a unique opportunity to explore the possible consequences of communal mound building on exploitation strategies and to compare these with what is known about the subsequent economic patterns of the Poverty Point period.
(Thursday, 10:40 am)

Jacobi, Keith P. (University of Alabama),
Patricia S. Bridges (Queens College/CUNY),
Mary Lucas Powell (University of Kentucky),
Maria O. Smith (Northern Illinois University), and
V. S. Jones (University of Alabama)
What Would Your Skull Look Like if You Survived Scalping? Healing Stages of Scalping in Prehistoric Remains

Skeletal materials from the archaeological sites of Moundville, 1Lu92 (Koger's Island), 1Lu25 (Perry site) and 86Rh41 (Hampton site-Tennessee) include scalping victims with different survival times. There is a clear progression from perimortem scalping to instances of survival by individuals for several months. Healing exhibits different stages of: remodeling along the exterior edge of the lesion, exfoliation of necrotic bone in both large pieces and small circular sections causing sharp margined depressions or pits of less than 2 cm. in diameter, healthy granulation tissue development from the unaffected diploe and, cicatrization or scarification. (Thursday, 3:00 pm)

Jacobi, Keith P.
(See Bridges, Patricia S.)

Jefferies, Richard W. (University of Kentucky)
Mississippian Settlement in the Cumberland Plateau Region of Southeastern Kentucky

Archaeological investigations conducted along the Upper Cumberland River in southeastern Kentucky have documented the presence of numerous Mississippian sites ranging from small, scattered farmsteads to large town-and-mound centers. Excavations at one of these mound centers, the Croley-Evans site, have yielded abundant data on the subsistence, technology, and economics of Mississippian groups that inhabited this rugged portion of the Cumberland Plateau. This paper discusses the nature of Mississippian settlement in the Upper Cumberland River drainage and explores the social and economic relation-

ships of resident Mississippian groups with contemporary late prehistoric groups that lived in surrounding regions of the Southeast.
(Thursday, 10:20 am)

Jenkins, E. Thomas
(See Jones, Elizabeth)

Jeter, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Starting Out in Southeastern Archaeology in the 1970s

Tempus fugit! A quarter-century ago, in spring 1971, along the banks of the Alabama River east of Selma, I took my first halting steps into southeastern archaeology, under the auspices of Roger Nance and the University of Alabama-Birmingham. This presentation is an illustrated reminiscence of that season, the expanded "Selma Survey" in 1972, and the testing phase of that project by our 1975 UAB field school; plus vignettes from other projects, including the 1972-73 seasons at Fort Toulouse near Montgomery, the 1973 West Jefferson project near Birmingham, and the 1974 Normandy-TVA project on the Duck River in Tennessee. Bon temps roulet! (Saturday, 8:20 am)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
Excavations at the Batesville Mound Group, Panola County, Mississippi

Although the flat-topped mound in the Batesville Mound Group resembles Mississippian period mounds, excavations have led to the conclusion that it is even earlier in the Woodland period than previously thought. Moreover, structural and artifactual data suggest that this Tchula phase mound was constructed and used in a way that is much different from later platform mounds in the region. Limited excavations in another possible platform mound and one of the village areas at the site will also be overviewed.
(Friday, 4:40 pm)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi) and
Reca Jones (Northeast Louisiana University)
Lithic Technology at Watson Brake and Poverty Point

The lithic assemblage recovered from recent excavations at Watson Brake includes evidence of blade core technology. Although relatively simple, the blades produced are uniform in size and appear to have been used as blanks for micro drills. These artifacts are compared to those

in the blade core assemblage from Poverty Point. Similarities can be attributed to a common raw material and the general technological demands of blade production. Differences are likely the result of dissimilar end products. Although the Watson Brake cores are clearly antecedent, there is no reason to conclude that they are ancestral to those from Poverty Point. (Thursday, 11:00 am)

Johnson, Rebecca L. (University of Iowa)
Seasonality and Social Organizations in Middle Fort Ancient: Household Archaeology at the Incinerator Site (33My57)

The Incinerator Site, a Fort Ancient village in Dayton, Ohio, has yielded numerous indications of seasonality and social organization. The distribution of debitage suggests lithic manufacture was a spatially and socially restricted activity, while the distribution of potsherds and patterns of sherd refits indicate that village space may have been organized along social divisions. Analysis of deer bones from trash pits has identified seasonally discrete pit fill and artifact assemblages. Using seasonal artifact assemblages, I have tested the intra-village social organization hypotheses as well as the Miami-Potawatomi pattern of population aggregation and dispersal postulated for Fort Ancient. (Thursday, 1:20 pm)

Jones, Elizabeth (University of North Carolina) and **E. Thomas Jenkins**
Climatic Catastrophe and the Arthurian Tradition

The evidence of severe climatic events in the years A.D. 536, A.D. 540-542, and the paucity of direct historical documentation, lead one to question how these events might have been recorded in folk history. As M. G. L. Baillie has interestingly pointed out, the death of King Arthur is given from various sources as ranging either between A.D. 515-516, or between A.D. 539-542. Both these date ranges correspond with catastrophic climatic events. Within the literary "matter of Britain" there are several other such correspondences, as well as thematic material which explains the linking of Arthur's death with these catastrophic events in the folk imagination. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Jones, Reca (Northeast Louisiana University)
The Identification and Preservation of Watson Brake

Efforts to preserve, record, and map a locally known mound complex provide archaeologists a potential closure to a little known culture, the Middle Archaic mound builders. The circle of mounds and connecting ridges has the distinction of possibly being the best preserved 5000-6000 B.P. mound complex in the southeastern United States. (Thursday, 8:20 am)

Jones, Reca
(See Johnson, Jay K.)

Jones, V. S.
(See Jacobi, Keith)

Joseph, J. W. (New South Associates, Inc.)
Cities and Creoles: The African-American Experience in the Urban South

African adaptation to the urban South was a key component in the creation of a creole African-American culture. This paper reviews the current state of the archaeology of African-Americans in the urban South, discusses the nature of urban African-American settlement and land-use, architecture, subsistence, and material culture, and considers the meaning of free and enslaved urban southern African-Americans to African-American archaeology. Case studies from Birmingham, Mobile, and Augusta highlight this discussion. (Friday, 4:00 pm)

Keith, Grace (University of Southern Mississippi)
Building Ceramic Chronology in Southeast Mississippi

Comprehensive ceramic chronologies have been formulated for many areas of the Southeast. Due to a lack of archaeological investigation in southeastern Mississippi, such a chronology has not been established. Currently, ceramic chronologies in use are based on schemes developed for nearby areas. Several ceramic assemblages from the Leaf River drainage of southeast Mississippi have recently become available for study. Various non-decorative attributes such as temper, hardness, porosity, paste, sherd thickness and color, in addition to decorative attributes are examined in an attempt to characterize available ceramic assemblages from the Late Gulf Formational and Woodland periods. The research out-

lined in this paper is intended as a first step toward documenting and understanding ceramic technology, tradition and change in southeast Mississippi. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Keith, Scot (University of Southern Mississippi/US Forest Service)

The Gopher Farm: An Oasis in the Pine Belt of Southeast Mississippi

The Gopher Tortoise Farm is a 200 acre suberic ecosystem occurring within the DeSoto National Forest in Southeast Mississippi. This unique microecological zone is distinctive from the surrounding pine forest, consisting of widely-spaced scrub oaks and longleaf pines above a ground-cover of mosses, lichens, and deep white sands. Archaeological examination consisted of a shovel-test survey of the entire Gopher Farm, and 1x1 meter testing of a five acre site. Diagnostics from the Early Archaic through Early Mississippian were recovered, and subsurface features were recorded. These preliminary results are of great significance due to the potential for expanding our limited knowledge of prehistoric settlement systems of southeast Mississippi.

(Friday, 9:00 am)

Kelly, Lucretia (Washington University)

The Role of Animals at Emerging Mississippian Mound Centers in the American Bottom

Recent zooarchaeological research at the Cahokia site has illuminated differences in social and economic access to animal resources by different segments of the society at this site. A faunal assemblage recovered from the nearby East St. Louis site, an emerging mound center coeval with Cahokia, is the first to be comprehensively studied from a secondary mound center within Cahokia's sphere of influence. Data from these two sites will be compared and contrasted in order to assess if similar economic and social practices involving animal resources were occurring, particularly during the initial Mississippian Lohmann phase. (Friday, 9:20 am)

Kidd, Steven

(see Pendarvis, Ginger)

Kidder, Tristram R. (Tulane University)

Is There Evidence for Significant Cultural Change on the Northern Gulf Coast and Lower Mississippi Valley ca. A.D. 536 and Immediately After?

Although there is evidence for significant cultural consequences following the climatic event of A.D. 536 in Europe and Asia, similar data are not immediately evident across eastern North America. Analysis of archaeological and paleo-environmental data from the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River Valley indicates that there is no obvious cultural disruption at this time. Instead, some areas of the Gulf Coast and Mississippi Valley developed complex social and cultural institutions and influenced each other in a number of ways. Although our ability to measure the direct impact of severe climatic events is weak, the archaeological data from these parts of eastern North America suggest that local response to these large-scale phenomena is highly variable and probably very complex.

(Friday, 1:20 pm)

Klein, Terry (Greiner Inc.)

(Discussant, Friday, 4:40 pm)

Koldehoff, Brad (University of Illinois-ITARP)

Transportation Corridors and Cahokia's Hinterlands

Eastern Woodlands research has traditionally focused on river valleys and viewed rivers as the prime arteries of aboriginal travel and transport, while upland settings and routes of overland travel have largely been ignored. These statements are especially true of Mississippian research in general and of Cahokia research in particular. This paper explores the linkages between Cahokia and its hinterlands in the Illinois uplands. The size, position, and temporal affiliation of settlements along upland divides support the notion that these landforms were natural transportation corridors and that, over time, Cahokia's influence along these corridors fluctuated, reflecting events at Cahokia itself. (Thursday, 8:00 am)

Lambert, Patricia (Utah State University)

The Bioarchaeology of Gender in Native North Carolina and Virginia

Human skeletal remains from the piedmont and mountain regions of North Carolina and south-

ern Virginia offer a unique perspective on gender-based differences in the life experiences of late prehistoric/historic southeastern agriculturalists. Dental caries data, for example, suggest that men and women in these small-scale farming communities did not always consume the same type or relative proportion of foods, despite their shared participation in an agricultural mode of production. Further, skeletal indicators of disease and activity patterns provide evidence of sex-based differences in health and behavior. The purpose of this paper is to examine these differences in greater detail, and to explore their biological and cultural correlates. (Friday, 3:20 pm)

Lapham, Heather

(see Moore, Elizabeth A.)

Lautzenheiser, Loretta (Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.), **Jane McManus Eastman** (Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.), and **Mary Ann Holm** (Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.)

Investigations at a Piedmont Chert Quarry

Archaeologists have long believed that most of the gray chert found in North Carolina sites derived from the mountainous regions and have considered the presence of chert in an assemblage an indication of group range or trade. The identification of a rare chert quarry site and an associated lithic workshop in the piedmont of North Carolina, however, challenges some common beliefs about prehistoric trade, exchange networks, and group size. Analysis of chert artifacts and debris from sites 31Le83, 31Le86, and a number of private collections indicates that researchers can no longer make this assumption.

(Thursday, 3:00 pm)

Leabo, Regina (National Park Service)

Archaeological Application of Global Positioning System: As Demonstrated at the National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center

Global Positioning System (GPS) is used in the collection of archaeological data at the Southeast Archaeological Center. This system, developed by DOD, uses satellites and ground receivers to calculate positions. This paper will discuss the archaeological application of GPS; and give an overview of methods and techniques relevant to archaeology as demonstrated by the uses at the following sites: Horseshoe Bend National Mili-

tary Park Hurricane damage assessment, Raffmen Mound site mapping, Fort Pulaski National Monument site mapping, Ocmulgee National Monument site mapping, Cowpens National Battlefield remote sensing mapping, and Stones River National Battlefield remote sensing mapping. (Thursday, 2:00 pm)

Levy, Janet (University of North Carolina-Charlotte)
(Discussant, Friday, 4:00 pm)

Lewis, Tim R. (University of South Florida)

Early Pioneers in Southwest Florida: Homesteading in the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Collier County, Florida

During June 1996, an archaeological and historical study of the late nineteenth/early twentieth-century pioneer settlements in Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve was initiated through the combined efforts of the University of South Florida, Rookery Bay NERR, and local citizen support. Through the use of archaeological methods, historical research, and oral histories, this study sought to investigate an area that has remained largely untapped. In doing so, cultural resource management guidelines have been proposed to Rookery Bay NERR to assist them in preserving their resources and educating the public. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Lightfoot, Robert C. (GMC/Troy State)

Site Destruction in South Georgia

This paper deals with the problems of site destruction as observed in several sites in south Georgia, with an overview of several major observed forces, both man-made and natural. Some of these forces are fast-acting, and others take much longer, but all add to the challenge of work in south Georgia. (Saturday, 10:40 am)

Lilly, Thomas G., Jr. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.)

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

The A.D. 536 Event and the Middle to Late Woodland Transition in Northern Georgia

This paper examines new and existing data on the Middle to Late Woodland transition in northern Georgia in an attempt to recognize environmental and cultural changes that might be correlated with the A.D. 536 event and its aftermath. We attempt to discern the physical environmen-

tal consequences of this event and examine the archaeological record for evidence of changes in settlement, subsistence, and social organization that might represent reactions to these environmental effects. The analysis employs data from over 50 years of research, as well as new information from excavations at the Hickory Log site (9Ck9) in the Etowah Valley. (Friday, 1:40 pm)

Little, Keith J. (Jacksonville State University),
Harry O. Holstein (Jacksonville State University)
and **Curtis E. Hill** (Jacksonville State University)
*Exotic Stone Procurement and Post-Archaic Settlements
in the Coosa Valley of Northeast Alabama*

The Coosa Valley of northeast Alabama lies adjacent to a portion of the piedmont exhibiting outcrops of greenstone, steatite, and mica-bearing pegmatites. This area of the Coosa valley is characterized by a unique mishmash of contemporaneous prehistoric pottery complexes geographically extending from Cherokee County southward to the Fall Line Hills in southern Talladega County. Cross finds of pottery types and radiocarbon dates link the various Coosa valley complexes with similar archaeological manifestations in other river basins of the region. These links may be related to the acquisition of exotic piedmont stones by various post-Archaic populations in the region. (Friday, 9:40 am)

Littman, Sherri (University of Georgia) and
Ervan G. Garrison (University of Georgia)
*A Geoarchaeological Study of J Reef and Gray's Reef
National Marine Sanctuary, Georgia*

High resolution acoustic reflection and side scan sonar have been utilized to examine the sea floor and near-sea floor facies in the Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary and nearby J reef. Geophysical data do show paleochannels, suggesting that these areas were subaerial during the late Pleistocene-early Holocene time periods, after the time that humans first entered the New World. Sediments from paleochannel cores are being currently analyzed and will be correlated to show when these reefs were subaerial, and if they were available for human settlement off the present-day Georgia coast.

(Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-4:30 pm)

Lopinot, Neal H. (Southwest Missouri State University) and **Jack H. Ray** (Southwest Missouri State University)

*The Hogan Creek Site and the Problem of Side-Notched
Chronology in Southwest Missouri*

The Hogan Creek site, located in the upper White River valley of Southwest Missouri, is periodically subjected to severe shoreline erosion. Recent monitoring, surface collections, and limited test excavations at the site have yielded a remarkably homogeneous artifact assemblage associated with side-notched points. Analysis of the Hogan Creek assemblage has produced new insights into the chronological placement of side-notched points in the western Ozarks, as well as Early-Middle Archaic subsistence strategies, the manufacture of ground-stone tools and artwork, and the procurement and use of chert resources. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-4:30 pm)

Loren, Diana (Binghamton University)
Ethnic Plurality in Eighteenth-Century French Households

To create interpretations of ethnic interaction in eighteenth-century Louisiana, archaeologists have used data from larger Native American or French sites. Small French plantation or household sites have not been given the same amount of attention; however, these smaller sites can be used to create an active picture of colonial interaction. In eighteenth-century French households, French, Native Americans, and Africans together created a dynamic arena of colonial exchange and influence. Ethnohistoric sources, when used in conjunction with archaeological material, serve to enrich our knowledge of smaller French sites and, consequently, the kinds of social, political, and economic interactions that took place on Louisiana's colonial frontier. (Thursday, 8:40 am)

Lorenz, Karl (Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania) and **Lara Homsey** (Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania)

*A Comparison of Lithic Production and Use across
Two-Tiered and Three-Tiered Mississippian Settlement
Systems*

This paper examines the differences in the organization of lithic production and use between residential and ceremonial mound precincts from both small-scale, two-tiered and the larger three-tiered Mississippian settlement systems. Mor-

phological and use-wear analyses of flake tool and debitage assemblages from the two-tiered Old Hoover settlement system in the Big Black valley of central Mississippi serve as a case study in which to compare several lithic variables across differing functional (ceremonial vs. domestic) and sociopolitical (two-tiered vs. three-tiered) contexts. The lithic variables include: use of local vs. nonlocal toolstone, heat alteration, lithic reduction sequencing, and degree and type of utilization. These data from the Old Hoover settlement system are compared to data from the two-tiered settlement system at Lubbub Creek, Alabama, and the three-tiered settlement systems of Moundville, Alabama, and Cahokia, Illinois.

(Saturday, 9:00 am)

Loubser, Johannes (New South Associates)
Stratigraphy in Rock Art Studies

Harris Diagrams were first developed by "dirt" archaeologists in the early 1970s to interpret the complex stratigraphy of urban sites. Harris Diagrams have since been adopted by archaeologists working on complicated prehistoric profiles. This paper considers the relatively recent use of Harris diagrams to disentangle complicated superpositioning of rock paintings. Using hunter-gatherer rock paintings from El Raton rock shelter, Baja California, Mexico, as an example, the utility of Harris Diagrams is outlined. The construction of Harris Diagrams encourages meticulous observation, helps with the assessment of conservation problems, and is a basic starting point to reconstruct the sequence of complicated panels. Knowledge of relative stratigraphy may also help interpretation. (Thursday, 8:00 am)

Mandel, Rolfe (University of Kansas) and
C. T. Hallmark (Texas A&M University)
Physical and Chemical Properties of Soils at Watson Brake, North-Central Louisiana

Recent test excavations at Watson Brake (16Ou175) in north-central Louisiana exposed strongly developed Alfisols and Ultisols in mounds. These soils are characterized by thick A-E Bt profiles. Although the degree of pedogenesis may be partially attributed to the nature of the sediment that was used in mound construction, physical and chemical properties of the soils suggest that the surfaces of the mounds have been stable for more than 3,000 years.

(Thursday, 9:00 am)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University)
Excavations at the O'Connell Mission Site, Leon County, Florida

First identified by B. Calvin Jones in 1969, the O'Connell Mission Site (8Le157) is an Apalachee-Franciscan mission located near Tallahassee, Florida. Jones conducted several months of excavation and exploration of the site in 1969 as part of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research Mission Survey Project. Jones believed that the site was a second location of the Patale Mission congregation. Since 1995, students and faculty members from the Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, have continued the research effort at this site. This paper reports the results of two years of research, including sub-surface survey and excavation. It explores preliminary findings regarding chronology, settlement data, and architectural remains. Excavation plans for 1997 are discussed. (Thursday, 1:00 pm)

Mathis, Mark A. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
The Middle to Late Woodland Shift on the Coast of North Carolina

Along the coast of North Carolina, the archaeological differences between the Middle and Late Woodland periods are both real and substantial. Changes which occurred between ca. A.D. 500 and 800 are manifest in a variety of cultural elements, including settlement distributions, mortuary practices, and ceramic technology. This paper summarizes current research information and offers an interpretive model of this Middle to Late Woodland "shift." (Friday, 2:00 pm)

Mathis, Mark A. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
(Discussion Leader, Friday, 3:40 pm)

Matternes, Hugh B. (University of Tennessee),
Betty Duggan (University of Tennessee), and
Spence Meyers (University of Tennessee)
Mortuary Activities in Appalachia: The War Creek Cemetery (40Hk9) of East Tennessee

Recognition of an unrecorded cemetery in Hancock County, Tennessee, enabled an opportunity to examine mortuary data from a historic Appalachian community. No less than 21 unmarked field stone grave markers were arranged

in several rows. An examination of five mortuary features indicated the presence of two adults and three children. Nail and button data indicate use of the cemetery between about 1800 and 1825. Form fitting pits within the floor of grave shafts were used to hold coffins. This unique "vaulting" has not been recorded in East Tennessee, but is a part of the living community's oral tradition.

(Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am - 4:30 pm)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History) and **V. Ann Tippitt** (Schiele Museum of Natural History)

A Study of Lithic Assemblages from the Central Catawba River Valley: What We Have Learned after Ten Years of Survey and Analysis

The Schiele Museum's Carolina Piedmont Archaeology Project director, students, and volunteers have conducted reconnaissance survey and excavation in the central Catawba River valley for more than a decade. The majority of sites investigated are in Gaston County, North Carolina, and many are on the eroded landscapes so characteristic of the southern piedmont. Intensive survey, combined with documentation of local collections, reveals temporal patterns in site location and raw material selection. We describe variations in biface styles and patterns of raw material used from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods, and examine the geographical distributions of these biface assemblages. (Thursday, 4:00 pm)

McBrayer, Jason F. (Tulane University)
Elite Polygyny in the Southeastern Chiefdoms

The presence of polygyny and the restriction of polygyny to an elite class are features commonly found in stratified societies, and the intensity and degree of polygyny may be closely tied to the degree of social stratification. This paper looks at elite polygyny from a perspective informed by sociobiological theory. Ethnohistorical evidence for elite polygyny in the chiefdoms of the protohistoric and early historic Southeast is assessed, and some archaeological aspects of the late prehistoric Southeast are interpreted in terms of a cultural landscape that includes elite polygyny. (Saturday, 8:00 am)

McCorvie, Mary R.
(See Wagner, Mark J.)

McKelway, Henry S. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Archaeological Investigations at Falls Harbor, Louisville, Kentucky

In 1994, Phase II archaeological investigations were undertaken by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. at Falls Harbor, an area to be impacted by waterfront development in Louisville, Kentucky. These investigations were directed at locating and defining the rich historic and prehistoric archaeological deposits of the 50 acre area. Initial documentary research and computerized mapping techniques were used in conjunction with backhoe trench excavations to facilitate the location of a range of historic feature types (foundations, wells, kilns, privies, walkways) dating from the early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. A summary of the urban development of the Falls Harbor vicinity is presented. (Friday, 3:20 pm)

Meeks, Scott (University of Alabama)
The Organization of Late Middle Archaic Lithic Technology at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama

Excavations at Dust Cave reveal stratified late Middle Archaic deposits associated with the Seven Mile Island Phase (5900-5200 B.P.). Previous analysis of a small sample of chipped stone tools and debitage suggests limited procurement territory, late stage lithic reduction, and limited functional diversity among the tools. These findings are tested employing a larger sample, flake size distribution and individual flake analysis, technological classification of the tools based on steps in the manufacturing process, and microscopic usewear analysis. This paper interprets these findings from Dust Cave within the broader context of late Middle Archaic technological organization in the Midsouth. (Thursday, 11:20 am)

Mendez, Mauricio
(See Hale, H. Stephen)

Meyers, Maureen Siewert
Natural Factors Affecting the Settlement of Mississippian Chiefdoms in Northwestern Georgia

Along the Etowah and Coosawattee rivers in northwestern Georgia, Mississippian administra-

tive centers are located at a natural faultline, at the edges of their chiefdoms. It is hypothesized in this thesis that administrative centers chose this location to control the most fertile soils. Increased flooding below the faultline would create the most fertile soils at that location. To test this hypothesis, soil samples along both rivers were collected and analyzed for fertility. Flood size and frequency of both rivers were reconstructed and correlated with soil data. Results indicate that soil fertility and other environmental factors influenced the location of chiefly administrative residences. Multiple settlement patterns for Mississippian chiefdoms should be considered in light of specific environmental constrictions. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Meyers, Maureen Siewert, Jack T. Wynn (Chatahoochee-Oconee National Forest), and **Ramie Gougeon** (University of Georgia)
Teaching the Past, Touching the Future: Archaeology and Education in Georgia

The University of Georgia and the Chatahoochee-Oconee National Forest have conducted teacher workshops for secondary school teachers. These archaeology workshops have occurred in cooperation with the annual Passport in Time program. Georgia's program has been specifically structured to address teachers' needs. Participants excavate sites during the day, learning proper field methods; at night they use that information to create viable lesson plans for the upcoming school year. Teachers receive reaccreditation points in exchange for working on the national forest. This unique program can be adapted for use by other state and federal agencies as a successful method of teaching archaeology to countless students through their teachers. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-4:30 pm)

Meyers, Maureen Siewert
(See Gougeon, Ramie)

Meyers, Spence (University of Tennessee)
The Wilder Site

The Wilder site (40Hk9), in Hancock County, Tennessee, is a small concentrated Middle to Late Woodland period campsite. This isolated mountainous county surrounded by steep ridges and

watered by small streams was intensely occupied by early North American peoples. Small in size, yet abundant in number, the Wilder site offers a unique glimpse into prehistoric upland lifeways. (Friday, 11:20 am)

Meyers, Spence
(See Matternes, Hugh B.)

Mintz, John J. (North Carolina Department of Transportation)
The Cape Fear Indians: Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Inquiries along the Lower Cape Fear

The Cape Fear Indians of the lower Cape Fear region, North Carolina, are known to archaeologists and ethnohistorians primarily from the observations and documents of early European explorers. Despite a history of contact dating from ca. 1524 to 1808, little is known about this aboriginal group besides their name and general location. This paper will review the existing ethnohistorical information with what is known of the late prehistoric cultures in the lower Cape Fear region. (Thursday, 2:00 pm)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
The 1996 Field Season at Parkin Archeological State Park

An ongoing research program at Parkin Archeological State Park in northeast Arkansas began in 1990. Emphasis is on investigating the Mississippian and protohistoric occupation at the Parkin site (3Cs29), and communicating results to the public by letting visitors see archaeologists at work and by extensive use of volunteers. Some preconceived ideas about Mississippian occupation in this region are being called into question, and new techniques are being employed to learn about the poorly-known aspects of the Parkin phase. Over four months of fieldwork in 1996 have concentrated on investigating domestic areas in part of the site dating from protohistoric times. (Friday, 1:00 pm)

Monahan, Elizabeth I.
(See Ward, H. Trawick)

Moore, David G.
(See Wetmore, Ruth Y.)

Moore, Elizabeth A. (Smithsonian Institution) and **Heather Lapham** (University of Virginia)
"...When these Savages go a Hunting...": The Deer Skin Trade at Graham-White?

1990-91 excavations conducted at the Graham-White site (44Rn21), revealed a multi-component Native American village in Salem, Virginia. The earlier component at this site dates to the late fourteenth/early fifteenth century, while the later component dates to the mid-seventeenth century. It is hypothesized that the Graham-White site could be an outlying frontier hamlet providing deer skins for trade with Europeans, possibly through one of the control points of a Siouan group to the south or east, such as the Occaneechi. The data from the analysis of approximately 73,000 zooarchaeological specimens from this site will be used to test this hypothesis and to examine the possible effects of European contact on hunting patterns. (Friday, 8:20 am)

Moore, Michael C.
(See Smith, Kevin E.)

Moore, Sue M. (Georgia Southern University)
Archaeological Survey at Old Town Plantation (Georgia): Preliminary Results

In 1993, Georgia Southern began a long-term project at Old Town Plantation, near present-day Louisville, Georgia. To date, limited excavations have taken place at two of the antebellum sites on the property and a survey begun of the entire 4,000 acres. Historical documents indicate the presence of a seventeenth-century Yuchi town, an eighteenth-century trading post and several antebellum complexes. The remains of the convict labor complex dating to the late nineteenth century are also present on the property. This paper will discuss the results of the preliminary investigations at Old Town and the directions of future research. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Morgan, David W. (Tulane University)
Late Woodland and Mississippi Period Subsistence and Settlement Patterns: Survey Data from the Bluffs of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta

The Mobile-Tensaw delta has been the focus of several settlement and subsistence models. Most of these models of late prehistoric times portray

the upland bluffs as an important ecological zone that was home to villages of people on a seasonal basis. The first systematic survey of the delta bluffs indicates that Late Woodland and Mississippi period settlements were more varied in size and location than previously suggested, and settlement preferences changed over time, becoming focused on the lower bluffs. The change in settlement choice possibly reflects a changing subsistence economy. Models suggested by Curren, Knight, and Aten warrant closer attention in future research. (Saturday, 9:40 am)

Muller, Jon (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)
The Lower Ohio Valley and Its Frontiers

The Lower Ohio valley was a frontier zone between the Southeast and Midwest in Mississippian times. While much of its populations was usually concentrated in fertile river bottoms, research in upland environments has revealed that Mississippian settlements occur in these localities as well. While some shifts in settlement through time were related more or less directly to population size and density, there were also political and economic contradictions that parallel those in other localities. Comparisons will also be made to dispersal and aggregation among historic southeastern peoples. (Thursday, 11:00 am)

Mulvihill, Kelly (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)
Neeley's Ferry: Investigations into a Mississippian Fortified Village Site

The Neeley's Ferry site is a Mississippian period (Parkin phase) village located in northeastern Arkansas on the west bank of the St. Francis River. This site was one excavation area for the 1996 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program. The northern edge of the site was investigated where a moat with an accompanying palisade was located. A possible structure was also discovered on top of one of the five present mounds within the village area. These findings correspond with those found at the Parkin site, but further data are needed to see if these features are traits of Parkin phase sites. (Friday, 1:20 pm)

Mulvihill, Timothy (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Investigations of a Late Woodland Site in Northeast Arkansas

As part of the 1996 Arkansas Archeological Society Training Program, excavations were conducted at Graves #3 (3Cs270), a site located in northeast Arkansas. Previous testing at the site had concentrated on a large trash pit containing approximately 2,500 sherds. Ceramics were mostly grog tempered, but over 200 shell tempered sherds were also present. Goals of the 1996 investigations included excavation of other features located by coring and obtaining samples suitable for radiocarbon dating. Many features were excavated during the two week period, including several small fired clay-lined pits. Preliminary findings from the excavations will be presented. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Murphy, Amy
(See Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Neuman, Robert W.
Early Depictions of Indians and European Settlements in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Greater Southeast United States

Some water colored drawings and black and white sketches illustrated in the early eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been cited rarely in archaeological or anthropological literature of the area under consideration. This paper will address the works of the Frenchmen Jean Francois Benjamin Dumont and Francois Bernard, among others. These particular depictions, along with their accompanying narratives, captions, and inset legends, are resources that offer much to individuals interested in comprehending the cultural milieu of the European colonials and regional Indians. (Thursday, 8:20 am)

Neusius, Sarah W. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)
Garden Hunting: Is the Model Relevant in the Southeast?

Both archaeologists and ethnographers have recognized the existence of a strategy usually called garden hunting in which animals frequenting fields and gardens are the primary prey. Since this strategy is common among horticultural

peoples in many places, it is reasonable to ask whether there is evidence for it in the archaeological record from southeastern sites, especially in conjunction with agricultural intensification. The probability of garden hunting can be evaluated by looking at species composition, species diversity and element representation. The garden hunting model may be useful to understanding variability in faunal utilization among southeastern food producers. (Friday, 8:00 am)

Noel, Robert (National Forests in North Carolina) and **Rodney Snedeker** (National Forests in North Carolina)
Site Location Preferences in the Uplands of Western North Carolina

The southern Appalachians of western North Carolina contain many prehistoric and historic sites. Two recently completed surveys on the National Forests in North Carolina in Mitchell and Graham counties are compared to illuminate site settlement patterns and preferences to better understand land use and site activities and function over time. Cultural components, landform, elevation differences, hydrology, and accessibility are compared and contrasted. The results will better develop locational strategies and evaluation of the archaeological resources in the region. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

O'Hear, John W. (Mississippi State University)
Reanalysis of Major Wheeler and Alexander Assemblages in Pickwick Basin

William G. Haag's 1942 study of pottery from Pickwick Basin sites established the basic typology used in the Tennessee valley today, but included only a fraction of the total assemblage of Wheeler and Alexander series pottery recovered. This paper presents the results of a reanalysis of all the Gulf Formational pottery from the two largest components at the Bluff Creek and Perry sites. Functional and stylistic aspects of the assemblages will be discussed along with their vertical and horizontal distribution through the site. Consideration of taphonomic processes in shell middens and its impact on observed stratigraphy can shed new light on the relationship between these totally different, but intimately intertwined pottery series. (Friday, 8:20 am)

O'Hear, John W. (Mississippi State University),
John R. Underwood (The Cobb Institute of
Archaeology, Mississippi State University), and
Suzanne Bufkin (The Cobb Institute of
Archaeology, Mississippi State University)
*Recent Excavations in a Portion of the Seventeenth and
Eighteenth-Century Chickasaw Settlement of Tchouka
Falaya*

Construction of a new hospital building in
Tupelo, Mississippi, uncovered substantial re-
mains of a portion of a seventeenth to eighteenth-
century Chickasaw settlement that is probably
part of the village of Tchouka falaya known from
French, British and American documentary
sources. While the excavations are ongoing as of
this writing, and have not yet moved to the cen-
tral portion of the site, the project has located and
investigated at least four house structures and two
very large features filled with primary refuse that
includes dozens of restorable pottery vessels,
European trade items, and a large assemblage of
faunal remains. Several Chickasaw burials have
been identified, and are being treated in close
consultation with the Chickasaw Nation. This
paper will present an overview of the excavations
and the major parts of the artifact assemblage.
In addition, the positive participation of the
Chickasaw Nation will be outlined.

(Thursday, 4:20 pm)

Pafford, John
(See Bundy, Paul)

Patterson, Judith A. (University of Tennessee)
*Zooarchaeology at the Historic Francis Alexander
Ramsey House (40Kn120), Knox County, Tennessee*

The Francis Alexander Ramsey House Site
(40Kn120) is an historic homestead located in
Knox County, Tennessee. The house was occu-
pied from the late eighteenth to the early-to mid-
twentieth century. Well dated contexts allow for
detailed zooarchaeological analyses of subsis-
tence practices and patterns in an Upland South
plantation setting through time. Specific analy-
ses are concerned with the dietary contributions
of bovinds through allometric methods. These
faunal remains, spanning several excavation
seasons, are compared to other historic period
faunal records in Tennessee. *(Thursday, 10:20 am)*

Pauketat, Timothy R. (SUNY-Buffalo)
*Resettled Rural Communities at the Edge of Early
Cahokia*

Cahokia's eleventh-century political consolida-
tion heralded dramatic demographic and
economic changes in the surrounding upland
landscape. Changes included the establishment
of the "Richland complex" along the prairie-
forest ecotone east of the American Bottom. Two
years of areally extensive excavations at one of
the largest sites in the complex, Halliday, have
revealed the vestigial characteristics of Emergent
Mississippian agriculturalists at the front line of
Mississippianization. Measures of economy
illustrate the Richland peoples comprised an
integral rural component of the newly enlarged
Cahokian sphere. *(Thursday, 8:20 am)*

Payne, Claudine (Florida Museum of Natural
History)
*Some Archaeological Correlates of Mississippian Chiefs'
Houses*

Chiefs' houses are centers of political life in
chiefdoms and serve as visual advertisements of
chiefly power and authority. The accurate iden-
tification of chiefs' houses in the archaeological
record is, therefore, an important aspect of the
study of chiefly political structure. Cross-cultural
data from 30 chiefdom areas worldwide provide
useful information on the physical characteristics
of chiefs' houses. Data compiled from an exten-
sive survey of Mississippian mound sites yield
additional insight. Based on the results of these
surveys, I offer some archaeological correlates for
chiefs' houses in general and Mississippian chiefs'
houses in particular. *(Saturday, 8:40 am)*

Pendarvis, Ginger (University of Southern Missis-
sippi) and **Steven Kidd** (University of Southern
Mississippi)
*Archaeology in Historic Hattiesburg: Public Relations
and Education*

In April 1996, excavations were conducted in
historic Hattiesburg at the Walthall School prop-
erty where three dwellings were occupied from
the turn of the century until they were destroyed
in the 1960s. Goals of this project were to
demonstrate how archaeology can provide infor-
mation on day-to-day life and middle class settle-
ment in the area. In addition to these research

questions, significant efforts were made in public education and outreach. Other goals were to establish contacts in the community and to gain interest in and support for local archaeology. The project's great success has led to heightened community interest and enthusiasm for future projects. (*Saturday, 9:40 am*)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (Southeastern Archeological Services)

The Lewis Mound Site (9Bn39) and the Mississippian Occupation of the Interior Coastal Zone of Georgia

The Lewis Mound and Village Site (9Bn39) is located on the eastern margin of Fort Stewart Military Reservation, in the interior Coastal Zone of Georgia. Recent testing of the site, supported by the Department of Defense Legacy Program, supports previous assertions that the mound and village date principally to the Early Mississippian Savannah period. This report summarizes recent work at the Lewis Mound and places the site in the broader context of Mississippian settlement in the interior Coastal Zone of Georgia.

(*Saturday, 10:40 am*)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (Southeastern Archeological Services) and **Chad O. Braley** (Southeastern Archeological Services)

Excavations of the Historic Creek Components at the Tarver (9Jo6) and Little Tarver (9Jo198) Sites, Macon, Georgia

The adjacent Tarver (9Jo6) and Little Tarver (9Jo198) sites together occupy most of a broad ridge overlooking the confluence of Town Creek and the Ocmulgee River near the city of Macon, Georgia. Both of the sites were occupied in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century by Creek Indians who had migrated to the area from the Chattahoochee River valley. Recent excavations of the sites produced a large artifact assemblage, including one of the largest collections of glass trade beads ever professionally excavated in the Southeast. This report summarizes these excavations, focusing on the artifacts, architecture, and burial practices related to the historic Creek occupations of the sites. (*Thursday, 3:20 pm*)

Polhemus, Richard (University of Tennessee) and **Jan E. Simek** (University of Tennessee)

Community Organization at Cardin Farm II, Tennessee

Recent research at Cardin Farm II (40An43) in East Tennessee has yielded a nearly complete community plan for the Late Hiwassee Island phase. Dates place the occupation at c. A.D. 1100, making Cardin Farm the only fully-exposed Early Mississippian town in the region. Data include a map of domestic structures, activity features, public buildings, and surrounding defensive palisade. Community history and spatial structure are discussed, and the organization of domestic and public spaces and smaller scale public and private activity areas are examined. The site is compared to Woodland and later Mississippian communities to examine temporal change in community structure. (*Saturday, 11:00 am*)

Powell, Mary Lucas (W. S. Webb Museum, University of Kentucky)

Non-Traumatic Skeletal Pathology at Koger's Island, Alabama

Examination of 44 subadults (less than 20 years) and 63 adults from the Mississippian cemetery at Koger's Island (1Lu92) in northwest Alabama revealed little evidence of severe iron-deficiency anemia, but several individuals bore lesions characteristic of tuberculosis and endemic treponematosis. The patterns of anemia and infectious disease at Koger's Island resemble prevalence patterns reported from other relatively small Mississippian sites in Alabama (Perry and Lubbub Creek) more closely than they do the patterns evident at the much larger site of Moundville. (*Thursday, 2:00 pm*)

Powell, Mary Lucas

(*See Bridges, Patricia S.*)

Powell, Mary Lucas

(*See Jacobi, Keith*)

Pullins, Stevan (College of William and Mary)

Ceramic Technology and Early Woodland Settlement in the Virginia Coastal Plain

The Walkerton Site is a multicomponent prehistoric site located on the Virginia coastal plain on the Mattaponi River. More grog-tempered Early Woodland ceramics were recovered here than from any other Early Woodland site excavated in Virginia to date, and these ceramics were the subject of detailed description and petrographic analysis. Petrographic results show that it can be

determined with a high degree of probability that most of the Early Woodland ceramics at the Walkerton Site were made from locally available clays. These results have implications for further research regarding Early Woodland settlement, trade, and patterns of movement.

(Saturday, 10:40 am)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)
Mound Centers and Settlement Pattern Change in the Tombigbee/Black Warrior Drainage

Research at Owl Creek, a five-mound site in the interior uplands of northeast Mississippi, has shown it to be Early Mississippian. Sites such as Owl Creek and Bessemer in northern Alabama do not fit models proposed for major river valley mound sites like Moundville and Lubdub: they represent neither growth in hierarchical complexity over time nor long-term independent polities. Rather, they are best understood in terms of Mississippian settlement pattern changes, especially a population shift away from the interior to the major valleys that fueled the continued existence and growth of centers there while those in the hinterland were abandoned. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Ray, Jack H.
(See Lopinot, Neal H.)

Ray, Jessica
(See Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Reams, Melissa H. (U.S. Forest Service)
The Care and Feeding of Archaeologists: Pragmatic Training in the Twentieth Century, the U.S. Forest Service and the University of Southern Mississippi

The need to train archaeology graduate students in the real-life work experiences of CRM, coupled with the problems of declining federal budgets and increasing compliance workloads, has led to a creative and highly successful solution in South Mississippi with some unexpected, added benefits. A partnership agreement between the National Forests in Mississippi and the University of Southern Mississippi established an internship program that pairs students with Forest Service archaeologists for compliance work and allows for the consolidation of the archaeological database in this relatively unresearched area and the free and friendly flow of ideas between the academic and applied worlds. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

Rees, Mark (University of Oklahoma)
On the Authority of Chiefs: Mississippian Political Culture and Regional Development

Social complexity in late prehistoric southeastern North America is examined in terms of political and economic processes of centralization, coalition building, and factional competition. Narratives of the sixteenth-century De Soto expedition describe a cross section of Mississippian polities with which to contrast archaeological evidence from the interior Southeast and Central Mississippi Valley. A comparative, regional analysis indicated variations in the mobilization of tribute, warfare, and political symbolism. The authority of chiefs unfolded in relation to these regional political dynamics, characterizing long term historical trajectories of Mississippian political culture. (Saturday, 8:20 am)

Reeves, Marianne E. (University of North Carolina)
Sex Differences in Diet and Dental Caries at Historic Fusiatchee Town, Alabama

Past studies of the differences in rates of dental caries in prehistoric and historic Native American males versus females suggest that a significant cariogenic component characterized female diets, resulting in higher rates of caries in females than in males. This difference has been attributed to female processing and comparatively higher consumption of maize products. The skeletal population from the Creek Indian town of Fusiatchee in central Alabama was analyzed for sex differences in rates of dental caries. The data reveal that caries rates are higher in Creek females versus males, suggesting that female diets were more cariogenic than male diets. (Friday, 3:40 pm)

Reeves, Marianne E.
(See Ward, H. Trawick)

Reid, William H. (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)
The Rest of the Story: Small Woodland Sites along the Southern North Carolina Coast

Woodland period archaeological research in the south coastal region of North Carolina has long focused on the large midden sites located along the estuaries and sounds. Recently, however, another type of settlement has received attention. These are small, limited activity sites located

along the minor interior waterways of the region. This paper presents the results of recent survey and evaluation activities at a number of these sites located on the Camp Lejeune military reservation, and discusses the insights they provide into coastal Woodland settlement and subsistence. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (University of Georgia)
The Zooarchaeology of Culture Contact

Zooarchaeological studies of acculturative responses by colonists and natives in frontier and colonial settings reveal a number of common responses to culture contact. These similarities are found in such diverse contexts as Roman colonies in Arabia and Holland, Norse colonies in Newfoundland, Greek colonies in the Pontic region, as well as in Spanish Florida. Two decades ago the prevailing attitude of scholars working with historic sites was that documents provided all the necessary information and that domestic animals insulated colonists from changes in food ways. Zooarchaeologists have found this not to be true. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Rivers, Sara
(See Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Roberson, Jerry D. (Alabama Power Company)
"A Piper's Pence, Follow Me": The Emerging Challenge of Appraising Archaeological Sites

The appraisal of archaeological, historic or cultural sites raises a number of issues which are usually not implicated in the appraisal of more conventional properties. Such issues include the proper scope of comparables, the effect of local, state and federal laws on the ownership and fungibility of archaeological sites, and even the type of value which is to be appraised. Most, if not all, of these issues can be resolved within a familiar framework: developing a market price by searching for comparables from the existing market for archaeological property. The appraisal of those rare archaeological sites which deserve preservation or protection will require flexibility from the appraiser, but a number of techniques are available to aid the appraiser in the task. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Roberts, Katherine M.
(See Wells, Douglas C.)

Robichaux, Hubert R. (University of Texas at Austin)
The A.D. 536 Event and the Maya Hiatus

In the study of ancient Maya civilization, the "hiatus" has long been considered to be a political downturn following A.D. 534. It lasted for varying lengths of time at different sites. At Tikal this may have been as much as 150 years. The primary evidence supporting a political downturn is a decline in the number of stelae produced at many sites. Stelae carry written accounts chronicling events in the lives of dynastic rulers and, thus, their absence has been interpreted as marking political disruptions. Explanations for the hiatus have included the withdrawal of Teotihuacan from the Maya Lowlands and the conquest of Tikal by Caracol. Recent realization that A.D. 536 is reflected in downturns of various forms around the globe suggests that a more pervasive explanation may be applicable to the Maya hiatus. This paper integrates the previous explanations with that of a still not well defined global atmospheric event. (Friday, 9:00 am)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (Consulting Archaeologist)
A Crystal Quartz Lithic Assemblage from a Woodland Village in Western North Carolina

The Tyler-Loughridge site (31Mc139) represents a Middle to Late Woodland occupation located in the upper reaches of the Catawba valley within McDowell County, North Carolina. The site is near the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge escarpment which marks the eastern boundary of the Appalachian Summit. Excavations uncovered features with Connestee ceramics, ranging in age from A.D. 200-800. Also recovered was quartz crystal debitage, including worked and unworked crystals, cores, cortical and interior flakes and splinters. An analysis of the lithic assemblage was undertaken. A description of the assemblage and the results of the analysis are presented. (Thursday, 4:20 pm)

Robinson, Kenneth W.
(See Wetmore, Ruth Y.)

Rodning, Christopher B. (University of North Carolina)
Gender and Social Institutions of Native Communities of the Appalachian Summit

Social expectations significantly influenced the gender roles of men, women, and children living in the Appalachian Summit region in the past. Evidence from mortuary patterns and architectural layouts, especially the spatial arrangements of burials and buildings at archaeological sites, reflects the nature of gender categories instituted within native communities of the region. This paper presents archaeological evidence of the diversity in gender roles of residents of the Cherokee mountain homeland during late precontact and early postcontact times. (*Friday, 2:00 pm*)

Rogers, Anne F. (Western Carolina University)
The Role of Topography in Site Placement in the Upland Southern Appalachians

For many years archaeology in the southern Appalachians was concentrated mainly along river bottoms, where extensive village sites were located. In recent years, however, upland sites have increasingly been the object of investigation. Not only has this provided a greater understanding of the utilization of the landscape throughout the entire prehistoric period, but has also resulted in a better understanding of the effect landscape has on site placement. This paper examines topographic features which appear to have been of major importance in prehistoric site placement in the uplands. (*Saturday, 10:40 am*)

Rolland, Vicki
(see Ashley, Keith)

Rooney, Clete (University of Alabama)
Community and Institutional Expression in Nineteenth-Century Mortuary Practices: The Alabama Insane Hospital Cemetery and Greenwood Cemetery

Alabama Insane Hospital (AIH) in Tuscaloosa is an excellent surviving example of nineteenth-century insane asylum design. Hospitals are cultural landscapes, human shapings of the environment to realize social wants and needs. Its cemetery, in particular, should provide a detailed picture of past social relationships, as reflected in gravemarkers and grave placement. Through archival research and an analysis and comparison of gravemarkers and placement at the AIH cemetery and Tuscaloosa's contemporaneous community cemetery, the social status of the nineteenth-century mental patient, as well as cultural perceptions of the mental hospital, are revealed. (*Saturday, 11:20 am*)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
Mortuary Practices and Patterning at the Austin Site (22Tu549), an Emergent Mississippian Village in the Northern Delta

The remains of 260 people were interred at the Austin Site, a palisaded village site located on an old cutoff of the Mississippi River. The interments were a combination of extended, flexed, bundle, multiple-extended, and one mass grave. Face-down interments also were present. Pathologies unique to some of the interments are considered as contributing factors to the exhibited mortuary behaviors. The mortuary patterning at this site is compared to other temporally similar sites in the region. (*Thursday, 3:40 pm*)

Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Archaeobotanical Research of Spanish Colonial Wells From La Florida

Over forty wells have been excavated from eastern Spanish Florida sites. In general, archaeobotanical remains from Spanish colonial wells have been used to aid in reconstruction of daily lifeways, ethnicity, status, and acculturation. Continuing analysis and some reanalysis of the archaeobotanical findings have indicated that we can glean information not only from the wells' subsequent role as waste management receptacles, once they have been abandoned as water reservoirs, but from the wells themselves. Comparison of well types (e.g., domestic, public), material of construction (e.g., barrel, plank and barrel, masonry), and location reflect subtle changes through the centuries (sixteenth-eighteenth), which may reflect Iberian patterns that reveal important landscape features and exhibit religious and socio-political statements of wealth and power. (*Thursday, 8:00 am*)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Left-Handed Potters, Unilineal Descent, and the Social Power of Gender

Geographical regularities in the occurrence of vessels made by left-handed potters is used to infer patterns of descent and postmarital residence among the fourth millennium B. P. Stallings culture of the middle Savannah River region. Evidential criteria to substantiate these inferences

include stylistic design, rates and patterns of technological innovation, and osteological data on diet and health. The social power stemming from control over marriage and labor appears to have been highly contested along lines of gender and ethnicity, and may yet prove to be the chief cause of the demise of Stallings culture at circa 3500 B.P. (Friday, 1:20 pm)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
The Soapstone Vessel Dating Project: A Preliminary Report

Soot from the exterior surfaces of soapstone vessel sherds is being dated by AMS to examine the chronology of this cooking technology and trade medium across the entire Southeast. Results to date suggest the existence of three horizons: an early one comprising an area surrounding the largest geological sources of soapstone; a very brief, second horizon encompassing virtually the entire Southeast; and a third, late horizon in limited areas. Contrary to popular belief, soapstone vessels predate the local adoption of ceramic vessel technology in very few areas. These findings have several implications for Late Archaic cultural boundaries and interactions. (Thursday, 11:40 am)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
(Discussant, Thursday, 5:00 pm)

Sassaman, Kenneth E.
(See Cabak, Melanie A.)

Saucier, Roger (Consulting Geomorphologist)
Geomorphic Context of the Watson Brake Site

At least six of the probable Middle Archaic sites in Louisiana, including Watson Brake, have similar geomorphic settings. All are situated near the edge of a prominent Pleistocene terrace overlooking a Holocene floodplain. Not one is directly associated with a major stream, but all were immediately adjacent to extensive tracts of swamp that supported rich and diverse wetland and aquatic habitats. At Watson Brake, shifts in Arkansas River meander belts in the Mississippi Valley near the mouth of the alluvially drowned upland tributary adjacent to the site may have caused environmental changes that are causally linked to site occupation. (Thursday, 8:40 am)

Saunders, Joe W. (Northeast Louisiana University)
Radiocarbon Dating of the Mounds and Ridges at Watson Brake.

Radiometric, geomorphic, pedogenic, and stylistic data from the 1993-1996 excavations at Watson Brake consistently suggest that the ridges and mounds predate Poverty Point. Comparisons with recent excavations in northeast Louisiana, and previous research in southern Louisiana, indicate a Middle Archaic origin for the site. Collectively, evidence for an Archaic mound building tradition in Louisiana is compelling, thereby providing a foundation for addressing social evolution, social organization, and subsistence strategy issues during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. (Thursday, 11:20 am)

Scarry, Margaret C. (University of North Carolina)
(Discussant, Friday, 11:20 am)

Schatte, Kevin E. (University of Alabama)
A Preliminary Examination of Possible Maize Symbolism of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex

Certain iconographic images from the Mississippian period in the Eastern Woodlands such as the rayed circle, hand and eye, scalp, and scalloped-triskele disk will be examined in regard to their possible roles in the cosmologies of prehistoric southeastern groups. These images may have been manipulated as structural components of the symbolism of cult institutions concerned with ensuring and maintaining the gift of maize as a staple food. At ceremonial centers such as Moundville ritual manipulation of this kind could have served to reinforce elite control over natural resources of the surrounding area through cosmological mediation. (Thursday, 4:20 pm)

Schmidt, Peter (University of Florida)
Are There Tropical African Responses to the A.D. 536 Event?

Over the last several decades archaeological and paleoenvironmental research west of Lake Victoria (Buhaya) have determined that in the first half of the first millennium A.D. an economically advanced culture based on an innovative iron technology grew to singular prominence on the continent. With this growth came degradation of the environment. Gallery rain forest—used for fuel in smelting and converted to agriculture—

disappeared over a four hundred year period and with this deforestation came other deleterious events, such as erosion cycles. By A.D. 600 iron smelting had disappeared along with most of the population. No evidence of disease or other indications of calamity have been documented to explain why this region was so rapidly abandoned except for isolated sections of a narrow coastal littoral. Historical linguistics confirm that groups left the region to seek a more pastoral life in the grasslands to the north. The A.D. 536 event, coming as it did at the nadir of environmental difficulties in this region, may have added an extra margin of stress to an already fragile subsistence system. Is it possible that this event acted as a catalyst and, thus, helps to explain the rapidity by which the otherwise mysterious abandonment of Buhaya occurred 1,400 years ago?

(Friday, 9:20 am)

Schneider, Kent A. (U.S.D.A. Forest Service)

Forget the Past, Save the Future—The Scramble to Keep Heritage Programs Alive

The money's drying up, work forces are being cut, the limelight has become very hard to find. Section 106 is out, Section 110 is in. Archaeology is out, heritage management is in. There's a chance the Congress may zero the Council and write out all compliance in a revised National Historic Preservation Act. So go the rumors. Now what's the deal? This paper examines the strategies some federal agencies have developed to cope with "change," and focuses on the consequences to archaeology of reinvented "heritage programs." (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Schuldenrein, Joseph

(See Thieme, Donald M.)

Scott, Elizabeth M. (Zooarch Research)

Dietary Evidence for Cultures in Contact: Fauna from Nina Plantation, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana

This paper presents zooarchaeological data from the 1993-94 excavations at Nina Plantation (16Pc62), funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, and conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. The faunal material comes from two areas of the site: 1) the Main House, occupied by a French family (c. 1820-51), then by several Anglo-American families (1851-90s); 2) two structures, one of

which also served as a kitchen, occupied by African Americans, first as slaves, then as servants/tenants. This paper discusses both ethnic and class differences in diet among these residents and compares the data to other nineteenth-century plantation faunal assemblages. (Friday, 11:00 am)

Sheldon, Craig T., Jr.

(See Cottier, John W.)

Shirk, Elizabeth

(See Gougeon, Ramie)

Shorter, George (University of South Alabama)

Status and trade: Pipes, Ceramics, and Coinage from the Stockade Site (1Mb61) on Dauphin Island

The French colony on Mobile Bay was founded in 1702. Port Dauphin was the supply port for the main settlement, Mobile, 39 miles to the north. In 1711, Mobile was moved down river to its present location. Excavations at the Stockade site on Dauphin Island (circa 1711-1722) have yielded data from the second decade of French occupation. A comparison of this site with the first site of Mobile (1702-1711) provides information regarding changes in trade, as well as data on socio-economic status. Official trade restrictions were in place during the second decade that were not present during the first. The soldiers that occupied the Stockade site were the lowest paid of all the inhabitants in the colony, yet they managed to obtain a significant amount of status goods. Imported tobacco pipes, European ceramics, and coins are examined. (Friday, 10:40 am)

Shulsky, Linda

Sherds of Chinese Porcelain Found at Old Mobile

Sherds of Chinese porcelain have been found in excavations at Old Mobile, Alabama, which was inhabited by French colonists between 1702 and 1711. These sherds are of a fine quality and are comparable to pieces found in princely collections in Europe and in Istanbul. Although most French colonies of this period did not have large amounts of porcelain, Old Mobile was different because of its proximity to Spanish colonial settlements. The sherds most likely came to Old Mobile via the Manila galleon trade, since the settlers at Old Mobile traded with nearby Pensacola, Florida, as well as with the Spanish colonial ports of Havana and Vera Cruz. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Silvia Mueller, Diane (University of South Alabama and Tulane University)
A Comparison of Structure Excavations from the Early Historic Aboriginal and French Occupation of Southwest Alabama

Archaeological investigations in southwest Alabama have yielded much information about Indian and French lifeways during the eighteenth century. Early French structures from Old Mobile (1Mb94), and an aboriginal structure located at its periphery will be compared with later structures: a French example at Dog River (1Mb161) and an aboriginal one at Bottle Creek (1Ba2). A pattern is emerging from this small sample suggesting that while intense interaction resulted in considerable assimilation, French and Indian structures remain differentiated and can be identified archaeologically by location, building techniques, size, length of occupation, and proportion of artifact classes. (Friday, 9:00 am)

Simek, Jan F.
(See Franklin, Jay D.)

Simek, Jan F.
(see Polhemus, Richard)

Skaggs, Jamey
(See Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Skaggs, Jamey
(See Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Smith, Betty (Kennesaw State University) and
Ford Smith (Kennesaw State University)
Nineteenth-Century Iron Industry in Georgia and Alabama: Archaeological Implications

Jacob and Moses Stroup were among the pioneers of Antebellum iron industry development in the Etowah River valley of Georgia and the Tannehill region of Alabama. This paper will review the historical documentation, visible structural remains, and archaeological excavations of ironworks in Georgia and Alabama associated with the Stroups in order to explore the industrialization processes of the primarily agrarian nineteenth-century South. Continued archaeological and archival research in these two localities, as well as at similar facilities in other areas of the South, is necessary to fully understand the nature of these processes. (Saturday, 11:00 am)

Smith, Bruce D. (Smithsonian Institution)
(Discussant, Thursday, 11:20 am)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Michael C. Moore** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
On the River and Up the Creek: Contrasting Settlement Patterns in the Cumberland Valley

In the Cumberland valley of north-central Tennessee, two patterns of settlement have been noted for Mississippian towns and large villages. On the western periphery of the Nashville basin, siting of large villages and towns is strongly correlated with major river valley settings. In the remainder of the Nashville basin, many towns and villages are found in upland settings on secondary and tertiary tributary creeks of the Cumberland River. This paper compares and contrasts site location and outlines hypotheses for the differential patterns. (Thursday, 9:40 am)

Smith, Maria O. (Northern Illinois University)
Patterns of Intergroup Violence in Northern Alabama Archaic Sites

The recent identification of the potentially prestige enhancing practice of trophy taking as well as intersite differences in the frequency of perimortem violent trauma in Late Archaic sites from western Tennessee and Kentucky have introduced complexity in our understanding of intergroup violence. What is still unknown is the universality of trophy taking and patterns of intersite or interarea variability in the frequency of intergroup violence. Several Archaic sites from the middle Tennessee River valley of northern Alabama have been examined for warfare related traumatic injury. There were no cases of scalping, but unlike Kentucky Lake reservoir sites, there were several cases of depression fractures on the cranium. No cutmarks indicative of perimortem limb removal were detected, but mortuary treatment includes modified human remains as well as headless young male interments in undisturbed contexts. These data are assessed against the Kentucky and Tennessee data for patterns. (Thursday, 1:00 pm)

Smith, Maria O.
(See Jacobi, Keith)

Smith, Marvin T. (Valdosta State University)
Toward a Chronology of French Colonial Beads in the Southeast

Excavations at well-dated aboriginal and French Colonial sites in the Southeast have provided data on the introduction of bead varieties into the Indian trade. Key sites include Old Mobile, Port Dauphin, Fatherland, Trudeau, and Fort St. Pierre. It should be possible to look at the introduction of some bead types by decade. (Friday, 9:20 am)

Smith, Rhonda (Earth Search, Inc.)
Vertebrate Subsistence in Southeastern Louisiana, A.D. 700-1300

The vertebrate faunal material from Coles Creek and Plaquemine components at the Pump Canal site (16Sc27) were analyzed. These components, representing the Late Woodland and Mississippi periods respectively, have quite different faunal collections indicating different subsistence practices between the two time periods. Animal resources utilized at the site were taken from the surrounding wetland environment. In the Coles Creek component, fishes provide the most biomass to the diet. In the later period, mammals assume a much more important role. The differences in the faunal assemblages are addressed as they relate to cultural and environmental changes. (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Snedeker, Rodney
(See Dyson, David McDaniel)

Snedeker, Rodney
(See Noel, Robert)

Stallings, Richard (Cultural Horizons)
Diachronic Settlement Patterning in the Northeastern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi

The northeastern Yazoo basin has been an archaeologically dynamic area over the last 10,000 years. During a recent GIS-based predictive modeling effort, site location models for the Paleo through Mississippian period were developed. This study revealed significant changes in site selection factors between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. These changes involved shifts in the selection of landforms, soil types, and distances to streams. Skewing of data sets by erosion and alluviation have been ruled out leav-

ing cultural factors as more likely explanations. These factors and their relationship to settlement patterns in surrounding regions will be discussed. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Stephens, Jeanette E. (Southern Illinois University)
Mississippian Residential Architecture and Community at the Dogtooth Bend Site, Alexander County, Illinois

Recently excavated portions of two structures from the Dogtooth Bend Mound Center in southern Illinois yield details of Mississippian architectural styles and residential community organization. The structures exhibit multiple building stages, ending with their destruction by fire in the fifteenth century. The architectural characteristics and associated artifacts reveal the presence of well established household units. Surface remains of other nearby structures indicate that the buildings are part of a larger residential community within the site. The Dogtooth Bend structures and their contents relate well to contemporaneous facilities in the Confluence region in southeast Missouri and western Kentucky. (Saturday, 11:20 am)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (University of North Carolina)
(Discussant, Thursday, 11:20 am)

Stottman, Jay
(See Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Stuart, Rodney T. (University of Mississippi)
Ceramic Artifacts from the Batesville Mound Group Excavations

Ceramic samples from Mounds A and B and the South Village at the Batesville site include a pure, Early Woodland Tchula assemblage from Mound B. The village occupation is later, containing several Marksville sherds. Mound B is difficult to date on the basis of the limited sample. (Friday, 3:40 pm)

Stuck, Kenneth
(See Blanton, Dennis B.)

Sullivan, John (University of Mississippi)
Lithic Artifacts from Mound B at the Batesville Mound Group

Lithics predominate among the artifacts found during the excavation of Mound B. However, this

is a specialized assemblage in which fire-cracked rock is the most common artifact. Several Adena-like bifaces were also found, along with a limited number of cores and flakes. The horizontal and vertical distribution of these artifacts tell us something about mound function. (Friday, 4:00 pm)

Taft, Kristi E. (University of Alabama)
Functionally Relevant Classes of Pottery at Moundville

A comparison of mound Q, a hypothesized mortuary temple mound, and mounds E and G, hypothesized elite residence mounds, was conducted utilizing functional classes of pottery. Based on a model of historic mound use, the ceramic assemblages of the two contexts did not reflect the expected pattern of use. Mound Q suggested a diverse activity range, and mounds E and G a more restricted range of activities. A greater surprise was the distinct differences between mounds E and G. These results suggest the occurrence of activities that were not documented in the ethnohistorical record. (Thursday, 4:00 pm)

Tanner, William (Florida State University)
Beach Ridge History, Sea Level Change, and the A.D. 536 Event

The extensive beach ridge plain in extreme northern Denmark (near Tversted and Jerup) provides much detail for almost all of Holocene time. There are at least 270 ridges in time sequence, the last 154 at an average interval of 50.5 years (back to 5780 B.C.). Each ridge records a couplet of sea level rise-and-fall, but not a storm. The A.D. 536 event appears fairly early in the interval from roughly A.D. 520-90. This event took place near the beginning of a well-defined sea level drop of 1-to-2 m., and matches the on-set of a cold interval which lasted 400-450 years, perhaps colder than the "Little Ice Age" roughly a thousand years later. The warm peak between the two, about 900 years ago, marks the warmest bit of late Holocene history. In addition to the A.D. 536 event, there were similar sea level drops starting near 2800 B.C., 500 B.C. and A.D. 1100 (and, of course, earlier than 3000 B.C.). Lower sea level (colder climate) starting at about 2800 B.C. was the longest and most severe of these, with sea level some 2-4 m. below present. These data do not show that volcanic ash was involved. Instead, there may have been an increase in non-volcanic dust. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Thieme, Donald M. (University of Georgia), and
Joseph Schuldenrein (Geoarchaeology Research Associates)

Before and Below Kasihta: Alluvial Stratigraphy of Lawson Field, Fort Benning, Georgia

Lawson Army Airfield has long been recognized to contain remains of late prehistoric and historic Creek villages such as "Kasihta." Artifacts, features, and some intact housefloors are found on two distinct alluvial terraces of the Chattahoochee River. Recent geomorphological investigations suggest that the upper terrace was constructed before the river established its present channel. Relict channel beds are at least as old as our date of 47000±8200 B.P. on wood deposited as a lag (UGA-7250). A lower inset terrace was constructed by Holocene lateral accretion episodes and overbank floods as young as 7360±130 B.P. (BETA-92643). (Thursday, 3:00 pm)

Thomas, Larissa (Binghamton University)
The Gender Division of Labor in Mississippian Households: Its Role in Shaping Production for Exchange

In recent years, archaeologists have sought to explain the nature and dynamics of Mississippian economies. Particular interest has centered on the issue of specialization or production for exchange. Because it usually took place in household contexts, production for exchange was made possible by particular ways of organizing labor and productive activities within the domestic economy. Consequently, gender division of labor within Mississippian households strongly influenced the intensity, scheduling, and staffing of production for exchange. To illustrate this point, I will discuss the production of Mill Creek hoes at the Dillow's Ridge site in southern Illinois, comparing it to salt production at the Great Salt Spring. (Friday, 1:40 pm)

Tippitt, V. Ann
(See May, J. Alan)

Underwood, John R.
(See O'Hear, John W.)

VanDerwarker, Amber (University of North Carolina)
Domestic Dogs in the Diet: An Analysis of Canid Fauna from the Halliday Site, an Early Mississippian Village in the American Bottom

Faunal data from the Halliday site, an Early Mississippian village in the American Bottom, provide insights into upland Mississippian subsistence. Domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) constitutes a large portion of the Mammalian remains from this assemblage; burning and butchering indicate their use as a food source. The size of this sample is impressive when compared to contemporaneous sites within the floodplains. This contrast between upland and floodplain subsistence indicates regional diversity in Early Mississippian subsistence patterns. The distinctive subsistence pattern defined at the Halliday site is argued to be the result of its location in an upland environment and its possible subordinate political position in an early Cahokian polity. (Thursday, 1:00 pm)

Varnedoe, W. W., Jr. (National Speleological Society), **Jean Allan** (U.S.D.A. Forest Service), and **Bart Henson** (Alabama Archaeological Society)
An Aboriginal Glyph Cave in North Alabama

While searching for historic names and dates in caves, two members of the National Speleological Society, Bill Varnedoe and Chuck Lundquist, noticed a number of unusual petroglyphs in a north Alabama cave. These glyphs of turkeys, other birds, fish, snakes, and various geometric forms are aboriginal in origin. This paper outlines the cave environment. The glyphs are described and their relationship to southeastern prehistoric art is discussed. (Thursday, 3:00 pm)

Wagner, Mark J. (Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIU-Carbondale) and **Mary R. McCorvie** (Shawnee National Forest, U.S.D.A. Forest Service)
Hidden Images: Prehistoric Myth and Ritual at the Korondo Site in Southern Illinois

The Korondo Site is a combination rock shelter and cave containing the only known cave art in Illinois. The majority of the designs consist of a series of bird-like anthropomorphs hidden within the cave entrance. Additional petroglyphs on the shelter floor depict these same anthropomorphs in conflict with human archers. The juxtaposition of the two motifs strongly suggests that they represent the embodiment of a specific prehistoric myth. The concealment of the majority of the bird-like anthropomorphs within the cave

entrance also suggests that these figures were created as part of a Late Woodland or Mississippian shamanistic ritual. (Thursday, 4:00 pm)

Walker, Karen J. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
A Hypothesized Cooling of Southwest Florida during the Sixth and Seventh Centuries A.D.

Possible archaeological evidence for a rapid sixth/seventh-century climatic cooling preceded by a more episodic fourth/fifth-century warming period is explored. Coastal southwest Florida's shell middens and mounds contain stratigraphic sequences that when topographically related to MSL, radiocarbon-dated, and zooarchaeologically quantified, suggest that sea level fell from a high above present MSL to approximately 60 cm. below present MSL by A.D. 550. Midden deposits dating to the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. occur below today's MSL and mollusk populations vary in their relative abundances and overall diversity. In addition, wintering migratory ducks occur in great numbers during this time compared to earlier and later occupations. A period of cooler temperature such as is known in European history (the Vandal Minimum) for this time period might explain the changes exhibited in southwest Florida's archaeological record. (Friday, 1:00 pm)

Walker, Renee B. (University of Tennessee)
Late Paleoindian Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations at Dust Cave, Alabama

Faunal remains from Dust Cave are used to examine the subsistence strategies of Late Paleoindian hunter-gatherers. Material was collected from the lowest levels of Dust Cave, dating to approximately 10500 B.P. Diagnostic projectile points included Quad, Dalton and Beaver Lake. A previous study on a small sample of these remains compared the Late Paleoindian to the subsequent Archaic periods. This study indicated that larger game, such as deer, were less abundant in the Paleoindian period, while smaller game and aquatic species were more abundant. The Late Paleoindian faunal remains from Dust Cave suggest that hunter-gatherers in the Midsouth may have adopted a more opportunistic foraging strategy as early as 10,500 years ago. (Thursday, 10:40 am)

Walthall, John A. (University of Illinois)
(Discussant, Friday, 11:20 am)

Ward, H. Trawick (University of North Carolina),
R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. (University of North Carolina),
Elizabeth I. Monahan (University of North Carolina) and
Marianne E. Reeves (University of North Carolina)
Mortuary Behavior at the Fredricks Site, Ten Years Later

Three spatially distinct burial areas associated with the Fredricks site occupation (ca. A.D. 1700) provide data for exploring questions of mortuary behavior during the Contact period on the North Carolina piedmont. Do discrete cemetery areas reflect mortuary activities resulting from episodes of Old World disease epidemics, or do they reflect the spatial separation of ethnically distinct social groups? To answer this question, we examine grave associations, burial pit structure, and body positioning along lines of age and sex in an effort to isolate archaeological correlates of mortuary behavior that encode information on status, gender, and ethnicity. (Friday, 3:00 pm)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (University of South Alabama)
French Colonial Archaeology at Old Mobile: An Introduction

The site of the first French colonial town successfully established on the Gulf coast is known today as Old Mobile (1Mb94). Between 1702 and 1711, colonists from France, Canada, and Saint Domingue (Haiti) built a community that served as the capital of French Louisiana. Since 1989, intensive survey and excavation have revealed the town layout and numerous architectural features. There is abundant evidence for the multi-ethnic nature of the community, including a diverse aboriginal ceramic assemblage produced at numerous nearby refugee Indian villages, as well as by Indian slaves held in town. Non-local artifacts include many obtained from Spanish colonial ports, indicating that the inhabitants of Old Mobile circumvented obstacles to inter-colonial trade. (Friday, 8:20 am)

Watson, Patty Jo (Washington University)
(Discussant, Friday, 4:00 pm)

Webb, Paul A.
(See Lilly, Thomas G., Jr.)

Weinand, Daniel C. (University of Georgia)
Increment Studies of White-Tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus) from Skidaway Island, Georgia

Incremental growth analysis has been proven to be a useful tool for determining age and season at death of animal individuals from archaeological contexts. However, studies of terrestrial mammals has been primarily limited to northern climates. Increment studies of sub-tropical specimens are lacking due to the perception that seasonal variations are not as well defined at lower latitudes. This research hopes to dispel this perception by presenting a systematic study of modern deer specimens from Skidaway Island, Georgia. Increment structures do appear in seasonally definable patterns for these sub-tropical collections. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Welch, Paul D. (Queens College)
Mississippian Occupations at Shiloh and Savannah, Tennessee

The Mississippian site of Shiloh, Tennessee, is a multi-mound, palisaded town, center of a polity stretching 45 km. along the Tennessee River. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., and Moreau B. C. Chambers directed extensive excavations at the site in 1933-34, but the published reports of these excavations were exceedingly brief. Another multi-mound palisaded Mississippian occupation lies 11 km. away at Savannah, but the report of Stelle's 1871 excavations there is difficult to interpret. Analysis of the artifact collections from both sites, curated at the National Museum of Natural History, suggests that they may be sequential rather than contemporaneous occupations. (Friday, 1:40 pm)

Wells, Douglas C. (Tulane University) and
Katherine M. Roberts (Washington University)
The Cypress Bayou Project, 1993-96: Recent Investigations of the Coles Creek and Mississippi Periods in the Tensas Basin

The Cypress Bayou project is an outgrowth of Tulane and Washington universities' recent work in the Tensas basin of northeast Louisiana, concentrating largely on the Coles Creek (A.D. 650-1000) and Mississippi (A.D. 1000-1450) periods. Primarily concerned with social evolution, this project has examined both mound and hamlet sites from a limited area in an effort to shed

light on all levels of settlement and, thus, all parts of a single community. Systematic survey, excavations, stripping operations, and an intensive program of flotation have provided much data from this time period, particularly from the early part of the sequence. *(Friday, 10:40 am)*

Wetmore, Ruth Y. (Consulting Archaeologist),
Kenneth W. Robinson (Consulting Archaeologist)
and **David G. Moore** (North Carolina Archives and History)

Woodland Adaptations in the Appalachian Summit of Western North Carolina: Exploring the Influence of Climatic Change

The late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods defined for the mountains of western North Carolina span the period from approximately A.D. 200–1000. A number of Woodland sites from this period have been radiocarbon dated. Preliminary analyses indicate the persistence of Connestee series ceramics throughout the period with minimal stylistic change (surface treatment or form). Connestee and other Woodland ceramic and settlement data are reviewed to ascertain whether there were substantial cultural changes or cultural stability during these 800 or so years. The question of whether climatic events influenced mountain adaptations during this period is explored. *(Friday, 3:00 pm)*

White, Nancy Marie (University of South Florida)
Yon Mound/Village Excavations and the Mississippian Sequence in Northwest Florida

The Yon Site, a riverbank mound/village in the middle Apalachicola valley, was tested in 1995. The mound is flat-topped but almost hexagonal, and was apparently rapidly constructed. An intrusive burial into its basal slope consisted of an adult skeleton with a greenstone adze. No plaza was evident, but there was abundant evidence for domestic occupation. Good ceramic stratigraphy showed cob-marked pottery early in the sequence, a constant low frequency of shell tempering, and typical Lamar ceramics later. Lithic remains, rare in Fort Walton in this region, increase later in time. Little adaptational change is seen from early to late Fort Walton, meaning the later addition of Lamar remains a mystery. *(Friday, 2:20 pm)*

Widmer, Randolph (University of Houston)
A Glimpse of Life at the Key Marco Site, 8Cr48, A.D. 500-900

Recent excavations at the Key Marco Site have yielded important new information regarding prehistoric lifeways at the site. The ongoing analysis of artifacts and features recovered from the 1995 excavations have confirmed an A.D. 500-900 occupation at the site. The sorting and analysis of selected flotation and fine screen samples have resulted in subsistence items previously unreported for southwest Florida. Also, there are marked contrasts in vertebrate and invertebrate species frequencies and percentages among proveniences. These variations reflect differences in site formation processes and activity patterns. *(Saturday, 9:00 am)*

Williams, Mark (University of Georgia)
New Excavations at the Lamar Site

During the summer of 1996, the University of Georgia conducted its annual Archaeological Field School at the Lamar Site, 9Bi2, a detached part of Ocmulgee National Monument. The famous two-mound type-site for the Lamar archaeological culture was first excavated in the 1930s as part of the Macon WPA projects. A new grid was placed over the heavily overgrown site, and post hole tests were placed at 30 m. intervals in order to create a density map for the midden. Excavation units were placed in the garbage dumps at the base of both mounds, and a large sample of well stratified deposits was encountered up to 2.3 m. deep. These collections will clarify details of the Mississippian sequence at this famous site and, hopefully, the entire central Georgia area as well. The unique spiral ramp on Mound B was superficially examined, and some new hypotheses about its function were generated. Finally, the project made great strides toward creating a complete and accurate excavation map for all the 1930s excavations using a simple GIS package. *(Friday, 2:00 pm)*

Williams, Stephen (Peabody Museum, Harvard)
History of Watson Brake Site and Its Meaning

The Watson Brake Site in northeast Louisiana was the opening wedge in a new understanding of the history of mound building in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The site's discovery and mapping

was a first step in this process. The connections to Poverty Point culture were obvious, but it would require excavations and careful dating to elucidate the true nature of these culture historical developments. Many persons have helped put Watson Brake in its proper perspective as this symposium demonstrates. (Thursday, 8:00 am)

Wilson, Gregory (University of North Carolina)
Iconography and Elite Authority: An Analysis of Lohmann-phase Engraved Ceramics from the American Bottom

Certain formal ceramic wares from the Lohmann-phase American Bottom were the media for a distinctive form of iconic engraving. An analysis of iconic design, ceramic form, and the archaeological context of engravings provides important clues to the development and regional expression of a Cahokian elite ideology. The predominance of falconid symbolism in this inventory of engravings suggests that Upper World themes, in particular the "thunderer," were pivotal in the legitimation of Cahokian elite political authority. (Thursday, 4:40 pm)

Wilson, Kristin J. (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)
Bones, Bumps, and Bruises: Bioarchaeology of Late Archaic Stallings Culture

Since the 1920s, archaeologists have excavated over 100 burials from Stallings Island, Georgia, and other Late Archaic sites located in the middle Savannah River valley. Partly because of poor preservation, small sample size, reburied or lost skeletons, and simple lack of interest in Late Archaic hunter-gatherers, virtually no analyses of this potentially valuable source of information have been attempted. This paper seeks to illuminate aspects of Stallings culture primarily through analysis of pathology. The presence of trauma, which seems to be the result of interpersonal violence, as well as possible socio-political influence on malnutrition and disease, will be discussed. (Thursday, 1:20 pm)

Woodall, Ned (Wake Forest University)
A.D. 550-750 in the Northwest North Carolina Piedmont

Although a dearth of well-dated sites requires highly tentative inference, the period A.D. 550-750 seems to see significant changes in Native

American culture in the northwest North Carolina piedmont. Inter-riverine areas are largely abandoned in favor of floodplain settlements, sites are much larger and more sedentary, and ceramics change from small, relatively thin-walled bowls (Yadkin series) to large, thick-walled storage jars (Uwharrie series). Maize appears during this time, along with large storage pits, and aquatic resources are prominent in the site middens. A shift in the relative value of upland vs. riverine resources, possibly initiated by an episodic climatic change, may have initiated a process that ultimately tethered Woodland communities to the floodplain habitat. (Friday, 2:20 pm)

Wynn, Jack T.
(See Gougeon, Ramie)

Wynn, Jack T.
(See Meyers, Maureen Siewert)

Yakubik, Jill-Karen (Earth Search, Inc.)
The Suburbanization of New Orleans: Archaeological Investigation within the Holy Cross District

During the nineteenth century, what was to become the Holy Cross National Historic District developed from a series of plantations and industrial facilities into a racially and ethnically diverse, working class suburb of New Orleans. Archaeological investigations in the uprivermost portion of this community were designed to determine if features and deposits associated with an early nineteenth-century brickyard and later nineteenth and early twentieth-century residences and truck farms were preserved. Digitized historic maps were utilized both to plan excavations and to assist interpretations. (Friday, 3:00 pm)

Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Developing Town Life in the South: Archaeological Investigations at Blount Mansion

Blount Mansion is located on one of the original town lots in Knoxville, Tennessee. Archaeological and architectural investigations over the past decade have revealed some interesting aspects about how this town lot has changed since the late eighteenth century as ownership was transferred and modernization affected urban dwellers. This paper summarizes the extensive archaeological investigations at Blount and

outlines how changes in the use of this small town lot reflect the development of Knoxville from a small frontier outpost to a vital Southern commercial center. *(Friday, 2:00 pm)*

Young, Bailey (Eastern Illinois University)
Climate and the Crisis of Sixth-Century Gaul

The sixth century was a period of profound crisis in sixth-century Gaul as the surviving Late Roman institutions were transformed. The most complete narrative historical source for the period, Gregory of Tours's *History of the Franks*, often mentions climate and natural disasters as de-stabilizing events. Can these be correlated with recent climate research? *(Friday, 10:40 am)*

Zeder, Melinda A. (Smithsonian Institution)
The Zooarchaeology of Complexity: A View From the Old World

Zooarchaeological research in the Old World has focused on animal remains as an avenue for understanding emergent complexity. A primary component in the specialized economies of early complex societies in the region, animal remains have proven an important tool in the study of economic and social relations between increasingly stratified social classes. This paper explores some of the potentials and possible pitfalls in attempting similar applications of zooarchaeological research to the study of emergent complexity in the southeastern United States.
(Friday, 9:00 am)

Zierden, Martha A. (The Charleston Museum)
Charleston's Powder Magazine as a Symbol of Cultural Change

Founded in 1670, Charleston South Carolina was, a century later, the fourth largest city, and the wealthiest per capita, in the British colonies. She was a flourishing economic, social and intellectual center, an international city with greater connections to trans-Atlantic cities than to other colonial towns. But economic dependence on agriculture and slave labor, coupled with increasing political and ideological isolation led to economic stagnation. By the Civil War, Charleston was surpassed economically by a number of relatively new southern and northern cities, her international status reduced to one of regional importance. These larger economic and political trends were paralleled by and reflected in changes in daily urban life, its landscape and material culture, revealed through investigation of over 25 urban archaeological sites. The 1712 Powder Magazine will be discussed in light of Charleston's changing role as an urban center.
(Friday, 1:20 pm)