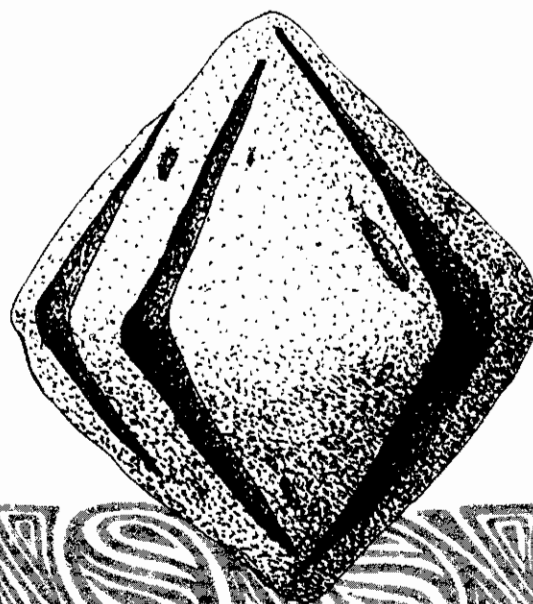




# SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

**BULLETIN 40**

**1997**





# **SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

**BULLETIN 40**

**1997**

## **Abstracts of the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting November 5-8, 1997**

**Radisson Hotel and Conference Center  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

*Edited by*  
Rebecca Saunders  
and  
Cherie Schwab

*Hosted by*  
Coastal Environments, Inc.  
and  
Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science

David B. Kelley and Richard A. Weinstein, *Local Arrangements Chairs*  
Rebecca Saunders, *Program Chair*

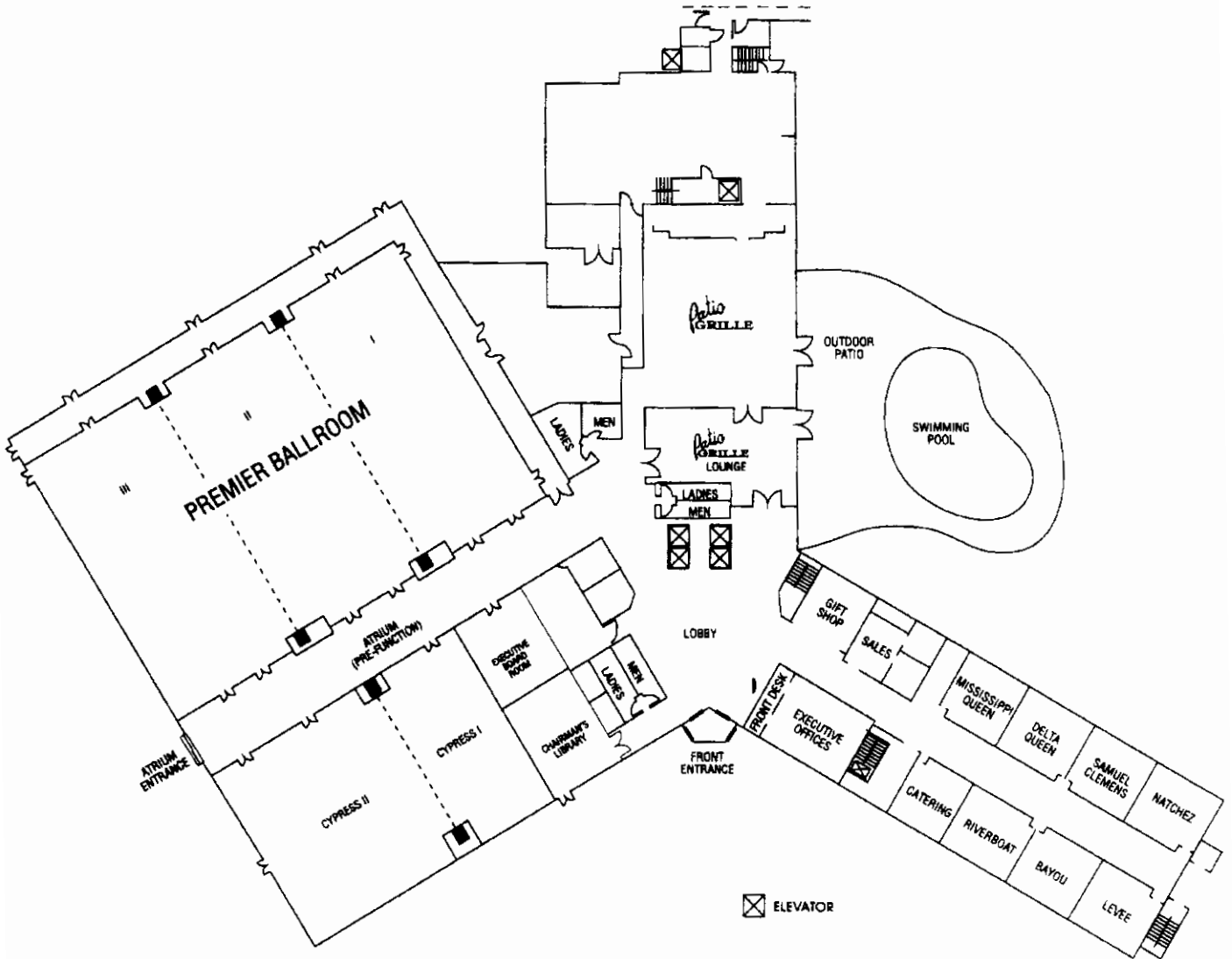
1997

ISSN-0584-410X



# Radisson.

HOTEL & CONFERENCE  
CENTER BATON ROUGE



# PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to Baton Rouge and the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. For those of you who have never been to the Red Stick, Baton Rouge was named for a territorial marker on the east bank of the Mississippi River five leagues north of Bayou Manchac. It was “a post painted red” according to André Pénicaut, a colorful early chronicler, that divided the hunting territories of the Bayougoula and the Houma. This is the only recorded instance of a territorial marker used by Native Americans in the southeastern United States.

Another “territorial marker” on the River, this one still in existence, is the Old State Capitol building. It was completed in 1850 and ridiculed by Mark Twain in *Life on the Mississippi*. Twain steamed:

It is pathetic enough that a whitewashed castle, with turrets and things—materials all ungentle within and without, pretending to be what they are not—should ever have been built in this otherwise honorable place; but it is much more pathetic to see this architectural falsehood undergoing restoration and perpetuation in our day, when it would have been so easy to let dynamite finish what a charitable fire began. . . .

The Old State Capitol has recently been refurbished (and houses a splendid museum).

SEAC was last held in Baton Rouge in 1940. The meeting, the fifth annual, was held in the Geology Building at LSU. James Ford was the chairman, George Quimby was the secretary, and Bill Haag was the editor of the newsletter. Lodgings for the men were in the Law Dormitory, at 60 cents a day; “other [unspecified] provisions” were made for the women. There were no concurrent sessions and 22 papers in all.

This year we have one poster, 12 symposia, 17 general sessions (a somewhat inflated number as some of them are quite short), and a total of 198 papers. These numbers compare well with last years’ conference. If I may just pretty much plagiarize from Ian’s preface in last years’ program, the ’96 SEAC had 6 posters, 13 symposia, 189 papers, and a video. No one submitted a video this year. I hasten to add that we won’t be accepting any of your personal favorites at this late date.

We have a great slate of papers. As in many years, Mississippi Period studies are the most numerous. There is a Cahokia symposium, a Cahokia general session, and two ad hoc Mississippi Period general sessions. We’ve got a goodly amount of PaleoIndian and Archaic Period papers, including a symposium on Indian Knoll

and other Green River sites, and enough Woodland Period papers for a four-hour general session (those late Woodland Period papers that segue into the Mississippian are in one of the Mississippi Period sessions). Post-contact period studies are well represented this year. In this regard, it is appropriate that our keynote speaker is Barto Arnold, discoverer of LaSalle’s ship the *Belle*, which sank in Matagorda Bay in 1686. In addition, there are two protohistoric symposia and a short general session of early historic Native American archaeology papers. There is also a symposium on cooperative research between Native Americans and archaeologists. EuroAmerican archaeology is also well represented. There is a Spanish colonial period symposium, a symposium on Acadian culture, and a Historic Archaeology general session. Both prehistoric and historic concerns are represented in the special topics papers. These include pottery studies; paleoclimate and soils; underwater archaeology, Florida archaeology, zooarchaeology and paleobotany (sorry, I just couldn’t find the space to put ya’ll together), and rock art.

The idea of having SEAC in Baton Rouge was fomented by Rich Weinstein at Coastal Environments, Inc.; who promptly left for nine months of field work in coastal Texas. This left David Kelley to do most of the local arrangements. He asked me to be the program chair and I agreed. This is why I no longer drink beer on Friday afternoons at The Library. We’ve had a lot of support from many fine south Louisiana folks. In particular, we’d like to thank Jill Yakubik of Earth Search, Inc., in New Orleans, who gave us the funds to bring Barto. Coastal Environments, Inc., and R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., donated money for kegs so that we could keep the cost of drinking low (we have our priorities straight down here ya’ll). We’ve had lots of help with the program, too. Just about everybody on my teeny staff here at the Museum of Natural Science (Anthropology Division) pitched in. At Coastal, Julie Doucet and Josetta Leboeuf did most of the data entry and Cherie Schwab did the layout (and kept up with the changes) for the program. Phyllis Lear, perhaps the only Art History major ever to attempt a thesis on Poverty Point Objects (I prefer the term Baked Clay Objects), did the cover art. Thanks to all.

Rebecca Saunders  
*Program Chair*

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Cover Illustration: Grooved biconical baked clay object on a Marksville Incised background.

# ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

## •REGISTRATION

Atrium

Wednesday, 4:00-8:00 PM

Thursday, 7:30 AM - 4:30 PM

Friday, 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Cypress II

Saturday, 8:00 AM

## •BOOK EXHIBITS

Cypress II

Thursday and Friday, 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Saturday, 8:00 AM-Noon

## •POSTER SESSION

Cypress II

*Of Sand and Stone: Archaeological Investigations of a Mound on the Elk River*

## •SLIDE PREVIEW

Executive Board Room

Wednesday, 4:00 - 11:00 PM

Thursday and Friday, 8:00 AM - 11:00 PM

Saturday, 8:00 AM -Noon

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## MEETINGS AND EVENTS

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### Reception

Wednesday, 7:00 PM, Cypress I

### Great Spirits of SEAC

Thursday, 7:00 - 9:00 PM, Louisiana Arts and Science Museum (100 S. River Road, by the river and the casinos).

### SEAC Annual Business Meeting

Friday, 5:30 PM, Premier I

### Keynote Address

Friday, 8:00 PM, Premier I, *Lone Star and Fleur de Lis: The Discovery of La Salle's Shipwreck La Belle*. Keynote Speaker, J. Barto Arnold, III (Texas Historical Commission).

### SEAC Dance

Friday, 9:00 PM, Premier II and III.

Musical Guests: the Bluerunners (Cajun, Rock)

### Tour

Informal tour (Sunday morning) of the Watson Brake Site, an Archaic Period mound group in northwestern Louisiana, led by Joe Saunders. Overnight accommodations (Saturday evening) for the tour available free of charge at the Poverty Point site near Epps, Louisiana. A presentation about recent research at Poverty Point will be given by Bob Connolly Saturday evening. Additional information and sign-up at Registration.

### SEAC Teacher's Workshop

Saturday, 8:30 AM - 4:00 PM, (lunch on your own) Richmond Suites Hotel. Archaeologists interested in attending may sign up at Registration.

### SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Wednesday, 6 - 7:30 PM,  
Presidential Suite

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**SYMPOSIA**

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**Thursday, November 6**

- 8:00 AM - Noon      **On Beyond Zebree: Papers in Honor of Dan and Phyllis Morse.** Premier I.
- 8:00 AM - Noon      **Current Research Trends in Florida Archaeology.** Premier II.
- 8:00 - 11:20 AM    **Working Together: More Light than Heat.** Premier III.
- 11:20 AM - 3:00 PM    **Current Research at the Gower House: A Historic Tavern and Hotel in Western Kentucky.** Premier III.
- 1:00 - 3:40 PM      **Life on the Acadian Coast: Data Recovery at the Wilton Plantation Site (16SJ20).** Premier II.
- 1:00 - 6:00 PM      **Protohistory and Archaeology: Advances in Interdisciplinary Research.** Premier I.

**Friday, November 7**

- 8:00 - 11:40 AM    **New Evidence of Early Cahokian Provisions and Rituals.** Premier II.
- 1:00 - 5:00 PM      **Underwater Archaeology within the Southeast: A Perspective on Methods, Terminology, and Data Recovery Techniques.** Cypress I.
- 1:00 - 5:00 PM      **Pensacola's First Spanish Presidio: Santa Maria de Galvé (1698-1722): Mid-Project Results.** Premier III.

3:20 - 5:20 PM

**Current Research on the Green River: Diverse Studies of Common Problems.** Premier II.

3:20 - 5:20 PM

**Late Prehistoric Through Mission Period Research in the Coastal Timucuan Region.** Premier I.

**Saturday, November 8**

8:00-10:00 AM

**Rock Art Research.** Premier III. (There will be a brief meeting of the E.S.R.A.R.A after the symposium in the Executive Board Room.)

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**GENERAL SESSIONS**

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**Thursday, November 6**

8:00 AM - Noon

**Late Woodland and Mississippian Period Studies.** Cypress I.

1:20 - 5:00 PM

**Mississippian Period Studies.** Cypress I.

3:20 - 4:20 PM

**Intersite Settlement Patterning and Site Significance.** Premier III.

4:00 - 5:00 PM

**Methodological Aspects of Subsistence Studies.** Premier II.

**Friday, November 7**

8:00 - 10:00 AM

**Lithic Studies: Production; Paleolithic and Early Archaic Periods.** Premier I.

8:00 - 11:40 AM

**Paleoenvironment, Soils, GIS, and Remote Sensing Studies.** Premier III.



- 8:00 AM - Noon **Woodland and Mississippian Period Studies: The Development of Complexity.** Cypress I.
- 10:20 AM - Noon **Archaic Period Research.** Premier I.
- 1:00 - 2:20 PM **Archaic Period Research (continued).** Premier I.
- 1:00 - 2:40 PM **More Cahokia Studies** (follows the Cahokia symposium). Premier II.
- 2:20 - 3:20 PM **Lithic Studies: Late Prehistoric and Historic Contexts.** Premier I.

**Saturday, November 8**

- 8:00 - 9:40 AM **Historic Period Studies: EuroAmerican Sites.** Cypress I.
- 8:00 - 10:20 AM **Pottery Studies.** Premier II.
- 8:20 - 11:40 AM **Early Historic Period: Native American Studies.** Premier I.
- 10:20 - 11:40 AM **Southeastern Archaeology: Evaluation and Reevaluation.** Premier I.
- 10:20 AM - Noon **Subsistence Studies.** Premier II.
- 10:20 AM - Noon **Paleobotanical Studies.** Premier III.



**POSTER SESSION**

*Time • 8 AM - 4:30 PM  
Room • CYPRESS II*

**Jennifer Matternes.** Of Sand and Stone: Archaeological Investigations of a Mound on the Elk River. *(Author will be at display from 3 - 4:30 PM).*

**GENERAL SESSION  
Late Woodland and Mississippian  
Period Studies**

*Chair • John H. Blitz  
Room • Cypress I*

- 8:00 **J. Ryan and K. M. Roberts.** Coles Creek Native Seed Cropping in the Tensas Basin, Louisiana.
- 8:20 **S. L. Perrault, R. A. Weinstein and R. T. Saucier.** Preliminary Archaeological Research at the Lake Providence Mounds, East Carrol Parish, Louisiana.
- 8:40 **A. VanDerwarker.** Feasting and the Formulation of Food-Use at the Toqua Site.
- 9:00 **L. P. Sullivan and C. Claassen.** Return to Hiwassee Island.
- 9:20 **J. W. Hranicky.** Short Mountain Solar Observatory Site in Virginia.
- 9:40 **V. P. Steponaitis and D. T. Dockery III.** The Geological Source of the Emerald Effigy Pipes and Its Implications for Mississippian Exchange.
- 10:00 - BREAK
- 10:20 **M. Starr.** Late Prehistoric Chronology in the Central Mississippi River Valley.
- 10:40 **J. H. Blitz and C. Baxter Mann.** Coastal Mississippians on the Mississippi Coast.
- 11:00 **T. Boudreaux.** Test Excavations at the Cotton Mounds Site, A Mississippian Period Mound Site in the Lower Big Black River Valley, Warren County, Mississippi.
- 11:20 **H. Johnson.** Late Prehistoric Cultural Interaction in the Lower Big Black River Valley near Vicksburg, Mississippi.

11:40 **R. A. Beck.** Households, Communities, and Chiefdoms: Complexity in the Mississippian Southeast.

**SYMPOSIUM**

**On Beyond Zebree: Papers in Honor of Dan and Phyllis Morse**

*Co-Chairs • Robert Mainfort and Marvin D. Jeter.  
Room • Premier I*

8:00 **P. Delcourt, H. Delcourt, and R. Saucier.** Late-Quaternary Vegetation Dynamics in the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley.

8:20 **C. J. Gillam.** Paleoindian Lithic Resource Utilization in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

8:40 **M. A. Rolingson.** The Toltec (Knapp) Mound Group in the Nineteenth Century.

9:00 **T. S. Mulvihill and J. M. Mitchem.** The History of Archaeology at Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas.

9:20 **R. C. Mainfort.** Late Period Phases in the Central Mississippi Valley: A Multivariate Approach.

9:40 **J. H. House.** Time, People, and Material Culture at the Kuykendall Brake Site, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

10:00 - BREAK

10:20 **L. C. Stewart-Abernathy.** From Famous Forts to Forgotten Farmsteads: Historical Archeology in the Mid-South.

10:40 **M. Hoffman.** Ancient Races of Giants, Moundbuilders, Hero Collectors; and Useful Data; Newspaper Accounts of Arkansas Archaeology, 1870-1930.

11:00 **M. D. Jeter and A. M. Early.** Prehistory of the Saline River Drainage Basin, Cen-

tral to Southeast Arkansas: A Preliminary Summary.

11:20 **D. G. Anderson.** Archaeology in the L'Anguille River Basin, Northeast Arkansas: Large Scale Survey in the Southeast.

11:40 **T. Green and R. Mason.** *Discussants*

**SYMPOSIUM**

**Current Research Trends in Florida Archaeology**

*Co-Chairs • Christine Newman and Donna Ruhl  
Room • Premier II*

8:00 **E. Horvath.** Colorado in Florida - A Paleo-Indian Lithic Workshop.

8:20 **C. B. Jones and L. D. Tesar** Wakulla Springs Lodge Site: A Stratified Paleoindian through Archaic Site.

8:40 **R. J. Austin and R. W. Estabrook.** Chert Distribution and Exploitation in Peninsular Florida.

9:00 **R. Wheeler and C. Newman.** Another Look at Mount Taylor and Bluffton - Two Pre-Pottery Archaic Sites in Florida's St. Johns River Basin.

9:20 **M. Schwadron.** Recent Archaeological Investigations of the Shaw's Point Site (8MA7): A Manasota - Safety Harbor Period Village Site Located in De Soto National Memorial, Bradenton, FL.

9:40 **I. Quitmyer and D. S. Jones.** The Over-Exploitation of Atlantic Rangia Clams (*Rangia cuneata*) and Hard Clams (*Mercenaria* spp.) from Six Archaeological Sites in the Southeastern United States.

10:00 - BREAK

10:20 **A. S. Cordell.** Pottery Variability and Early Cades Pond Ceremonialism at the River Styx Site of North-Central Florida (8A1458).

- 10:40 **K. Walker.** Structures, Site Formation, and Sea Level/Climate at Pineland in Southwest Florida: 2nd/3rd, 6th/7th, and 13th/14th Centuries.
- 11:00 **D. L. Ruhl.** Some Thoughts on Santa Rosa/Swift Creek Paleoethnobotany in Coastal and Non-Coastal Settings.
- 11:20 **N. White.** Fort Walton and Lower Creek (?) at the Thick Greenbriar Site, Northwest Florida.
- 11:40 **R. A. Marrinan.** An Overview of Findings from the O'Connell Mission Site, Leon County, Florida.
- 12:00 **W. Marquardt.** *Discussant*

### SYMPOSIUM

#### Working Together: More Light than Heat

*Chair • Timothy K. Perttula  
Room • Premier III*

- 8:00 **H. F. Gregory, B. Barbry, and E. Barbry Jr.** Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Archaeology.
- 8:20 **R. Kenion and J. Bagley.** No Titles, No Deeds, Just Memories, Dirt, Pollen and Poison Ivy: Using Many Tools to Explain the Ancient Catawba Landscape.
- 8:40 **L. Haikey and A. Cook.** Tribal People Managing Heritage Resources: Muscogee Example.
- 9:00 **M. Etchieson and S. Halfmoon.** Caddo Nation - Forest Service; Consultation - Partnership.
- 9:20 **A. F. Rogers.** Archaeology and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee.
- 9:40 - BREAK
- 10:00 **B. Burgess.** Cherokee and Archaeologists: A Cherokee Student's Perspective.

- 10:20 **T. Perttula:** *Discussant*
- 10:40 *General Discussion*

### THESE PROCEEDINGS ARE AVAILABLE IN VOLUME 6

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Mississippian Period Studies

*Co-Chairs • Jeffrey M. Mitchem and Charles Cobb  
Room • Cypress I*

- 1:20 **M. D. Maxham.** Creating the Moundville I Landscape: Nonelites and Rural Communities in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama.
- 1:40 **M. C. Webb.** The Origin of Chiefdoms: A "Top-Down" View.
- 2:00 **J. Rafferty and S. Homes Hogue.** A Mississippian House Site on the Black Prairie, Mississippi.
- 2:20 **J. Chamblee.** The Resurrection of the Plant Hammond Mound.
- 2:40 **J. M. Mitchem.** A Quiet, Normal Field Season: 1997 Excavations at Parkin.
- 3:00 - BREAK
- 3:20 **C. Cobb and B. Butler.** Millstone Bluff and the Mississippian Interior of Southern Illinois.
- 3:40 **C. Schwab.** Late Coles Creek/Early Mississippian Period Structure Patterns from the Phillip Nick Farm Site (16AV22), Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana.
- 4:00 **H. Matternes.** A New Place for the Dead: Inferring Structure in Wickliffe's Mound C Cemetery (15BA4).
- 4:20 **N. A. Ross-Stallings.** Mortuary Practices and Patterning at the Austin Site (22TU549), An Emergent Mississippian Village in the Northern Delta.

4:40 **K. Lorenz.** Determining Microblade Function at a Mississippian Single Platform Mound Center.

**SYMPOSIUM**

**Protohistory and Archaeology:  
Advances in Interdisciplinary Research**

*Co-Chairs • Mark A. Rees and Cameron B. Wesson.  
Room • Premier I*

1:00 **C. B. Wesson and M. A. Rees.** Protohistory and Archaeology: An Overview.

1:20 **C. B. Rodning.** Contributions of William Bartram to the Archaeology of the Appalachian Summit.

1:40 **J. H. Moore.** Analysis in Concert: Ethnonymy of the Muskoke Tribal Towns.

2:00 **D. J. Hally.** "As caves below the ground": Making Sense of Aboriginal House Form in the Protohistoric and Historic Southeast.

2:20 **K. H. Carleton.** Nanih Waiya Mounds (22WI500): An Archaeological & Historical Overview.

2:40 **K. Gremillion.** Human Ecology at the Edge of History.

3:00 - BREAK

3:20 **T. Perttula.** Caddoan Area Protohistory and Archaeology.

3:40 **M. Rees.** "A Gift of Many Fish": Subsistence Economy and Political Culture at Upper Nodena.

4:00 **D. Dye.** Warfare and Mississippian Protohistory.

4:20 **J. F. Scarry and M. D. Maxham.** Elite Actors in the Protohistoric: Elite Identities and Interaction with Europeans.

4:40 **R. Saunders.** Seasonality, Sedentism, Subsistence, and Disease in the Protohistoric: The Epistemological Status of Archaeological vs. Historic Data.

5:00 **D. Moore.** Protohistoric Period Research in North Carolina's Catawba River Valley.

5:20 **T. R. Kidder and J. T. Milanich.**  
*Discussants*

**SYMPOSIUM**

**Life on the Acadian Coast:  
Data Recovery at the  
Wilton Plantation Site (16SJ20)**

*Chair • Aubra Lee  
Room • Premier II*

1:00 **M. R. Braud.** Data Recovery at Wilton Plantation (16SJ20): Project Overview.

1:20 **R. L. Smith.** Vertebrate Faunal Analysis from Wilton Plantation.

1:40 **J. Woodard McKnight.** Archeobotanical Contributions to an Understanding of Acadian and Plantation-Period Subsistence.

2:00 **A. L. Lee.** Colonial Redware Production on the Acadian Coast.

2:20 **B. Maygarden.** "La Maison Pour Rien": Rethinking Impermanent Architecture in Colonial Louisiana.

2:40 **R. Saenz II.** An Examination of the Raised Cottage at 16SJ20.

3:00 **H. Gregory and G. A. Waselkov.** *Discussants*

**GENERAL SESSION**  
**Methodological Aspects of**  
**Subsistence Studies**

*Chair • Evan Peacock*  
*Room • Premier II*

- 4:00 **D. Weinand.** Addressing Hunting Strategy Employed by the Inhabitants of Mission Santa Catalina De Guale: A Study of Cementum Increments.
- 4:20 **B. Pavao.** The Application of Leporid Bone Density Values to a St. Catherines Island Faunal Assemblage.
- 4:40 **E. Peacock.** Assessing Bias in Prehistoric Shell Assemblages: Analysis of Molluscan Remains from the Tibbee Creek Site, Lowndes County, Mississippi.

**SYMPOSIUM**

**Current Research at the Gower House:**  
**A Historic Tavern and Hotel**  
**in Western Kentucky**

*Chair • Sara Rivers*  
*Room • Premier III*

- 11:20 **G. Quertermous, K. Carstens, C. Berryman, S. Rivers, J. Ray, and, K. Allgood.** Salvage Excavations of Gower House's Detached Kitchen: A Preliminary Report.
- 11:40 **C. A. Berryman and J. Stottman.** An Oral History of the Gower House.

12:00 - BREAK

- 1:00 **K. C. Carstens and J. Stottman.** Salvage Excavations at the Gower House Detached Kitchen.
- 1:20 **P. Laird and L. Burgdorff.** An Analysis of the Stratigraphy at the Gower House, 15LV178.
- 1:40 **K. Allgood.** An Analysis of Gower House's 19th and 20th Century Ceramics.
- 2:00 **J. L. Ray.** Faunal Analysis of the Gower House 15LV178: Species Representation

and Patterns of Food Preparation at a 19th Century Tavern in Livingston County.

- 2:20 **S. J. Rivers.** The Gower House and the 19th Century Oyster Trade.

**GENERAL SESSION**  
**Intersite Settlement Patterning**  
**and Site Significance**

*Chair • William Stanyard*  
*Room • Premier III*

- 3:20 **W. Stanyard.** The Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Tallapoosa River: Results of the West Georgia Reservoir Archaeological Testing Project.
- 3:40 **A. Buchner.** New Site Data from Upper Thurmond Lake (Clarks Hill Reservoir), Georgia.
- 4:00 **A. East and S. Nott.** Patterns of Archaeological Site Significance in Florida.



**Great Spirits of SEAC**  
 Louisiana Arts and Science Museum  
 7:00 - 9:00 PM,  
 (100 S. River Road, by the river and the casinos)



**GENERAL SESSION**  
**Lithic Studies: Production;**  
**Paleolithic and Early Archaic Periods**

*Chair • Randy Daniel*  
*Room • Premier I*

- 8:00 **D. Jones.** Against the Grain: Petrified (Silicified) Wood as a Lithic Resource.
- 8:20 **J. Franklin and A. Bradbury.** Raw Material Variability and Aggregate Flake Debris Analyses.

- 8:40 **B. Southerlin.** A Paleoindian Tool Kit From The Coastal Plain of South Carolina.
- 9:00 **I. R. Daniel Jr.** North Carolina Paleoindian Point Survey.
- 9:20 **J. H. Ray.** The Big Eddy Site: A Deeply Stratified Alluvial Site in Southwest Missouri with Clovis and Dalton Components.
- 9:40 **J. A. M. Ballenger.** The McKellips Site: Contributions to Dalton Occupation, Technology, and Mobility from Eastern Oklahoma.

**GENERAL SESSION  
Archaic Period Research**

*Chair • Ken Sassaman  
Room • Premier I*

- 10:20 **A. Bradbury and P. Carr.** Towards an Explanation of Variation in Hafted Bifaces: An Early Holocene Example.
- 10:40 **R. Stallings.** Lithic Analysis at the Hedden Site: A Diachronic View of Site Function and Spatial Organization during the Middle Archaic.
- 11:00 **K. E. Sassaman.** Excavating Ed Marshall.
- 11:20 **T. McMakin.** The Sandhille Archaic: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Investigations in Chesterfield County, South Carolina.
- 11:40 **C. Allen, M. Gullette, and M. Barrois.** Goosefoot (*Chenopodium*) and Other Seeds from Watson Brake, La.

**SYMPOSIUM  
New Evidence of Early Cahokian  
Provisions and Rituals**

*Chair • Timothy R. Pauketat  
Room • Premier II*

- 8:00 **S. Elias and T. Pauketat.** The Paleoentomology of Cahokia's Sub-Mound 51 Pit.

- 8:20 **T. R. Pauketat.** Mississippian From Top to Bottom.
- 8:40 **G. Fritz.** Special Plants from Early Cahokia: Deposits from Sub-Mound 51.
- 9:00 **N. H. Lopinot.** Patterns of Wood Use at Cahokia During Early Mississippian Times.
- 9:20 **L. S. Kelly.** Lohmann Phase Faunal Provisioning at the Cahokia Site.
- 9:40 **S. Basmajian.** Spindle Whorls and Cord Production at Halliday and other Lohmann Phase Sites.

10:00 - BREAK

- 10:20 **K. Parker.** The Strategic Role of Rural Communities in a Regional Cahokia Economy.
- 10:40 **T. Emerson.** Rural Floodplain Resettlement and Its Implications for Cahokian Provisioning.
- 11:00 **E. H. Jackson and M. C. Scarry.** *Discussions*

**GENERAL SESSION  
Paleoenvironment, Soils, GIS, and  
Remote Sensing Studies**

*Co-Chairs • Julie Doucet and Scot Keith  
Room • Premier III*

- 8:00 **K. J. Little.** A Multidisciplinary Assessment of Late Pleistocene and Holocene Paleoclimate Fluctuations in the Prehistoric Southeastern United States.
- 8:20 **R. H. Lafferty III, M. P. Tuttle, and E. S. Schweig III.** Archeological Implications of Radiocarbon Dating of Liquefaction Features in the New Madrid Seismic Zone of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

- 8:40 **D. B. Kelley and W. Autin.** Recent Geoarchaeological Research in the Red River Valley of Southwest Arkansas.
- 9:00 **M. Meyers.** Fifty Years of Soil: Natural and Cultural Impacts at the Lamar Site.
- 9:20 **J. Russell and J. Cornelison.** Remote Sensing at Cape Hatteras National Seashore.
- 9:40 **P. Jones and M. Giardino.** Recent Advances in Remote Sensing Technology.
- 10:00 - BREAK
- 10:20 **J. S. Stevens, D. Knepper, and J. Thackston.** GPS and GIS Applications to Archaeological Modeling in the Kissimmee Basin.
- 10:40 **K. W. Wesler.** 14C and OCR at Wickliffe Mounds.
- 11:00 **R. Walling and S. Chapman.** Excavations at the McNight Site (22CO560).
- 11:20 **S. Keith.** OCR Dating of Prehistoric Features at the Sandhill Site (22WA676), Southeast Mississippi.

**GENERAL SESSION**  
**Woodland and Mississippian**  
**Period Studies:**

**The Development of Complexity**

*Co-Chairs • J. Ned Woodall and Marvin T. Smith*  
*Room • Cypress I*

- 8:00 **G. Shorter and A. Dumas.** Cultural Patterns during the Late Woodland McLeod Phase.

- 8:20 **R. Patton.** Settlement Pattern and Political Development in Precolumbian Southwest Florida: A Preliminary Report.
- 8:40 **R. J. Widmer.** Recent Investigations at the Shell Island Site, 8CR55, Collier County, Florida.
- 9:00 **S. N. Byers.** The Bioarchaeology of the Prehistoric Lower Mississippi River Valley.
- 9:20 **R. Kirchen.** Woodland Beginnings in the Western Piedmont of North Carolina.
- 9:40 **J. N. Woodall.** Woodland Society and the Mississippian Frontier.
- 10:00 - BREAK
- 10:40 **M. R. Norton.** Pinson Mounds: New Pieces of the Puzzle.
- 11:00 **K. Steinen.** Did I Miss Them Again? A Regional Survey for Kolomoki.
- 11:20 **T. J. Pluckhahn.** Highway 61 Revisited: Archeological Testing of the Leake Mound Site (9BR2) and Related Middle Woodland Sites in Northwestern Georgia.
- 11:40 **M. Smith and F. Snow.** Excavations at the Home Depot Site, Lowndes County, Georgia.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7

**SYMPOSIUM**

**Underwater Archaeology  
within the Southeast: A Perspective on  
Methods, Terminology, and Data  
Recovery Techniques**

*Co-Chairs • Tad Britt and Lynn Harris  
Room • Cypress 1*

- 1:00 **A. R. Saltus Jr.** A Topology for Inland Watercraft.
- 1:20 **J. Spirek.** Port Royal Sound Survey, South Carolina.
- 1:40 **L. Harris.** Combining Public Education with Research Goals: South Carolina's Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program.
- 2:00 **S. James.** The Fig Island Channel Site: A Ship Graveyard.
- 2:20 **C. Amer.** The *H. L. Hunley*.
- 2:40 **M. C. Tuttle.** G.I.S. and its Application to the Red River Survey.
- 3:00 - BREAK
- 3:20 **M. Krivor.** Remote Sensing and Underwater Investigation of the Confederate Era Locomotive "Bristol" in the Watauga River, Carter County, Tennessee.
- 3:40 **B. Carter.** Survey and Excavation of the Submerged Components of Sites along Smith Lake Creek, South Carolina.
- 4:00 **J. L. Seidel and D. S. Robinson.** Data Recovery on the Steamboat *Kentucky*, Red River, Louisiana.
- 4:20 **L. Harris, S. James, J. Siedel, and J. B. Arnold, III.** *Discussants*

**GENERAL SESSION**

**Archaic Period Research (continued)**

*Chair • Diane Warren  
Room • Premier 1*

- 1:00 **J. L. Gibson.** Harder Than It Looks: Poverty Point Organization.
- 1:20 **R. Connolly, E. Ibert, and C. Parker.** The Research Potential of Treefalls at Poverty Point.
- 1:40 **P. Carr and J. Gibson.** A Consideration of Cultural Complexity during the Archaic in the Southeast.
- 2:00 **D. Warren.** Dog Burials from Perry Shell Mound (1LU25), Northwestern Alabama.

**GENERAL SESSION**

**Lithic Studies: Late Prehistoric  
and Historic Contexts**

*Chair • Jay K. Johnson  
Room • Premier 1*

- 2:20 **J. LeBoeuf.** Lithic Utilization Strategies at the Hedgeland Site (16 CT19).
- 2:40 **D. Ruggiero.** Household Lithics at the King Site.
- 3:00 **J. K. Johnson.** Oliver Lithics: A Protohistoric Tool Kit from the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi.

**SYMPOSIUM**

**Late Prehistoric Through  
Mission Period Research in the  
Coastal Timucuan Region**

*Co-Chairs • Robert Thunen and Keith Ashley  
Room • Premier 1*

- 3:20 **R. Thunen.** Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlements Shifts Along the Lower St. Johns.



- 3:40 **K. Ashley.** Contact-era Timucuan Village Locations Near the Mouth of the St. Johns River, Florida.
- 4:00 **D. M. Brewer.** Searching for Fort Caroline: 1996 and 1997 Investigations.
- 4:20 **V. Rolland and K. Ashley.** Beneath the Bell: A Study of Mission Period Colono Ware Pottery.
- 4:40 **J. Worth.** Integrating Ethnohistory and Archaeology Among the Timucua: An Overview of Southeast Georgia and Northeast Florida.
- 5:00 **J. T. Milanich.** *Discussant*

### GENERAL SESSION

#### More Cahokia and Related Studies

*Chair • John Kelly*

*Room • Premier II*

- 1:00 **W. Iseminger and J. Kelly.** The Cahokia Palisade: Partitioning the Sacred Precinct.
- 1:20 **J. E. Kelly.** The Context of the Moorehead Phase Occupation on the Fingerhut Tract, Cahokia.
- 1:40 **E. Ryba.** Summit Architecture on Mound E at Moundville.
- 2:00 **M. Trubitt.** Moorehead Phase Changes at Cahokia.
- 2:20 **G. Wilson.** Heading For the Hills: A Case Study of Early Mississippian Resistance in the American Bottom.



### SYMPOSIUM

#### Current Research on the Green River: Diverse Studies of Common Problems

*Chair • James Fenton*

*Room • Premier II*

- 3:20 **D. Jefferies, G. Milner, and C. Labadia.** The Read Shell Midden: Site Formation and Structure.
- 3:40 **J. P. Fenton, M. L. Powell, and W. Holmes.** Mapping the Archaic: GIS and Site Mapping at Indian Knoll.
- 4:00 **N. P. Herrmann.** Foul Air on the Knoll: The Prevalence of Maxillary Sinusitis at Indian Knoll.
- 4:20 **D. McBride.** A Re-Analysis of Projectile Points from Indian Knoll (15OH2).
- 4:40 **M. Pope.** Stone Tools and Animal Processing at Indian Knoll
- 5:00 **K. Sassaman.** *Discussant*

### SYMPOSIUM

#### Pensacola's First Spanish Presidio: Santa Maria de Galvé (1698-1722): Mid- Project Results

*Chair • Judith A. Bense*

*Room • Premier III*

- 1:00 **J. A. Bense.** Pensacola's First Spanish Presidio: Santa Maria de Galvé (1698-1722): Mid- Project Results. Introductory Remarks.
- 1:20 **J. J. Clune Jr.** Historical Research on Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé and Fort San Carlos de Austria.
- 1:40 **J. A. Bense.** Archaeological Research at the Site of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, FL.
- 2:00 **M. Renacker.** Research at Fort San Carlos de Austria at the Santa Maria de Galvé Presidio.

- 2:20 **C. Sims.** Spanish Colonial Artifacts Recovered Inside Fort San Carlos de Austria: A View of Daily Life.
- 2:40 **M. Pokrant.** Research at the Village of The Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, FL.
- 3:00 - BREAK
- 3:20 **N. Harris.** Native Americans at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, FL.
- 3:40 **H. J. Wilson.** After the Presidio: Land Use and Landscape Evolution and the Effect on the Archaeological Remains of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, FL.
- 4:00 **J. J. Clune, G. Avery, J. A. Bense, R. Marrinan, and G. Waselkov.** Roundtable Discussion

**FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7**

**SEAC Annual Business Meeting**

Premier I, 5:30 PM

**Keynote Address**

Premier I, 8:00 PM

*Lone Star and Fleur de Lis:*

*The Discovery of La Salle's Shipwreck La Belle.*

Keynote Speaker, J. Barto Arnold, III  
(Texas Historical Commission)

**Dance**

Premier II and III, 9:00 PM

Musical Guests: the Bluerunners (Cajun, Rock)



**SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8**

**GENERAL SESSION  
Historic Period Studies:  
EuroAmerican Sites**

*Chair • Elizabeth L. Davoli  
Room • Cypress I*

- 8:20 **D. Loren.** Becoming Adaesaño: Eighteenth-Century Identity Politics on the Louisiana/Texas Frontier.
- 8:40 **B. Gums.** Eighteenth-Century Plantations in the Northern Gulf Coast Region.
- 9:00 **D. Palmer.** Archaeological Investigation of Slave and Tenant Life at Blythwood Sugar Plantation: Preliminary Report.
- 9:20 **M. L. Kwas and R. Guendling.** Archaeological Investigations of Arkansas's First State Capitol.
- 9:40 **E. L. Davoli.** Sanborn Maps vs Bitters Bottles: An Examination of Social Status and Ethnicity in Late-Nineteenth Century New Orleans.
- 10:20 **V. Moore.** Cultural Relics: Cemeteries of East Baton Rouge Parish, LA.
- 10:40 **J. E. Cornelison.** Reevaluation of the Revolutionary War Battle Lines at Guilford Courthouse: The 1995 and 1997 Field Projects.
- 11:00 **C. Rooney.** Shotgun Shells in the Historic and Prehistoric Record.

**GENERAL SESSION  
Early Historic Period:  
Native American Studies**

*Chair • Chris Rodning  
Room • Premier I*

- 8:00 **B. Lieb.** Sourcing Exotic Decorations on Chickasaw Wares at the Long Town Site, Tupelo, Mississippi.

- 8:20 **J. M. Eastman.** Long Distance Exchange: A View from the Periphery.
- 8:40 **R. L. Jacob.** Tradeworthy Trinkets: European Beads in South Florida during the Early Historic Period.
- 9:00 **T. H. Ward and C. Rodning.** Reconsidering the Relationship between Pisgah and Qualla Phases of the Appalachian Summit.
- 9:20 **V. Beasley.** The Location of Edelano, A Timucua Village Encountered by the French Huguenots: 1564-1565.



**GENERAL SESSION**  
**Southeastern Archaeology:**  
**Evaluation and Reevaluation**

*Chair • William H. Marquardt*  
*Room • Premier I*

- 10:20 **W. H. Marquardt and P. Watson.** The Green River Shell Mound Archaic: Interpretive Trajectories.
- 10:40 **C. Kuttruff, M. J. O'Brien, and R. Lee Lyman.** The 1933 Excavations at the Marksville Site by Frank H. Setzler and James A. Ford.
- 11:00 **K. Jacobi.** A Time Capsule of Physical Anthropology: the Charles E. Snow Letters of 1940-1941.
- 11:20 **I. W. Brown.** Benjamin L. C. Wailes and the Archaeology of Mississippi.

**GENERAL SESSION**

**Pottery Studies**

*Chair • James B. Stoltman*  
*Room • Premier II*

- 8:00 **J. W. O'Hear.** Pottery from the Bluff Creek and Hardin Phases at the Perry Site.
- 8:20 **J. B. Stoltman and R. Saunders.** Petrographic Observations on Complicated Stamped Pottery from Coastal Louisiana: Local Production or Exchange?
- 8:40 **D. Journey.** The Hargrove Lake Site, A Caddoan Hamlet on the Neches River, Texas.
- 9:00 **Kevin Schatte.** Moundville's Winged Serpents: An Analysis of Style.
- 9:20 **C. M. Huddleston.** Recent Research into Mississippian Ceramics in Beaufort County, South Carolina.
- 9:40 **R. Carroll and R. C. Mainfort.** Ichthyian Imagery and Iconography in Mississippi Ceramics.
- 10:00 **J. A. Brown and J. E. Kelly.** The Context of Davis Rectangle Motifs at Cahokia.

**GENERAL SESSION**

**Subsistence Studies**

*Chair • Ed Jackson*  
*Room • Premier II*

- 10:20 **T. M. Peres.** Determining the Depositional Nature of Faunal Assemblages with an Example from the Page/Ladson Site (8JE91), Jefferson County, Florida.
- 10:40 **C. L. Coxe and D. B. Kelley.** Coles Creek to Plaquemine Faunal Exploitation on the Tensas: Faunal Remains from the Hedgeland Site (16CT19).

- 11:00 **L. Thomas.** The Effect of Community Size on Subsistence Practices at Mississippian Sites in Southern Illinois.
- 11:20 **C. Keck.** Late Mississippian Vertebrate Subsistence at the Parkin Site.
- 11:40 **E. H. Jackson and S. L. Scott.** Meat Consumption on Mound Summits: Analysis of Faunal Remains from Mounds Q and G, Moundville, Alabama.

**SYMPOSIUM  
Rock Art Research**

*Co-Chairs • Jean Allan and Carol Diaz-Granados  
Room • Premier III*

- 8:00 **T. Hudson.** Witch's Nest: A Northwest Georgia Petroglyph Cave.
- 8:20 **J. Loubser.** Samuel's Cave: Recordation and Conservation Management.
- 8:40 **B. B. Henson.** Petroglyphs at Stickman Cave.
- 9:00 **M. J. Wagner and M. R. McCorvie.** Late Mississippian Petroglyphs at the Millstone Bluff Site in the Shawnee National Forest of Southern Illinois
- 9:20 **J. E. Hilliard.** Rock Graphic Panels at Brown Bluff, Washington County, Arkansas.
- 9:40 **J. R. Duncan and C. Diaz-Granados.** Gender and Symbolism in Missouri Rock Graphics.

**GENERAL SESSION  
Paleobotanical Studies**

*Chair • Ann M. Early  
Room • Premier III*

- 10:20 **A. M. Early.** Tree Tales: Forest Resource Choices in Caddoan Architecture.

- 10:40 **D. Mozingo.** A Comparative Look at Vining and Lamar Subsistence.
- 11:00 **H. D. Ward.** The Paleoethnobotanical Record of the Poverty Point Culture: Implications of Past and Current Research.
- 11:20 **D. Reid.** Mound and Midden: A Feasibility Study on the Use of Pollen and Phytoliths Analyses from Archaeological Contexts at Ocmulgee National Monument.
- 11:40 **J. T. Kuttruff, G. DeHard, and M. J. O'Brien.** Fiber, Fabric and Footwear from Arnold Research Cave, Missouri.



**Tour**

Presentation about recent research at Poverty Point given Saturday evening  
(Informal tour of the Watson Brake Site, an Archaic Period mound group in northwestern Louisiana Sunday morning)

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# ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

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## ON BEYOND ZEBREE: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DAN AND PHYLLIS MORSE

**Organizers:** Robert Mainfort and Marvin Jeter  
(Arkansas Archeological Survey)

**Discussants:** Thomas Green (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Ronald Mason (Lawrence University)

**Time:** Thursday, 8:00 AM - Noon

Dan and Phyllis Morse are two of the most important contributors to our understanding of Southeastern prehistory. In appreciation of these outstanding researchers, this symposium presents papers on the Midsouth region and the state of Arkansas in particular. Papers emphasize the diversity of interests shared by the Morses, ranging from paleoenvironments to paleoindians to regional syntheses.

## CURRENT RESEARCH TRENDS IN FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY

**Organizers:** Christine Newman (CARL, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) and Donna L. Ruhl (Florida Museum of Natural History)

**Discussant:** Dr. William Marquardt (Florida Museum of Natural History)

**Time:** Thursday, 8:00 AM - Noon

Like other southern states, Florida is characterized by a rich and diverse cultural and environmental history. The papers in this symposium reflect this diversity in terms of geography: spanning the state from sites along Florida's southeastern and southwestern shores to north-central Florida and westward to the panhandle, and chronology: from the Paleo to Post-Contact periods. Current research and trends of Florida's archaeological past includes studies of ceramics, lithics, zooarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, and climate change.

## WORKING TOGETHER: MORE LIGHT THAN HEAT

**Organizers:** Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History), Hiram "Pete" Gregory (Northwestern State University, Louisiana), and Larry Haikey (US Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest)

**Discussant:** Tim Perttula (Frontera Archaeology)

**Time:** Thursday, 8:00 - 11:20 AM

Whether because of NAGPRA or not, archaeologists and Native Americans are working together on an equal footing today as never before. In this symposium dual presentations will reflect on five different projects, in each case from both archaeological and Native American perspectives, to show what archaeologists are learning from Native people and what tribes and Native American individuals are gaining from participation in archaeological activities.

## CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE GOWER HOUSE: A HISTORIC TAVERN AND HOTEL IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

**Organizers:** Sara Rivers and Ken Carstens  
(Murray State University)

**Time:** Thursday, 11:20 AM - 3:00 PM

Since excavations began at the Gower House (15LV178) in 1968, much has been learned about the historical tavern and hotel. This symposium includes reports about excavations, an oral history of the site, analysis of ceramics recovered at the site, analysis of faunal remains recovered from the detached kitchen area, an analysis of the significance of oyster shells recovered, and a description of the site's stratigraphy.

## PROTOHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: ADVANCES IN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

**Organizers:** Mark A. Rees and Cameron B. Wesson  
(University of Oklahoma)

**Discussants:** Tristram R. Kidder (Tulane University) and Jerald T. Milanich (Florida Museum of Natural History)

**Time:** Thursday, 1:00 - 6:00 PM

Lying at the epistemological crossroads of history, anthropology, archaeology, and ethnohistory,

protohistory encompasses neither a clearly demarcated time period or unitary school of thought. Rather than being detrimental, this academic eclecticism has proved a fertile ground for the advancement of new research and the synthesis of theoretical insight. The papers presented in this symposium address the multifaceted aspects of protohistoric investigations and when brought together, demonstrate the strengths of an interdisciplinary approach in Southeastern archaeology. In bridging the disciplinary divide between prehistory and history, there is an ongoing need for dialogue among scholars studying the protohistoric Southeast.

**LIFE ON THE ACADIAN COAST: DATA RECOVERY AT THE WILTON PLANTATION SITE (16SJ20)**

**Organizers:** *Aubra Lee and Jill-Karen Yakubik (Earth Search, Inc.)*

**Discussants:** *Hiram Gregory (Northwestern State University) and Gregory A. Waselkov (University of South Alabama)*

**Time:** *Thursday, 1:00 - 3:40 PM*

Earth Search, Inc., performed archaeological data recovery at the Wilton Plantation site (16SJ20) in the Winter of 1996-1997. Located on the Mississippi River on what was known as the "First Acadian Coast" of Louisiana, 16SJ20 had several localities which dated to the late eighteenth-century occupation of the area by Acadian refugees. Data recovery was performed on these locales, which included the remains of colonial farmsteads as well as a redware pottery kiln. The papers in this session focus on the foodways, ceramic production, and the vernacular architecture of the site.

**NEW EVIDENCE OF EARLY CAHOKIAN PROVISIONS AND RITUALS**

**Organizer:** *Timothy R. Pauketat (University at Buffalo)*

**Discussants:** *H. Edwin Jackson (University of Southern Mississippi) and C. Margaret Scarry (University of North Carolina)*

**Time:** *Friday, 8:00 - 11:40 AM*

New archaeological data from the phase of Cahokian political consolidation (A.D. 1050-1100) provide measures of the goods and provisions mobilized for early Cahokia and its central rituals. The unique, stratified contents of the sub-Mound 51 borrow pit include carbonized and uncarbonized food residues, magico-ritual and construction debris, and insects in layers representing discrete depositional events that took place in or near the Grand Plaza. These central details are complemented by new evidence of provisioning for two rural districts: the American Bottom proper and the Richland Complex. Analyses reveal how this earliest large-scale Mississippian experiment was created and perpetuated.

**PENSACOLA'S FIRST SPANISH PRESIDIO: SANTA MARIA DE GALVÉ (1698-1722): MID-PROJECT RESULTS**

**Organizer:** *Judith A. Bense (University of West Florida)*

**Discussants:** *John J. Clune (University of West Florida), George Avery (Northwestern State University), Judith A. Bense (University of West Florida), Rochelle Marrinan (Florida State University) and Greg Waselkov (University of South Alabama)*

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

Historical archaeological research has been conducted for two and a half years at the first permanent historic period settlement in Pensacola, the Spanish presidio Santa Maria de Galvé (1698-1722). This military garrison community successfully held the western border of La Florida for Spain. At the half-way point in this student-based project, historical and archaeological research has resulted in the location and evaluation of the documents and major elements of the Presidio: the fort, village and cemetery. In addition, the Presidio landscape has been reconstructed along with the landscape evolution of almost three centuries of military use.

**UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE SOUTHEAST:**

#### A PERSPECTIVE ON METHODS, TERMINOLOGY, AND DATA RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

**Organizers:** *Tad Britt (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg) and Lynn Harris (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)*

**Discussants:** *Lynn Harris (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), Steve James (Panamerican Maritime), John Siedel (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates), and J. Barto Arnold, III (Texas Historical Commission)*

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

These papers present the results on a variety of recent submerged cultural resources investigations within the SEAC. The advent of a remote sensing data recovery techniques, a growing consensus on terminology, and recent high profile discoveries have led to an increase in public interest of this type of site. The investigations discussed herein examines these issues and details the results of prehistoric as well as historic sites in riverine as well as marine settings with respect to a variety of compliance, management, and significance issues.

#### CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE GREEN RIVER: DIVERSE STUDIES OF COMMON PROBLEMS

**Organizer:** *James Fenton (WSA)*

**Discussant:** *Ken Sassaman (Savannah River Institute)*

**Time:** *Friday 3:20 - 5:20 PM*

Archaeological investigations conducted in the 1930s on shell mound sites along the Green River have provided archaeologists with a rich and diverse store of information. Our goal in this symposium is to demonstrate aspects of the research currently being conducted on these sites. Focusing on the Archaic period collections housed at the University of Kentucky, participant papers will illustrate the advantages of new techniques to data collected more than 50 years ago. These techniques range from paleopathological study to GIS analysis, to microwear study of stone tools. Research findings are preliminary but provocative, and suggest directions for additional investigation.

#### LATE PREHISTORIC THROUGH MISSION PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE COASTAL TIMUCUAN REGION

**Organizers:** *Robert Thunen (University of North Florida) and Keith Ashley (Environmental Services, Inc.)*

**Discussant:** *Jerald Milanich (Florida Museum of Natural History)*

**Time:** *Friday, 3:20 - 5:20 PM*

Timucua-speaking peoples of northern Florida and southeastern Georgia were among the first Indians of the Southeast with whom the sixteenth-century French and Spanish colonies established sustained contact. These groups also were the focus of later Spanish missionization efforts. During the seventeenth century, Guale and Yamasee Indians from the northern Georgia coast immigrated into the coastal Timucuan region. Using archaeological and documentary data, the papers in this symposium touch upon a variety of current research topics that span the late Prehistoric, Contact, and Mission Periods in the Timucuan region of northern Florida and southeastern Georgia.



#### ROCK ART RESEARCH

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

**Time:** *Saturday, 8:00 - 10:00 AM*

Rock art research featuring specific site descriptions, regional overviews, recording and conservation issues, and the use of ethnographic sources as an aid to interpretation, is the focus of this symposium. Emphasis is on the Southeast and neighboring regions.

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# STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

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**J. A. M. Ballenger (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)**  
*The McKellips Site: Contributions to Dalton Occupation, Technology,  
and Mobility from Eastern Oklahoma*

**R. A. Beck (Northwestern University, Alabama)**  
*Households, Communities, and Chiefdom Complexity in the Mississippian Southeast*

**T. Boudreaux (Gulf Coast Survey, Alabama Museum of Natural History,  
University of Alabama)**  
*Test Excavations at the Cotton Site, a Mississippian Period Mound Site in the  
Lower Big Black River Valley, Warren County, Mississippi*

**C. J. Gilliam (University of South Carolina)**  
*Paleoindian Lithic Resource Utilization in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

**N. P. Hermann (University of Tennessee)**  
*Foul Air on the Knoll: The Prevalence of Maxillary Sinusitis at Indian Knoll*

**C. Keck (University of Georgia)**  
*Late Mississippian Vertebrate Subsistence at the Parkin Site*

**S. Keith (University of Southern Mississippi/R.S. Webb & Associates)**  
*OCR Dating of Prehistoric Features at the Sandhill Site (22Wa676), Southeast Mississippi*

**D. Loren (Binghamton University)**  
*Becoming Adaesaño: Eighteenth-century Identity Politics on the Louisiana/Texas Frontier*

**M. D. Maxham (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)**  
*Creating the Moundville I Landscape: Nonelites and Rural Communities  
in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama*

**T. M. Peres (University of Florida)**  
*Determining the Depositional Nature of Faunal Assemblages with an Example from the  
Page/Ladson Site (8Je591), Jefferson County, Florida*

**S. Rivers (Murray State University)**  
*The Gower House and the 19th Century Oyster Trade*

**E. Ryba (University of Alabama)**  
*Summit Architecture on Mound E at Moundville*

**K. Schatte (SUNY, Buffalo)**  
*Moundville's Winged Serpents: An Analysis of Style*

**A. VanDerwarker (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)**  
*Feasting and the Formulation of Food-Use at the Toqua Site*



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## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

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**Allan, Jean**

(see Henson, B. Bart)

**Allen, Charles, Maraya Gullette, and Monica Barrois** (Northeast Louisiana University)

*Goosefoot (Chenopodium) and Other Seeds from Watson Brake, Louisiana*

Goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri*) seeds have been identified from the Watson Brake Mounds. Seeds of other species, including one possible Marsh Elder (*Iva annua*), also have been isolated. These seeds are the first record of grain or pseudocereal plants from Middle Archaic mound sites. The goosefoot seeds are being measured and compared to modern seeds. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

**Allgood, Ken** (Murray State University)

*An Analysis of Gower House's 19th and 20th Century Ceramics*

Ceramic classification and analysis for any historic site are important. Dating ceramic types and styles helps to solidify or refute folklore and scientific hypotheses. In this paper, I will present a detailed ceramic typology for the Gower House. Maker's marks that have been found at this site will also be analyzed. From these data, a clearer date of occupation for Gower House is presented. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

**Allgood, Ken**

(see Quertermous, Grant)

**Amer, Christopher** (University of South Carolina)

*The H. L. Hunley*

The War between the States was a vast proving ground for improving a wide variety of weaponry. It was the first time that the achievements of the industrial and scientific revolution were used on a large scale in war. The submarine, particularly the *H. L. Hunley*, was perhaps the most dramatic naval weapon introduced during the War. The submarine *H. L. Hunley* was built in Mobile, Alabama in 1863, and was moved to Charleston, South Carolina to operate against the northern blockading fleet anchored off Charleston Harbor.

After several tragic sinkings while on trials, the last taking the life of its main financial backer and namesake, Horace Hunley, the submarine sank for the last time on the evening of February 17, 1864, after successfully sinking USS *Housatonic* off Charleston, South Carolina. This presentation places the submarine *H. L. Hunley* within an historical context, discusses various issues concerning the possible recovery of the vessel, and summarizes the results of the 1996 assessment of the site. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Anderson, David G.** (Southeast Archeological Center, National Parks Service)

*Archaeology in the L'Anguille River Basin, Northeast Arkansas: Large Scale Survey in the Southeast*

Intensive archaeological survey projects conducted over the past quarter century in northeast Arkansas mirrors approaches to fieldwork, data analysis, and interpretation used across the Southeast. A 1987 survey of all accessible terrain within 100 m of the L'Anguille River channel, in which a variety of site discovery and analysis procedures were used, illustrates this modern effort. A total of 222 archaeological sites were documented, with collections surpassing 40,000 prehistoric and 20,000 historic artifacts, including hundreds of diagnostics. The collected data set documents the nature of human occupation along the river margin over 11,000 years of prehistory and history. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

**Ashley, Keith** (Environmental Services, Inc.)

*Contact-Era Timucuan Village Locations Near the Mouth of the St. Johns River, Florida*

Despite written accounts by early French and Spanish chroniclers on the Timucua of the St. Johns River estuary, little is known archaeologically of contact-era villages in the region. In fact, no excavations to date have knowingly taken place at the location of any sixteenth-century Timucuan village. This paper briefly discusses possible archaeological correlates of a contact-era village in extreme northeastern Florida, then examines the relative placement of the documented sixteenth-century villages within the St. Johns River estuary. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

**Ashley, Keith**

(see Roland, Vicki)

**Austin, Robert J., and Richard W. Estabrook**

(Janus Research)

*Chert Distribution and Exploitation in Peninsular Florida*

In this paper we describe a method for assigning lithic artifacts to general source areas (quarry clusters) that uses features visible with a low-power binocular microscope (fossil content, secondary inclusions, rock fabric). The method enables entire assemblages of artifacts to be examined and identified with a high degree of accuracy. Data from cultural resource management projects and problem-oriented research conducted by the authors over the past decade are presented which indicate variation in the exploitation of lithic raw materials at both the temporal and regional scales of analysis. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

**Autin, Whitney J.**

(see Kelley, David. B)

**Bagley, Jackie**

(see Kenion, Rita)

**Ballenger, Jesse A. M.** (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)

*The McKellips Site: Contributions to Dalton Occupation, Technology, and Mobility from Eastern Oklahoma*

The McKellips site, providing one of the largest collections of Dalton projectile point/knives from Oklahoma, offers new information about Dalton occupation along the prairie-woodland border. Comparison to previously reported Dalton assemblages from Oklahoma and Arkansas warrants critical examination of techno-functional classification, tool discard, and design considerations. Regional adaptations specific to the prairie-woodland border are recognized by the use and disuse of certain tools. Raw material identification also illustrates Dalton mobility patterns different from those reported in northeastern Arkansas. (Friday, 9:40 AM) (SPC)

**Basmajian, Susan** (University of Illinois)

*Spindle Whorls and Cord Production at Halliday and other Lohmann Phase Sites*

Ceramic spindle whorls have been identified in the archaeological record from the Emergent Mississippian period through historic times. Patterns of recovery for spindle whorls at the Halliday site as well as sites in the American Bottom during the Lohmann phase suggest that fiber production was more than a simple household occupation. The clustering of ceramic spindle whorls at certain sites and within a limited number of features at those sites suggest that the production of cordage may have been another craft specialization that developed during the rise of Cahokia. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Barbry, Brent**

(see Gregory, "Pete" H. F.)

**Barbry, Early, Jr.**

(see Gregory, "Pete" H. F.)

**Barrios, Monica**

(see Allen, Charles)

**Beasley, Virgil** (University of Alabama)

*The Location of Edelano, A Timucua Village Encountered by the French Huguenots: 1564-1565*

This paper will be an expansion and modification of a paper originally presented at the 1995 Florida Academy of Sciences. This will be an exercise in correlating the archaeological record with the ethnohistorical documentation provided by the short-lived French Huguenot settlement at Fort Caroline in 1564-1565. I will attempt to provide a physical location for Edelano, one of the villages encountered by the French during their forays along the St. Johns River. Historic evidence will come from documents provided by the French settlers and the naturalist William Bartram. Archaeological evidence will come from remote sensing materials and ground verification. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

**Beck, Robin A.** (Northwestern University, Alabama)  
*Households, Communities, and Chiefdom Complexity in the Mississippian Southeast*

A recent archaeological survey conducted along the upper Catawba River in western North Carolina indicates that late prehistoric, Burke phase (A.D. 1400-1600) settlements were integrated at the household, community, and multicomunity levels. The Burke

phase settlement hierarchy seems to have been very similar to that which has been proposed for the Moundville chiefdom in west central Alabama. This paper thus evaluates the utility of settlement hierarchy as a reliable indicator of chiefdom complexity. (Thursday, 11:40 AM) (SPC)

**Bense, Judith A.** (University of West Florida)  
*Archaeological Research at the Site of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, Florida*

A wide variety of archaeological methods have been used to locate the remains of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé. Field methods have ranged from small shovel testing to heavy equipment, and analytical methods have included data base management, computer assisted drawing (CAD) and geographical information system (GIS). The research each year has been designed to build on information as each area of this five acre site and former settlements has been investigated. This paper will present the variety of field and analytical methods used thus far in this research project. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

**Berryman, Carrie Anne** (Murray State University) and **Jay Stottman** (Kentucky Archaeology Survey)  
*An Oral History of the Gower House*

Oral history has been of great benefit to the researchers of Gower House. In this paper we have compiled accounts of Gower's history which have been collected from past and present owners as well as some of the members of the Smithland community. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

**Berryman, Carrie Anne**  
(see Quertermous, Grant)

**Blitz, John H.** (Queens College-CUNY) and **C. Baxter Mann** (Mann and Associates, Inc.)  
*Coastal Mississippians on the Mississippi Coast*

Until recently, there has been little systematic archaeological research in the Mississippi Sound region. In this paper, we present a three-phase local sequence (A.D. 1200-ca. 1699) for coastal Jackson and Harrison Counties, Mississippi. The sequence is based on test excavations at a single-mound center, the Singing River site, and comparative artifact collections from additional sites. Aspects of material culture, settle-

ment, chronology, and subsistence are summarized. Previous proposals that Mississippian sites on this coast are the product of seasonal occupations by small task groups are called into question by the new evidence. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

**Boudreaux, Tony** (Gulf Coast Survey, Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama)  
*Test Excavations at the Cotton Site, a Mississippi Period Mound Site in the Lower Big Black River Valley, Warren County, Mississippi*

The Cotton site is a multiple mound, Mississippi period site located on a tributary of the Big Black River in southwest Mississippi. This paper presents the results of recent attempts to learn about the relatively unknown lower Big Black region through test excavations at the Cotton site. The lower Big Black is located near the juncture between phases for the Lower Yazoo Basin, Natchez Bluffs, and Upper Tensas Basin. Ceramics from the Cotton site have been used to date the site as well as to relate the lower Big Black to the regions that surround it. (Thursday, 11:00 AM) (SPC)

**Bradbury, Andrew** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) and **Philip Carr** (Mississippi DOT)  
*Towards and Exploration of Variation in Hafted Bifaces: An Early Holocene Example*

A sample of hafted bifaces recovered from several Early Archaic sites excavated during the Tellico Archaeological project were digitized. These digitized images were overlaid on a polar grid coordinate system and a number of metric measurements were taken for each specimen. Quantitative analyses of this data allow for the examination of stone tool manufacturing, resharpening, and use. It is suggested that a similar hafted stone tool technology was used throughout the Early Archaic period. In addition, typological relationships of these implements are assessed. It is shown that there is much overlap between the various hafted biface types. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

**Braud, Melissa R.** (Earth Search, Inc.)  
*Data Recovery at Wilton Plantation (16SJ20): Project Overview*

The Wilton Plantation site (16SJ20) is located on the left descending bank (east bank) of the Mississippi

River in St. James Parish, Louisiana, approximately 1.5 km upstream from the small community of Romeville. Data recovery consisted of hand-excavated 1 square meter units and mechanical stripping subsequent to the completion of all hand excavations. A total of 81 one square meter units were excavated in seven localities within the site. Five earthfast structures were identified, along with the remains of a raised cottage and associated kitchen. Additionally, an eighteenth-century redware kiln was discovered. Seventy-eight features were identified in the hand excavated units and mechanically stripped areas. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Bradbury, Andrew**  
(see Franklin, Jay)

**Brewer, David M.** (National Park Service/  
SE Regional Center)  
*Searching for Fort Caroline: 1996 and 1997 Investigations*

In February of 1996 and again in June of 1997, the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center carried out a general survey and other investigations in and around a large anomalous ground feature within the boundary of Fort Caroline National Memorial. Results of these efforts (which included shovel-tests, remote-sensing, and archeological test excavations), and their possible relevance to the events of 1564-65 will be discussed, as will implications, problems, and avenues for further investigations. (Friday, 4:00 PM)

**Brown, Ian W.** (Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama)  
*Benjamin L. C. Wailes and the Archaeology of Mississippi*

On August 1, 1997, B. L. C. Wailes celebrated his 200th birthday. Widely recognized as Mississippi's first geologist, as well as the Gentleman of the Old Natchez Region, Wailes is arguably Mississippi's first archaeologist too. And, for well into the twentieth century, he remained its finest archaeologist. Wailes's contributions to site survey, especially his detailed descriptions, have few competitors in the mid-nineteenth century. He visited most of the well known sites in the state of Mississippi (including Anna, Windsor, Emerald, Haynes Bluff, Fort St. Pierre, Fa-

therland, Mullato Bayou, and Nanih Waya) and made excellent recordings of their layout, mound dimensions, etc. This paper is but a small tribute to what was a side interest for a most eclectic and interesting National historian. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

**Brown, James A.** (Northwestern University, Illinois) and **John E. Kelly** (Washington University)  
*The Context of Davis Rectangle Motifs at Cahokia*

This paper examines the context of the Davis Rectangle and related motifs on Moorehead Phase ceramics with the purpose of indicating the time depth and formal diversity of these motifs at Cahokia and their affinities with sites in the Southeast. The Davis Rectangle as defined by Duffield and discussed by Phillips and Brown is a distinct motif in the Braden A engraved shell style. At Cahokia this motif is present as a negative painted design on the white-painted interior of a unique flanged platter. Related, less canonical variants are also found engraved on bowls and beakers. (Saturday, 10:00 AM)

**Buchner, Andrew** (Panamerican Consultants)  
*New Site Data from Upper Thurmond Lake (Clarks Hill Reservoir), Georgia*

This paper summarizes the results from an 8,250-acre intensive survey along upper Thurmond Lake (Clarks Hill Reservoir), in Elbert, Lincoln, and Wilkes Counties Georgia. Included within this lower Piedmont-middle Savannah River basin study area are the mouths of a number of significant tributaries, including the Broad River, Newford Creek, Pistol Creek, and Murry Creek. The discussion will focus on the analysis and spatial distributions of the prehistoric diagnostics from the large recovered assemblage. Within the suite of 458 recorded sites a near continuous sequence of components, ranging from late Paleoindian Dalton to Historic New South, is represented. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

**Butler, Brian**  
(see Cobb, Charles)

**Burgdoff, Luke**  
(see Laird, Price)

**Burgess, Brian** (Western Carolina University)  
*Cherokees and Archaeologists: A Cherokee Student's Perspective*

Because of the proximity of Western Carolina University to the reserved lands of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indian, a number of Cherokees are enrolled as students at the university. Several have been anthropology majors, and most of those have participated in archaeological excavations to some extent. This paper is based on interviews with several of those students, and discusses their reactions, both positive and negative, to their field work experience. (Thursday, 10:00 AM)

**Byers, Steven** (University of New Mexico)  
*The Bioarcheology of the Prehistoric Lower Mississippi River Valley*

Over 300 individuals from prehistoric Louisiana were studied to determine population bioarcheological parameters. Four sites dating from ca. 400 B.C. to A.D. 1200 provided the sample: Little Woods, Lafayette Mounds, Crooks Mound and Greenhouse. All standard characteristics were studied including demography, non-metrics, osteometrics, craniometrics, pathology and cultural modifications. It was found that tooth wear was excessive, with some of the dentition exhibiting modifications possibly due to tool use. Both porotic hyperostosis and generalized bone disease were endemic (in some sites reaching nearly 100%) while it was found that cranial flattening and trauma increased through time. Implications for further research are discussed. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**Carleton, Kenneth H.** (Mississippi Bank of Choctaw)  
*Nanhi Waiya Mounds (22Wi500): An Archaeological and Historical Overview*

Nanhi Waiya Mound (22Wi500), a multi-component, multi-mound site, located in Winston County, Mississippi, the legendary origin place of the Choctaw, is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the state of Mississippi. Yet virtually nothing is really known about it. Using information drawn from sources as varied as historical documents, recorded oral history, regular and aerial historical photographs, curated archaeological collections and one small excavation, a much better understanding of its archaeological origins and history can be obtained. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

**Carr, Phillip** (Mississippi Department of Transportation) and **Jon Gibson** (Université des Acadiens)  
*A Consideration of Cultural Complexity During the Archaic in the Southeast*

General thinking regarding cultural complexity in the Southeast is based on a unilineal evolutionary model. That is, cultures become more complex through time and in doing so follow a single trajectory. However, such a model ignores subregional and temporal variation. This variation may hold the key to understanding the development of cultural complexity in a region. In this paper, evidence for cultural complexity during the Archaic is examined. Old data are considered in light of new theoretical approaches and models. Conclusions are drawn concerning the development of cultural complexity in the Southeast. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

**Carr, Phillip**  
(see Bradbury, Andrew)

**Carroll, Rita** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale) and **Robert C. Mainfort** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)  
*Icthyian Imagery and Iconography in Mississippian Ceramics*

The importance of fish to Mississippian groups is evident in the number of fish bones found in archaeological deposits and the frequent occurrence of fish effigy ceramics. This paper presents evidence of an intimate knowledge of local natural history whereby Mississippian potters often crafted fish effigy vessels such that they can be identified to family and general taxonomic levels. Variations in stylistic elements may be representative of local groups and may be of diagnostic importance in ceramic analysis in particular unprovenanced vessels located in museums and private collections. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

**Carstens, Kenneth C.** (Murray State University) and **Jay Stottman** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)  
*Salvage Excavations at the Gower House Detached Kitchen*

Archaeological test excavations were conducted in the summer of 1996 in an area designated as the detached kitchen, located behind the ell of the Gower House, an early 19th century hotel and tavern complex in western Kentucky. A discussion of the results of those

excavations co-sponsored by Murray State University and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey are discussed. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Carstens, Kenneth C.**

(see Quertermous, Grant)

**Carter, Brinnan** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

*Survey and Excavation of the Submerged Components of Sites Along Smith Lake Creek, South Carolina*

A team of underwater archaeologists from the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology performed three separate but related activities along Smith Lake Creek, a tributary of the Savannah River, May 5 through May 24. The team documented and assessed archaeological remains in the creek adjacent to two defined Paleoindian sites: the Charles Site (38A1135) and the Big Pine Tree Site (38A1143). First the team measured the Creek's profile on a transect at the Charles Site and excavated a test pit on the creek bottom adjacent to the land site. This pit yielded information on the depositional regime at the site. Second, the team completed a set of 10 profile transects straddling the Big Pine Tree site. A three-dimensional map of the bottom will result from this work, paving the way to a better understanding of the erosional processes at work on the land component. Lastly, the team systematically surface collected a series of ten 1m x 12m lanes on the river bottom next to the latter site using a water dredge. Recovered artifacts include a rhyolite Dalton-style lanceolate and some late prehistoric artifacts. In related diving between the two sites, observed chert boulders and abundant debitage tend to support the hypothesis that Paleoindian and Early Archaic populations used now submerged quarries. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

**Chamblee, John** (University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology)

*The Resurrection of the Plant Hammond Mound*

Plant Hammond (9FL3) is one of the least known Mississippian mound sites in northwestern Georgia. The mound was partially excavated in 1967 before being destroyed by Georgia Power. No report on the excavations was ever written. I have compiled the

original field maps and drawings into a single excavation plan, conducted interviews, and analyzed all surviving artifacts. I am now able to outline the site's stratigraphy and house floor plans, as well as to make ceramic comparisons of the Savannah and Wilbanks phases. A site report is forthcoming. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

**Chapman, Shawn**

(see Walling, Richard)

**Claassen, Cheryl**

(see Sullivan, Lynne P.)

**Clune, John J. Jr.** (University of West Florida)

*Historical Research on Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé and Fort San Carlos de Austria*

With the founding of Pensacola in 1698 and with its recapture from the French in 1722, Spain solidified its presence on the northern Gulf Coast. This paper discusses the secondary literature and primary resources related to the founding and settlement of Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé. It addresses the weaknesses of the primary sources and the value of using archaeology to answer historical questions. The research for this paper is drawn in part from archival sources collected in Spain and Mexico. These include the correspondence and reports of Spanish military and civil officials. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**Cobb, Charles**, (Binghamton University, New York) and **Brian Butler** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIU-C)

*Millstone Bluff and the Mississippian Interior of Southern Illinois*

Continuing investigations at Millstone Bluff, an unplowed Mississippian village in southern Illinois, have shed new light on the nature of upland adaptations. House basin excavations reveal a wide range of structure sizes, possibly related to social or functional differentiation. Extramural excavations have identified substantial midden deposits, indicative of sustained occupation in the Illinois hill country. Research at Millstone Bluff also promises to expand our understanding of chiefdom oscillations in the Lower Ohio Valley. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

**Connolly, Robert** (Poverty Point, Northeastern Louisiana University), **Ellen Ibert** and **Charles Parker** (University of Southwestern Louisiana)  
*The Research Potential of Treefalls at Poverty Point*

Because of recent high winds, numerous trees have fallen and left large pits on the ridges at the Poverty Point site. A program of excavation and stabilization of the treefall pits was initiated. This paper details the research potential of data generated by the program. Previous research has documented the variation in artifact distribution throughout the earthwork complex by class, type, and raw material. The treefall excavations have proven a valuable resource for both and expanding and refining the detail of that distribution. In addition, the treefall program has provided the opportunity to investigate the variation in ridge construction techniques throughout the Poverty Point site. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**Cordell, Ann S.** (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
*Pottery Variability and Early Cades Pond Ceremonialism at the River Styx site of North-Central Florida (8Al458)*

The River Styx site consists of a burial mound surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped earthwork. A radio-carbon date of AD 180 places the site within the early Cades Pond Period of North-Central Florida. Excavations by Ripley Bullen in 1971 recovered cremated human remains, rolled copper beads, and a diverse pottery assemblage. Deptford Series check stamped pots, unusual St. John's compartmental bowls, and unique incised and roulette stamped vessels were recovered. Some vessels are reminiscent of Yent Complex pottery and Hopewellian pottery from the western Great Lakes. Paste, decorative, and formal variability in the pottery and possible manufacturing origins are discussed. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

**Cook, Allen**  
(see Haikey, Larry)

**Cornelison, John E.** (National Park Service)  
*Reevaluation of the Revolutionary War Battle Lines at Guilford Courthouse: The 1995 and 1997 Field Projects*

Through the use of systematic metal detector surveys, historic maps, and computer aided drafting (CADD),

the locations of the battle lines at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park have been relocated. The refinement of the battle lines provides the evidence to refute the traditional location of Guilford Courthouse. This paper will present the results of two field projects, discuss the research methodology, and the process by which the conclusions were formulated. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

**Cornelison, John**  
(see Russel, Joseph)

**Coxe, Carey L., and David B. Kelley** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)  
*Coles Creek to Plaquemine Faunal Exploitation on the Tensas: Faunal Remains from the Hedgeland Site (16CT19)*

Recent excavations at the Hedgeland site (16CT19) on the Tensas River in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, recovered faunal remains associated with early Coles Creek through early Plaquemine occupations. Heavy reliance on small and medium sized mammals and aquatic taxa suggest that large game were less often exploited, possibly indicating a decline in the local abundance of large animals due to local population pressure or restricted hunting territory. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

**Daniel, I. Randolph Jr.** (Dept. of Anthropology, East Carolina University)  
*North Carolina Paleoindian Point Survey*

For the past several decades, Paleoindian research in the Southeast has principally consisted of recording fluted points on a state by state level. North Carolina, however, has not figured prominently in any recent research. While an initial effort was begun to record fluted point data in the state over twenty years ago, little effort has been made to continue the study or interpret existing data. Recently, with support from East Carolina University, a new fluted point survey has been initiated in the State. This study incorporates earlier survey work with newly collected data on over 100 points from across the state. Problems addressed in this study include typological issues, geographic distributions, and patterns of raw material use. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**Davoli, Elizabeth L.** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)  
*Sanborn Maps vs. Bitters Bottles: An Examination of Social Status and Ethnicity in Late-Nineteenth Century New Orleans*

An examination of social status and ethnicity was conducted for the Greater New Orleans Bridge II project. Two methods were used in this study: (1) social status as indicated by settlement patterns discovered while examining Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and (2) ethnicity as indicated by patent medicine bottles from the archaeological record. Different approaches are needed to find evidence of social status and ethnicity because settlement patterns may indicate social status but not ethnicity; artifacts such as medicine bottles are more sensitive indicators of ethnicity. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

**Delcourt, Paul and Hazel Delcourt** (Dept. of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Tennessee) and **Roger T. Saucier** (RTS Applied Geomorphology and Quaternary Geology, Mississippi)  
*Late Quaternary Vegetation Dynamics in the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley*

We integrate recent geologic and paleoecological syntheses to prepare mapped vegetation reconstructions for the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley for late-Pleistocene times of 18,000 yr B.P., and 12,000 yr B.P. and for Holocene times of 10,000 yr B.P., 8,000 yr B.P., 6,000 yr B.P., 4,000 yr B.P., 2,000 yr B.P., and 1,000 yr. B.P. Late-Quaternary forests have tracked regional climatic changes, adjusted to the changeover from a braided to a meandering regime of the Mississippi River, and responded to the intermediate-disturbance regime imposed by prehistoric Native American forest clearance and cultivation. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

**De Hart, Gail**  
(see Kuttruff, Jenna T.)

**Delcourt, Hazel**  
(see Delcourt, Paul)

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

**Dockery, David T., III**  
(see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

**Dumas, Ashley**  
(see Shorter, George)

**Duncan, James R.** (Missouri Association of Professional Archeologists) and **Carol Diaz-Granados** (Dept. of Anthropology, Washington University)  
*Gender and Symbolism in Missouri Rock Graphics*

Among the most frequently observed motifs in Missouri rock graphics are those which are believed to possess gender connotations. These motifs, found in the graphic arts in many parts of the world, have been widely labeled as vulvar and phallic. The motifs are investigated in their variety of expressions and co-occurrences with other motifs. This paper illustrates the variance of these motifs in the context of rock graphics and discusses their very possible connection to a selection of oral traditions. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

**Dye, David** (University of Memphis)  
*Warfare and Mississippian Protohistory*

Mississippian culture underwent dramatic changes during the Protohistoric period. In this paper Mississippian warfare in the "Early Protohistoric" is compared with the nature of war in the "Late Protohistoric." Change and continuity in warfare is discussed in terms of culture change and the expanding "tribal zone." The military role of chiefly elites is outlined in terms of their power within the changing cultural system. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

**Early, Ann M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Tree Tales: Forest Resource Choices in Caddoan Architecture*

We know very little about prehistoric plant use beyond those gathered or grown for food without relying heavily on ethnohistoric literature instead of archeological data. In order to explore what timber resources were actually used by prehistoric Caddoans in the Ouachita Mountains and how those resources were integrated into local architectural traditions, a large sample of burned timbers were identified at the USFS's Center for Wood Anatomy Research. Results yield new insights into local ecology, prehistoric decision making processes, and cultural attitudes about the properties of various tree species. The use of Osage Orange in construction is new evidence in cur-



rent debates over the native distribution of this species and its relationship to prehistoric and early historic cultural boundaries and trading relationships in the Trans-Mississippi South and beyond. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

**Early, Ann M.**

(see Jeter, Marvin D.)

**East, Anna and Stacey Nott** (University of South Florida)

*Patterns of Archaeological Site Significance in Florida*

The patterns of archaeological site significance in Florida can be analyzed along several avenues: relationship of the spatial distribution of sites to surveyed areas, the relationship between total recorded sites and significant sites, patterns in recording significant sites before and after the 1970s, patterns of site endangerment, patterns in the representation of the Florida comprehensive historic preservation plan context areas by recorded sites, and what institutions are identifying and excavating significant sites. These patterns help identify how and where public agencies can most effectively budget money to make the most of their contributions to Florida's archaeological record. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

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

*Long Distance Exchange: A View from the Periphery*

This paper explores evidence for long-distance exchange in assemblages from sites in the North Carolina and Virginia Piedmont occupied between A.D. 1000 and 1700. Sites in the study are associated with the Sara, a Siouan group who occupied the upper Dan drainage from the late Prehistoric through the Contact period. Distributions of native manufactured trade goods identified in the assemblages are used as a basis for reconstructing southeastern exchange systems that included the Sara. Contexts within village sites from which these items are recovered are used as a basis for interpretations about the nature of the exchanges and as a basis for identifying potential exchange partners. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

**Elias, Scott** (University of Colorado) and

**Timothy Pauketat** (University at Buffalo)

*The Paleontomology of Cahokia's Sub-Mound 51 Pit*

Each of the seven major fill episodes of a Lohmann phase borrow pit beneath Cahokia's Mound 51 contained uncarbonized beetles, fly larvae, wasps, and ants in proportions suggesting short-term, warm-weather depositional episodes that took place over a single decade. These episodes likely were associated with large-scale ritual gatherings in plazas. The beetles and flies infested massive quantities of vegetal and animal tissue wastes that were, along with the insects themselves, buried by Cahokians after briefly sitting open. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

**Emerson, Thomas** (University of Illinois)

*Rural Floodplain Resettlement and Its Implications for Cahokian Provisioning*

At its zenith central Cahokia's population exceeded the capacity of its immediate environs to provide adequate foodstuffs. Despite the apparent necessity of the rural inhabitants to provide comestibles to support the residents of the central chiefly precinct, recovered botanical and zoological remains have provided ambiguous support for such provisioning. Rural floodplain settlement patterns, however, show a sequence of abandonment of Late Emergent Mississippian villages and the hypercentralization of populations at Cahokia, followed by the resettlement of the floodplain with an organized system of dispersed settlements. These settlement pattern shifts provide the most compelling evidence for the intensification of rural agricultural production by the Cahokian elite. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Estabrook, Richard W**

(see Austin, Robert J.)

**Etchieson, Meeks** (US Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest) and **Stacey Halfmoon** (Caddo Nation) *Caddo Nation-Forest Service: Consultation-Partnership*

A Forest Service land exchange with Weyerhaeuser Corporation encompassing over 48,000 acres in Oklahoma and Arkansas was facilitated by a programmatic agreement. Signatory parties to the programmatic agreement include the Ouachita National Forest, two state SHPO's, the National Council for Historic Preservation, the Choctaw Nation, and the Caddo Nation. The process of consultation has resulted in a partnership between the Caddo Nation and the Ouachita Na-

tional Forest. Information is readily shared, tribal policy considered in decision making, and tribal people assist in site evaluation. (Thursday, 9:00 PM)

**Fenton, James P.** (WSA), **Mary L. Powell** (University of Kentucky), and **Will Holmes**  
*Mapping the Archaic: GIS and Site Mapping at Indian Knoll*

In this paper, we apply GIS modeling to Archaic site data collected by WPA excavators during the 1930s on the Green River, Kentucky. We examine sites at two scales: at the regional level, and within-site distributions. Spatial modeling allows us to identify site patterns as a first step toward understanding Archaic settlement. Site analysis is initiated for Indian Koll by mapping features and burials in three dimensions using data curated at the University of Kentucky. These two applications represent initial phases of the creation of a database directed towards examining other aspects of the Green River Archaic. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

**Franklin, Jay** (University of Tennessee) and **Andrew Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)  
*Raw Material Variability and Aggregate Flake Debris Analyses*

This paper presents data generated from a number of flintknapping experiments. These data are used to examine methods of aggregate flake debris analysis. Data from one set of experiments are employed to classify flake debris produced by other sets of experiments and vice versa. General trends from Mass Analysis are consistent between experiments. However, significant differences in classification rates between experimental assemblages are sometimes observed. Factors such as knapper and analyst variability are controlled for; this implies that raw material variability is the primary influence on classification results. Suggestions concerning opportunistic use of aggregate methods are discussed. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

**Fritz, Gayle** (Washington University)  
*Special Plants from Early Cahokia: Deposits from Sub-Mound 51*

The exceptional depositional contexts at Cahokia's Submound 51 hold unique potential for paleo-eth-

nobotanical research, since many of the archaeobotanical remains are uncarbonized. Proportions of food plants and non-food plants vary according to zone, with a lower level reflecting background vegetational succession and upper levels holding ritually significant plants possibly associated with activities in temples or plazas. Domesticated food plants are represented in proportions similar to those from Lohmann Phase contexts across the American Bottom. As elsewhere, corn is only one element in a diversified agricultural system based largely on native seed crops. The thousands of tobacco seeds indicate that early Cahokians relied on a native North American species rather than *Nicotiana rustica* for ritual purification. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Giardino, Marco**  
(see Jones, Patrick)

**Gibson, Jon L.** (Université des Acadiens)  
*Harder Than It Looks: Poverty Point Organization*

More than 50 Poverty Point components are known within 40 kilometers of the Late Archaic Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. They are beginning to provide information on core-periphery relationships and overall organization. I'm going to stir these ingredients into a roux, throw in a little cayenne and Tabasco, and see what happens when spooned over a bed of steamy, long-grained, southeastern archaeologists. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Gibson, Jon**  
(see Carr, Phillip)

**Gilliam, Christopher J.** (University of South Carolina)  
*Paleoindian Lithic Resource Utilization in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Determining the source of lithic raw materials is a fundamental problem in prehistoric archaeology. However, when these resources are alluvially deposited over a broad region, this determination is less than straightforward. Under such circumstances, a spatial rather than lithological methodology is called for. This paper demonstrates that by characterizing site loca-

tions in relation to chert-bearing geologic strata it is possible to gain a better understanding of regional quarry strategies. It is illustrated that Paleoindian lithic resource use in northeastern Arkansas centered on the Lafayette gravels of the Crowley's Ridge landform. (Thursday, 8:20 AM) (SPC)

**Gregory, Pete H. F.** (Williamson Museum, Northwestern State University, Louisiana), **Brent Barbry**, and **Earl Barbry Jr.** (Tunica-Biloxi Tribe)  
*Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Archaeology*

The Tunica-Biloxi Tribe has had a history of "doing its own" archaeology. Motivation for tribal involvement has come from within the tribe, both traditionalists and tribal developers have, since the 1960's, been integrally involved in regional archaeology. Tribal fieldwork has always involved professionals and tribal fieldworkers working together. Unique perspectives, the location of new classes of sites, and shifts in interpretation reflect an increasingly Tunica-Biloxi perspective on the archaeology of the Lower Mississippi River Valley people. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

**Gremillion, Kristen** (Ohio State University)  
*Human Ecology at the Edge of History*

Ecological change among indigenous populations during the initial and indirect phases of European contact is best investigated using a multidisciplinary research strategy. However, archaeological, environmental, and historic records of ecological relationships differ as to their processes of creation and epistemological significance and thus require distinct approaches to interpretation. Archaeologists can synthesize such disparate data sets by making sure that evidence is rigorously evaluated and explicitly linked to hypothetical explanations of past behavior regardless of source. Paleoethnobotanical studies of protohistoric populations in the Southeast illustrate the potential of such an approach. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

**Gullette, Maraya**  
(see Allen, Charles)

**Guendling, Randall L.**  
(see Kwas, Mary L.)

**Gums, Bonnie** (University of South Alabama)  
*Eighteenth-Century Plantation in the Northern Gulf Coast Region*

Throughout the French, British, and Spanish colonial periods, plantations were established along the northern Gulf Coast, from New Orleans to the panhandle of northwest Florida. Colonial plantations and archaeological investigations at plantation sites in Mississippi and Alabama will be discussed. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

**Haikey, Larry** (US Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest) and **Allen Cook** (Allen Cook and Associates)  
*Tribal People Managing Heritage Resources: Muscogee Example*

Muscogee (Creek) tribal members with advanced degrees in Anthropology and History have applied their education and cultural perspectives to the management of tribal heritage resources. Their cultural perspectives have enabled them to offer assistance to tribes and cultural resources management. Successful projects have included influencing tribal laws, resolutions, state laws, and federal undertakings. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

**Hally, David J.** (University of Georgia)  
*"As caves below the ground": Making Sense of Aboriginal House Form in the Protohistoric and Historic Southeast*

Sixteenth through nineteenth century Euroamerican descriptions of Native American domestic structures in the eastern portion of the Southeast present a confusing and inconsistent picture of what these structures were like. Archaeological evidence from the 16th century indicates that some of this confusion and inconsistency is the result of regional diversity in aboriginal house form, and that some is the result of changes in house form during the nearly 300-year long contact period. In this paper, each of these factors is documented and their significance discussed. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

**Harris, Lynn** (University of South Carolina)  
*Combining Public Education with Research Goals: South Carolina's Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program*

Since 1990 the state of South Carolina has offered underwater archaeology field training certification courses and continuing education workshops. Components of the program were designed specifically to meet local research and management needs. Simulated mapping exercises in a swimming pool, classroom lectures and open water dives form complementary parts of the introductory training session. Learning how to utilize these skills, assist in the site management process, and develop areas of speciality are the next step for the more ardent avocational archaeologists. This paper will provide an update on educational methods, heritage trails and a variety of avocational projects including river surveys, documentation of museum watercraft, and the creation of a web page. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

**Harris, Norma** (University of West Florida)  
*Native Americans at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, Florida*

The population of the Presidio of Santa Maria de Galvé included Native Americans from the Southeastern United States who became an important part of the Spanish Colonial system in Florida. Identification of these groups and their cultural affiliations is examined in this paper using historical documents and the ceramic remains recovered from the site on Pensacola's Naval Air Station between 1995 and 1997. The relationship between the historic and late prehistoric Native American ceramic complex in the Pensacola Bay region is also discussed. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Henson, B. Bart** (Alabama Archaeological Society) and **Jean Allan** (U.S.D.A. Forest Service)  
*Petroglyphs at Stick Man Cave*

Stick Man Cave, located in northwest Alabama, is a sandstone bluff shelter with a small cave recess. Petroglyphs at this site are predominantly linear and anthropomorphic. One glyph is similar to atlatl and dart motifs found at Midwestern petroglyph sites. This paper describes the Stick Man Cave petroglyphs and

considers their stylistic affiliations to rock art in the region. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

**Hermann, Nicholas P.** (University of Tennessee)  
*Foul Air on the Knoll: The Prevalence of Maxillary Sinusitis at Indian Knoll*

A pattern of maxillary sinusitis, inflammation of the maxillary paranasal sinuses, is documented in crania from the Archaic site of Indian Knoll, Kentucky. Paleopathological research on bony responses to sinusitis is limited, and until recently no systematic method was available for classifying these skeletal changes. Following Boocock et al. (1995), bony responses related to this condition were recorded for a series of adult crania from Indian Knoll. To clarify the etiology of this condition in the Eastern Woodlands, the prevalence of these bony lesions is investigated with reference to age and gender, oral pathology, diet, environmental and modern clinical data. (Friday, 4:00 PM) (SPC)

**Hilliard, Jerry E.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Rock Graphic Panels at Brown Bluff, Washington County, Arkansas*

Pictographs, including groupings of a cross representation, vertically drawn lines, circles, and geometric patterns are found along a narrow sandstone ledge at Brown Bluff. The rock face appears to have been prepared by flaking off rough, irregular surfaces prior to the application of the pictograph panels. Mississippi period burials and other artifacts discovered in excavations beneath the prepared rock face are viewed as evidence of an ideological connection, possibly involving mortuary ritual, for these rock graphics. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

**Hoffman, Michael** (University of Arkansas)  
*Ancient Races of Giants, Moundbuilders, Hero Collectors; and Useful Data; Newspaper Accounts of Arkansas Archeology, 1870-1930*

Local newspaper accounts are a valuable source of archeological information often overlooked. As a byproduct of a University of Arkansas Library project to copy all existing Arkansas newspapers, copies of accounts and articles which dealt with local archeol-

ogy in the period from 1870 to the 1930s were made. These articles document the evolution of popular and journalistic attitudes toward archeology, folk and scientific understandings of the past, collectors, and professional archeologists. They also include accounts of discoveries by farmers and other local people which provide irreplaceable information on site location and content. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

**Hogue, S. Homes**

(see Rafferty, Janet)

**Holmes, Will**

(see Fenton, James P.)

**Horvath, Elizabeth** (Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

*Colorado in Florida- A Paleo-Indian Lithic Workshop*

Archaeological investigations conducted for the SR 50 road widening project in Hernando County, Florida resulted in the discovery of the Colorado Site (8HE241). It has components dating from the Paleo-Indian through Safety Harbor period. A relatively undisturbed Paleo-Indian lithic workshop, containing very little material from any other period, was discovered in one of the proposed retention ponds. Analysis of the debitage assemblage combined with the numerous broken blanks and preforms suggests that this component represents a blank/preform manufacturing workshop. The raw material for these tools was available in the immediate vicinity. Very few completed tools were recovered. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

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

*Time, People, and Material Culture at the Kuykendall Brake Site, Pulaski County, Arkansas*

Excavations at Kuykendall Brake revealed the burned remains of a large ceremonial structure beneath a small mound. Six radiocarbon assays calibrate to the AD 1500-1600 interval. In the structure interior were skeletal elements from 17 human individuals. The demographic profile suggests a catastrophic mortality event. Recovered cultigens include maize, beans, sumpweed and sunflower. Thirty-four ceramic vessels were found. Most stylistic attributes in this vessel series indicate affiliation with Caddoan traditions. Other

attributes may be precursors of Menard Complex ceramic modes. This archeological context represents the yet little-understood transition from prehistoric to protohistoric eras on the lower Arkansas River. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

**Hranicky, William J.** (Archeological Society of Virginia)

*Short Mountain Solar Observatory Site in Virginia*

This paper presents an analysis of the newly-found Short Mountain Petroglyph in Virginia. The site has three glyphs and has a natural ringed area. The ringed area stays illuminated by the sun year round except during the summer solstice, at which time the ringed area is in shadow. This paper also discusses Virginia's other two prehistoric observatories and their Mississippian influences. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

**Huddleston, Connie M.**

(Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

*Recent Research into Mississippian Ceramics in Beaufort County, South Carolina*

Based on research in Beaufort County, South Carolina, this paper identified attributes of Mississippian ceramics from the coastal islands at the mouth of the Broad and Colleton Rivers. Mississippian ceramics recovered from recent excavations at three sites, 38BU306, 38BU789, and the Callawassie Mound Site (9BU19), and data from surrounding areas is analyzed and compared for the development of a series typology. Based on radiocarbon dating and microscopic analysis, a rim treatment sequence are suggested for the St. Catherines, Savannah, and Irene series. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

**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, and discusses the similarity of glyphs to entoptic phenomena and their possible correlation with shamanic practices. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

**Ibert, Ellen**

(see Connoly, Robert)

**Iseminger, William** (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site) and **John Kelly** (Washington University)

*The Cahokia Palisade: Partitioning the Sacred Precinct*

The extensive palisade that surrounds the central precinct at Cahokia is a relatively late construction. Its sudden erection resulted in a number of changes within Cahokia's overall configuration, particularly the positioning of the site's peripheral plazas. The palisade, in effect, represents a major discontinuity indicative of social and political changes occurring within the American Bottom as well as outside, as other polities were emerging. As an alternative model to the prevailing view of Cahokia's decline, this paper will examine Cahokia as a rejuvenated Mississippian center more in line with coeval Mississippian societies to the south. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Jackson, H. Edwin, and Susan L. Scott** (University of Southern Mississippi)

*Meat Consumption on Mound Summits: Analysis of Faunal Remains from Mounds Q and G, Moundville, Alabama*

Increasingly, zooarchaeological analysis has focused on the social, political and ritual contexts of animal procurement and consumption. Excavations by the University of Alabama of Mounds Q and G at Moundville, the center for a complex Mississippian Chiefdom in west central Alabama, produced large samples of faunal refuse related to mound summit activities. Despite good preservation and a reasonable sample size, the collections are dominated by two species, deer and turkey. This paper presents the analysis of these remains and explores their implications for provisioning the elite, patterns of elite meat consumption and public feasting. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

**Jacob, Rebecca L.** (Florida Atlantic University)

*Tradeworthy Trinkets: European Beads in South Florida During the Early Historic Period*

Beads as diagnostic artifacts are often overlooked in the archaeological record. Many of the interpretive and diagnostic qualities of this artifact type go unnoticed or unused. Often it is the case that in published reports beads are listed in a general artifact category or under historic materials with no further explanation or classification. This paper is based upon current research that is being collected from a number of previously excavated sites in South Florida. The focus of this research is the role(s) and function(s) that European beads may have played in aboriginal networks. This study focuses on beads of European manufacture (technique and materials) and beads that were most likely produced within South Florida (European introduced materials and adaptive techniques). An overview of the research will include the examination of European beads and their role as status and/or prestige goods. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

**Jacobi, Keith** (University Museums, University of Alabama)

*A Time Capsule of Physical Anthropology: The Charles E. Snow Letters of 1940-1941*

The professional and personal letters of Charles Snow during the waning years of the WPA-TVA archaeological project in Birmingham, Alabama offer an historical glimpse into some of the issues that were important in physical anthropology at the time. Snow's correspondence with G. Neumann, M. Neuman, T.D. Stewart, W. Krogman, W. Webb, E.A. Hooton, and many others gives a behind the scenes picture of the debates, the discussions, the gossip, and the tedious research that led to changes in skeletal analysis. Important discussions are recorded indicating a rebellion against previous measurement techniques and capturing the beginnings of the movement toward standardized measurement. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

**James, Stephen** (Panamerican Maritime)

*The Fig Island Channel Site: A Ship Graveyard*

As part of the Savannah River channel deepening project, between 1989 and 1994, the Savannah District Corps of Engineers performed mitigation of the Fig Island Channel Site, a ships graveyard located opposite the downtown district of Savannah, Georgia. Conducted by Mid-Atlantic Technology, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tidewater Atlantic Research, and GAI Consultants, Inc., the fieldwork

comprised the location, excavation and architectural documentation of a total of 28 vessels. One of the most significant collections of watercraft in the southeastern United States, the diversity of watercraft recorded in these investigations reflects the important role Savannah played as a regional and world class port, and is also indicative of the varying vessel types and sizes, and increasing waterborne traffic existing in the late 19th and early 20th century. In addition to providing both an insight into the nature of the vessels and an important comparative data base for archaeological research, this paper serves to illustrate the varying methodologies employed in maritime archaeology. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Jefferies, Dick** (University of Kentucky),  
**George Milner and Cathy Labadia**  
(Pennsylvania State University)  
*The Read Shell Midden: Site Formation and Structure*

In recent years, the conventional interpretation of midcontinental shell mounds as trash heaps has been challenged, sometimes being interpreted as monuments or territorial markers constructed by particular groups. Collections and field notes from the Read site on the Green River in Kentucky are being examined to clarify the nature of one of the largest of these shell mounds. Human skeletons, diagnostic artifacts, feature distributions, and mound stratigraphy are used to determine 1) when the site was occupied, 2) what activities led to the deposition of great amounts of shell and midden, 3) who was buried there, and 4) whether the burials represent a planned cemetery or a mere accumulation of graves. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Jeter, Marvin D. and Ann M. Early** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Prehistory of the Saline River Drainage Basin, Central to Southeast Arkansas: A Preliminary Summary*

The Saline basin is grossly under-represented in the literature. The outstanding preceramic culture is Big Creek, featuring the unique Evans points. Some quarries and "workshops" may have had connections with the Poverty Point network. Coles Creek culture existed along the lowermost Saline; to the north are hints of Plum Bayou influence. The lower Saline's cultural climax was the Gran Marais phase of expanding Plaquemine culture, possibly involving maize

agriculture and a transition to Mississippian occupations. The northern Benton locality became a late prehistoric Caddoan focus. Protohistoric Indians included Tunicans in the south and Caddoans in the north. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

**Johnson, Hunter** (University of Alabama)  
*Late Prehistoric Cultural Interaction in the Lower Big Black River Valley near Vicksburg, Mississippi*

An archaeological survey of the lower Big Black River Valley near Vicksburg, Mississippi has focused on late prehistoric settlement and cultural relationships. This river valley lies near the physiographic boundary of two areas, the lower Yazoo Basin and the Natchez Bluffs, that are believed to have had distinct cultural groups, Plaquemine and Mississippian. Results of the survey suggest a dispersed population around several mound centers with material culture that is attributable to both Mississippian and Plaquemine culture. Within the study area these two groups shared many similar characteristics in relationship to material culture, mound construction and settlement patterns. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi)  
*Oliver Lithics: A Protohistoric Tool Kit from the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi*

A large collection of stone tools recovered from the Edwards Mound at the Oliver Site in northwestern Mississippi at the turn of the century includes thumbnail scrapers, distinctive bifaces, and manufacturing rejects. The technological analysis of these artifacts allows a detailed comparison to similar tools found on early 18th century Chickasaw sites. Similarities can be explained in terms of functional constraints. Differences appear to be the result of raw material limitations. The implications of the Oliver lithic assemblage in terms of technology, function, and culture history will be explored. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

**Jones, Calvin B. and Louis D. Tesar** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
*Wakulla Springs Lodge Site: A Stratified Paleoindian through Archaic Site*

The Wakulla Springs Lodge Site (8WA329) overlooks Wakulla Springs, located south of Tallahassee. Pleis-

tocene fauna and early artifacts have been recovered from the spring. With State acquisition, infrastructure upgrades were begun by the Florida Park Service. The Bureau of Archaeological Research provided technical assistance on assessing and mitigating project archaeological impacts during a time of state funding reductions. Calvin Jones was assigned to supervise monitoring of sewerline replacement activities. The project discovered in situ Paleoindian and Early Archaic artifacts and evolved into mitigation work with a crew of State Park staff and volunteers. Subsequent projects have confirmed these findings. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

**Jones, Dennis** (SURA)

*Against the Grain: Petrified (Silicified) Wood as a Lithic Resource*

Petrified or silicified wood has long been reported as a prehistoric lithic resource, but little research has been done about the nature and distribution of this material. This presentation will discuss the natural placement of petrified wood in Louisiana and Mississippi and its geological origins. The properties of the material for lithic tool making will also be addressed, as well as a discussion of the variety of petrified wood artifacts that have been recovered from recent archaeological work in Louisiana. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

**Jones, Douglas S.**

(see Quitmeyer, Irv)

**Jones, Patrick** (Tulane University) and  
**Marco Giardino** (NASA Stennis Space Center)  
*Recent Advances in Remote Sensing Technology*

Many archaeological sites located in coastal regions of Louisiana are associated with distinct ground coverages that are potentially detectable using digital remote sensing technology. Unfortunately, the coarse spatial and spectral resolutions of most remotely sensed data (e.g., LANDSAT imagery) has limited its use in the identification and characterization of archaeological sites. An emerging generation of high-resolution instruments being tested at the NASA Stennis Space Center may detect small-scale, subtle variations in ground covers. These instruments, paired with new techniques for analyzing digital images, offer exciting potential for archaeological applications. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Journey, David** (U.S. Forest Service)

*The Hargrove Lake Site, A Caddoan Hamlet on the Neches River, Texas*

The Heritage Management program of the U.S. Forest Service in Texas, is currently conducting archaeological investigations designed to inventory the cultural resources of all forests. A site was recently discovered on the Neches River, which contains large segments of ceramic vessels, and appears to have been used as a resource procurement area and hamlet. The exceptional preservation of ceramic vessels provides a unique stratigraphic setting for understanding the evolution of ceramic styles through time, and elucidating the settlement patterns of Caddoan people. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

**Keck, Charlene** (University of Georgia)

*Late Mississippian Vertebrate Subsistence at the Parkin Site*

Changes in settlement and landscape associated with intensified agriculture and warfare are seen in the transition between Middle and Late Mississippian periods in the Central Mississippi Valley of northeast Arkansas. Ecological studies show agricultural landscapes profoundly affect habitats of small and large animals. Increased diversity of species promotes opportunistic resource procurement. Two alternative subsistence strategies are tested from vertebrate remains at Parkin. Comparison with the Middle Mississippian component shows no increased garden hunting in the Late Mississippian period. Alternatively, increased use of taxa associated with the defensive moat shows similarities to modern fish farming or aquaculture. (Saturday, 11:20 AM) (SPC)

**Keith, Scot** (University of Southern Mississippi/R.S. Webb & Associates)

*OCR Dating of Prehistoric Features at the Sandhill Site (22Wa676), Southeast Mississippi*

Prehistoric features recorded at the Sandhill site in southeast Mississippi were dated using the Oxidizable Carbon Ratio (OCR) procedure. The Sandhill site is a stratified multicomponent site located within a xeric ecosystem in the Pine Belt region. Cultural remains recovered from the site evidence occupations from the transitional Paleoindian to the late Woodland periods; the OCR dates span the Middle Archaic



to Late Archaic time frame. The dates obtained from the features are interpreted within the geoarchaeological context of the site, and provide a critical source of information useful in the reconstruction of local culture history and site function over time. (Friday, 11:20 AM) (SPC)

**Kelley, David B.** (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and **Whitney J. Autin** (SUNY Brockport)

*Recent Geoarchaeological Research in the Red River Valley of Southwest Arkansas*

A recent large-scale archaeological survey and associated geomorphic mapping project in the Red River Valley of southwest Arkansas have provided new information on landscape evolution and human settlement patterns in this region. The findings of this research suggest that a series of Holocene meander belts dating back ca. 6000 years are exposed at the surface in this region, and that earlier distributary channels are present outside of the meander belts, near the valley margins. The implications of these findings for our understanding of human settlement patterns in the region are discussed. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Kelley, David B.**

(see Coxe, Carey L.)

**Kelly, John E.** (UIUC-ITARP)

*The Context of the Moorehead Phase Occupation on the Fingerhut Tract, Cahokia*

Recent investigations undertaken as part of the Illinois Department of Transportation's archaeology program in the American Bottom were able to identify and excavate a large, rebuilt Moorehead Phase structure on Cahokia's western margins. This presentation focuses on the context of this unique Moorehead Phase occupation with respect to Cahokia and the surrounding cultural landscape. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**Kelly, John E.**

(see Brown, James A.)

**Kelly, Lucretia** (Washington University)

*Lohmann Phase Faunal Provisioning at the Cahokia Site*

The well-preserved faunal assemblage recovered from the stratified sub-Mound 51 borrow pit at Cahokia

provides data on faunal provisioning during the dynamic Lohmann phase. This assemblage is extraordinary in its composition and patterning. This paper will review the faunal data from this pit and present the insights gained concerning specific faunal provisioning activities related to the political and economic events occurring during this stage in Cahokia's development. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Kenion, Rita and Jackie Bagley** (Catawba Cultural Preservation Project)

*No Titles, No Deeds, Just Memories, Dirt, Pollen and Poison Ivy: Using Many Tools to Explain the Ancient Catawba Landscape*

Research in the Middle Catawba Basin in the Carolinas has been very limited in the past and the need for such studies generally ignored, even in the face of the knowledge that a remnant population with a specific ethnic identity remained in the area. Some of the major tools used in attempting to remedy that disregard was the use of ethnoarchaeology, oral history, folk tales, old photographs, and maps. Tribal memories held only by individuals have now collectively grown to become the beginning of Catawba Tribal Archives. It is important to understand that just as in early colonial times, there is no single "Native American" point of view regarding archaeological research, NAGPRA, or any other issue. Our traditions are precious to our present, and we are learning about the past in many ways. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

**Kirchen, Roger** (Wake Forest University)

*Woodland Beginnings in the Western Piedmont of North Carolina*

Excavations at 31Fy549, an early Woodland site in the western piedmont of North Carolina, provide a rare glimpse at this elusive period in prehistory. It is often the case that early Woodland sites are identified in mixed contexts on floodplains or as small lithic scatters in the uplands. This undisturbed, single component upland site has produced the oldest dated ceramic assemblage in the area and a variety of stemmed and triangular points. This paper addresses the position of 31Fy549 in regional prehistory and provides some possible explanations for the relative rarity and obscurity of early Woodland sites. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Knepper, Dennis**

(see Stevens, J. Sanderson)

**Krivor, Michael** (Panamerican Maritime)

*Remote Sensing and Underwater Investigation of the Confederate-Era Locomotive "Bristol" in the Watauga River, Carter County, Tennessee*

On June 2-3, 1997, maritime archaeologists from Panamerican Maritime conducted a remote-sensing survey and underwater investigation for the Civil War-era locomotive *Bristol*, in the Watauga River, Carter County, Tennessee. The *Bristol* was run into the Watauga River on December 30, 1862 by Union troops during a raid behind Confederate lines. In conjunction with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Panamerican was contracted to relocate and identify remains previously located by local divers. This presentation will discuss the methods employed by Panamerican to conduct the survey and the results of the diver investigations. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Kuttruff, Carl** (Louisiana State University),

**Michael J. O'Brien and R. Lee Lyman**

(University of Missouri)

*The 1933 Excavations at the Marksville Site by Frank H. Setzler and James A. Ford*

Recent archival and related research has located additional documentation on the 1933 Setzler and Ford excavations at the Marksville site. This material includes the original 1933 field plans and profiles of Mound 4 and House A, the detail drawings of the tombs and burials in Mound 4, and the manuscripts by Ford and Setzler on the 1933 excavations. Together with the previously known records from that excavation, a nearly complete report on the 1933 excavations is now possible. This paper presents the history of the excavation records, and a preliminary report on the 1933 excavations of Mound 4 and House A. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

**Kuttruff, Jenna T., Gail De Hart** (School of Human Ecology, Louisiana State University), and

**Michael J. O'Brien** (University of Missouri)

*Fiber, Fabric and Footwear from Arnold Research Cave, Missouri*

Textiles are an important media of cultural expression. Detailed technical analysis of fibrous textile remains from Arnold Research Cave (23CY64) provide data upon which cultural interpretations can be based. This paper presents findings and interpretations related to materials used, production techniques, complexity, style, and use of a variety of artifact types including numerous examples of footwear and cordage and a nearly complete twined bag. A minimum of 18 examples of footwear combined with AMS dating of selected specimens provide an excellent opportunity to study changes over time at a single site. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

**Kwas, Mary L. and Randall L. Guendling**

(Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*Archaeological Investigations of Arkansas's First State Capitol*

When plans were developed to underpin the foundation of Arkansas's first state capitol (Old State House), it was realized that the restoration would result in damage to the archaeological record of the building's construction and use. With funds provided by the Dept. of Arkansas Heritage, the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted investigations of the archaeological deposits and archival history of the building. Archaeological research uncovered information on the construction techniques, building sequences, and associated structures, as well as recovering artifacts related to the building's use. The archival research provided data for understanding and interpreting those discoveries. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

**Labadia, Cathy**

(see Jefferies, Dick)

**Lafferty, Robert H., III**, (MCRA), **Martitia P. Tuttle** (University of Maryland), and **Eugene S. Schweig III** (USGS)

*Archeological Implications of Radiocarbon Dating of Liquefaction Features in the New Madrid Seismic Zone of the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Geoarcheological relationships suggest violent disruption of Woodland and Mississippian occupations by ground shaking and liquefaction, and adaptation of Native Americans to their modified environment. In an effort to develop a chronology of major earthquakes in the New Madrid Seismic Zone, over 80 radiomet-

ric dates have been determined for thirteen sites in southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas. Investigations on sites spanning the past two millennia provide multiple dates from stratigraphically controlled excavations. Our work suggests that magnitude 7-8 earthquakes occurred every 200-600 years and had a destructive effect on prehistoric cultures. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

**Laird, Price and Luke Burgdorff** (Murray State University)

*An Analysis of the Stratigraphy at the Gower House, 15LV178*

Seven different archaeological test units have been excavated at the Gower House, each containing its own depositional history. An analysis of the archaeological stratigraphy for each of the excavation units is discussed in this paper. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

**LeBoeuf, Joretta** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

*Lithic Utilization Strategies at the Hedgeland Site (16CT19)*

Excavations at the Hedgeland site, 16CT19, have provided information concerning lithic reduction strategies as well as lithic resource utilization in the Tensas Basin region during the late Baytown through Plaquemine eras. This data has allowed for observations of the similarities and differences of not only lithic use through time but also comparisons to sites with similar occupations but situated in varying environmental settings. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Lee, Aubra L.** (Earth Search, Inc.)

*Colonial Redware Production on the Acadian Coast*

Recent excavations at the Wilton Plantation site (16SJ20) have revealed evidence of eighteenth-century redware production. The remains of a circular, low-fire glazing kiln and an associated structure were discovered. Excavations indicated that the kiln had been rebuilt and/or refurbished at least three times. The structure associated with the kiln was posts-on-sills and was buttressed with earth and additional support posts. Part of the structure covered the kiln, while a portion of the structure probably functioned as a storage area for firewood and for green vessels waiting to be fired. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

**Lieb, Brad** (MSU-Cobb Institute of Archaeology)

*Sourcing Exotic Decorations on Chickasaw Wares at the Long Town Site, Tupelo, MS*

This study focuses on decorated pottery from the recently excavated Longtown site in Tupelo, Mississippi. The emphasis is on Chickasaw fossil shell-tempered wares exhibiting exotic decorations. By comparing pottery types from around the Southeast, I hope to identify the source of several exotic decorations in regard to geography and tribal affiliation. Finally, this study could be important for defining new type-varieties for pottery in northeast Mississippi. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

**Little, Keith** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

*A Multidisciplinary Assessment of Late Pleistocene and Holocene Paleoclimate Fluctuations in the Prehistoric Southeastern United States*

A multidisciplinary compendium of evidence has resulted in an increasing awareness of the magnitudes and frequencies of sea-level oscillations throughout the late Pleistocene and Holocene. Correspondingly, there are geologic and archaeological data indicative of several paleoclimate fluctuations in the southeastern United States which accord chronologically with various episodes of sea-level change. Based on these data, several indications of coinciding sea-level and paleoclimate changes are examined and a tentative paleoclimate chronology is proffered for the Southeast for a period extending from circa 2000 B.C to A.D. 1450. Taking into account both paleoclimate and cultural chronologies, selected prehistoric cultural developments are assessed in respect to postulated changes in paleoclimate. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

**Lopinot, Neal** (Southwest Missouri State)

*Patterns of Wood Use at Cahokia During Early Mississippian Times*

Carbonized and uncarbonized wood fragments from the deeply stratified, but rapidly infilled sub-Mound 51 borrow pit have been re-examined. Considerable variability exists between the spectra of carbonized and uncarbonized woods. Essentially all of the strata are characterized by the common presence of non local or ritually important wood, symbolizing the status and power of the refuse producers and of Cahokia itself as a sacred place. Perhaps by virtue of their

presence at Cahokia, prestige commodities such as red cedar wood were more attainable by both elite and non-elite segments of the population. Nevertheless, at least a few strata contain greater quantities of exotic coniferous wood and these may represent elite/ritual refuse. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**Loren, Diana** (Binghamton University)  
*Becoming Adaesaño: Eighteenth-century Identity Politics on the Louisiana/Texas Frontier*

During the eighteenth century, the population at the Spanish presidio of Los Adaes, located on the border of Spanish Texas and French Louisiana, was multiethnic. Spanish policies dictated social and economic relations that were to exist among ethnic groups in this area. However, colonial practice rarely followed policy, as these people crossed boundaries created by the Crown whenever it suited their interests. As a result, a creole population grew at Los Adaes; a population who defined themselves and their identity as Adaesaño. By utilizing archaeological and ethnohistoric data, this paper examines the process of identity formation that took place within households at Los Adaes. (Saturday, 8:20 AM) (SPC)

**Lorenz, Karl** (Shippensburg University)  
*Determining Microblade Function at a Mississippian Single Platform Mound Center*

Unlike the larger three-tiered Mississippian settlement systems of Cahokia and Moundville, microblades from a two-tiered Mississippian settlement system in the Big Black River Valley of north-central Mississippi do not appear to have been involved in marine shell bead manufacture. Microblades (<3 cm long) recovered from excavations of the Old Hoover single platform mound were analyzed for patterns of use-wear under low power (10-30x) magnification using a binocular stereomicroscope. Each use-wear pattern was recorded, photographed and compared with those patterns found in the published literature. Preliminary indications suggest that these microtools were used at the mound precinct for cutting or incising soft materials. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

**Loubser, Johannes** (New South Associates, Inc.)  
*Samuel's Cave: Recordation and Conservation Management*

A total of 100 motifs (which include petroglyphs and pictographs) were photographed and traced in Samuel's Cave (47LC5), La Crosse County, Wisconsin, during September 1994. Conservation and management recommendations, based on detailed observations made during the recording exercise, suggest that Samuel's Cave is not fit for public visitation and that one area with pictographs and petroglyphs be covered by protective deposit. It is also proposed that the current water level be maintained, as fluctuations in water level and humidity favor exfoliation of the rock crust. Since an open cave entrance favors both water fluctuations and biological growth, it was recommended to preserve the motifs by closing the entrance with a removable door. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

**Lyman, R. Lee**  
(see Kuttruff, Carl)

**Mainfort, Robert C.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Late Period Phases in the Central Mississippi Valley: A Multivariate Approach*

The de Soto entrada encountered a number of distinct polities in the Central Mississippi Valley. Some researchers have attempted to link these groups with protohistoric archaeological phases defined in the region. I examine the validity of the traditional phase assignments using cluster analysis and discriminant analysis. Groups of sites derived from multivariate analyses are demonstrably superior to traditional phase formulations. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

**Mainfort, Robert C.**  
(see Carroll, Rita)

**Mann, C. Baxter**  
(see Blitz, John H.)

**Marquardt, William H.** (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Patty Jo Watson** (Washington University, St. Louis)  
*The Green River Shell Mound Archaic: Interpretive Trajectories*

In this paper we describe and discuss Howard Winters' studies of the Green River shell mounds, placing them within a broader theoretical-methodological context in Americanist archaeology. We compare

Winters' understandings of what he called the Indian Knoll culture to our own current interpretations of the Green River Shell Mound Archaic. Then we review what has been learned in the years since Winters' work in the areas of Archaic mound structure and function, exchange, and social organization as they regard shell mounds of the eastern United States. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.** (Florida State University)  
*An Overview of Findings from the O'Connell Mission Site, Leon County, Florida*

Investigations at the O'Connell Mission Site (8LE157) conducted by Florida State University include a program of broad scale subsurface testing, topographic mapping, and excavation. Excavation has concentrated on structural evidence believed to represent the convent and church of the mission (Area #1). Glass beads suggest a date in the late mission period (ca. 1690-1704). An isolated knoll (Area #2) may contain a farmstead related to the mission and analysis of a trash pit feature is presented. The tribal affiliation of this mission site has yet to be determined. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

**Matternes, Hugh** (Dept. of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)  
*A New Place for the Dead: Inferring Structure in Wickliffe's Mound C Cemetery (15BA4)*

Previous archaeological investigations of the Mound C Cemetery in western Kentucky's Wickliffe Mound Group (15BA4) have demonstrated that a complex mortuary facility was added after completion of the mound's major construction and occupation phases. What organizational properties dictated where and how graves were placed in the cemetery? Orientation, location in the cemetery, density and grave form data were used to infer whether graves were placed in clusters, rows or aligned according to a higher order of organization. The possibility that a charnel structure was present on the mound's summit is also suggested. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

**Matternes, Jennifer** (Poster Session)  
*Of Sand and Stone: Archaeological Investigations of a Mound on the Elk River*

This poster presents the results of an investigation into a small earthwork on the Elk River in Tennes-

see. In the spring of 1997, the Marcel site (40FR210) was minimally tested by archaeologists from the Transportation Center of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville. The site proved to be a mound constructed from small angular limestone rubble in a matrix of sand blackened by carbon. A 2 sigma carbon date of AD 990 to 1225 was obtained.

**Maxham, Mintey D.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Creating the Moundville I Landscape: Nonelites and Rural Communities in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama*

The physical prominence of earthen mounds along the lower Black Warrior River and the presumed importance of activities that took place on those mounds have naturally drawn the attention of southeastern archaeologists interested in the emergence, operation, and dissolution of the Moundville polity. The majority of Moundville's population, however, did not live at mound centers and were not elite. To fully understand the Moundville landscape, we must examine nonelite participation in social, economic, and ritual realms. In this paper, I begin this endeavor by describing the results of analyses on archaeological assemblages associated with nonelites during Moundville's emergence and consolidation. (Thursday, 1:20 PM) (SPC)

**Maygarden, Benjamin D.** (Earth Search, Inc.)  
*"La Maison Pour Rien": Rethinking Impermanent Architecture in Colonial Louisiana*

Archaeologists, architectural historians, and cultural geographers concerned with vernacular building in Louisiana have not thoroughly considered structures in the context of European vernacular building traditions. Scholars have therefore lacked the benefit of insights gained by European research and maintained several misconceptions about the sources of vernacular building methods in colonial Louisiana. Also, archaeological evidence, historical documentation, and extant structures indicate that there has been confusion in terms used to discuss construction of Louisiana's vernacular buildings. This has contributed to an acceptance of generalizations that obscure the variety of vernacular building forms in colonial Louisiana and oversimplify processes of cultural adaptation. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

**McBride, David** (University of Kentucky)  
*A Re-Analysis of Projectile Points from Indian Knoll (15Oh2)*

Indian Knoll was excavated by the WPA under the direction of William S. Webb in 1939 and 1940. More than 10,000 lithic artifacts were recovered, and projectile points accounted for more than 2,500 of them. The analysis of the projectile points included a basic typology which included stemmed, corner-notched and side-notched, with the Late Archaic stemmed points being the most common. Unfortunately, no spatial studies of point types were done. This study will look at the location of different point types to determine if there is evidence of separate occupations, especially during the Middle and Late Archaic. The distribution of the point types could help in understanding the occupational history of the site. A more complete typological study will allow for more comparative studies between Green River Archaic sites and other sites in nearby regions. (Friday, 4:20 PM)

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

**McKnight, Justine W.** (Consulting Ethnobiologist, Earth Search, Inc.)  
*Archeobotanical Contributions to an Understanding of Acadian and Plantation-Period Subsistence*

Recent data recovery efforts at the Wilton Plantation site (16SJ20) include the systematic recovery and analysis of plant macrofossils from 18th and 19th-century contexts. Flotation recovered archeobotanical remains from a variety of domestic and agricultural settings lend insight into Acadian and plantation-period subsistence in southeastern Louisiana. Current data are presented, and used to calculate the relative dietary contributions of plant foods represented, to assess past land use and to evaluate landscape modification at the site. The role of wild and cultivated foodstuffs to Acadian subsistence and dietary shifts in subsequent plantation culture are explored based upon the Wilton material. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

**McMakin, Todd** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*The Sandhille Archaic: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Investigations in Chesterfield County, South Carolina*

Preliminary results of data recovery investigations at eight sites in Chesterfield County, South Carolina indicated that Sandhills populations evidence little variation from the Early Archaic through Late Archaic Periods. Comparisons of site types and locations, as well as the types of resources utilized, indicate that these populations were using similar settings and resources throughout the Archaic Stage. This paper presents an overview of expected settlement patterns and resource use in the Sandhills of South Carolina. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

**Meyers, Maureen** (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
*Fifty Years of Soil: Natural and Cultural Impacts at the Lamar Site*

The 1996 University of Georgia field school excavations at the Lamar Site provided the opportunity for an in-depth field examination of the soils at this site. Comparison of newly generated soil data with extant soil data from the 1940's WPA excavations is the basis for this paper. Additionally, information on flood frequency and size of the Ocmulgee River was recalculated and reanalyzed yielding information on soil morphogenesis over the past fifty years at the Lamar site. The data contributed information on the sites' formation processes and ultimately enables us to better understand the role of environmental factors in site layout. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**Milner, George**  
(see Jefferies, Dick)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*A Quiet, Normal Field Session: 1997 Excavations at Parkin*

Seventeen weeks of excavations were carried out at Parkin Archeological State Park in 1997. Using vol-

unteers and field schools from Lehigh University and the University of Arkansas, research took place in two parts of the Parkin site (3CS29). In Locus 2, five units were opened to ground-truth remote sensing (gradiometry and resistivity) results from 1996. These excavations revealed that magnetic anomalies resulted from modern (mid-twentieth century) activities, primarily burial of refuse containing metal objects. In Locus 4, research focused on continuing excavation of sixteenth-century domestic structures, and succeeded in uncovering a well-preserved (undated) floor. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.**

(see Mulvihill, Timothy S.)

**Moore, David** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

*Protohistoric Period Research in North Carolina's Catawba River Valley*

Interest in the protohistoric period in North Carolina's Catawba River valley was heightened in the early 1980's when researchers suggested that the Spaniards Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo travelled through the region in the sixteenth century. This paper reviews the archaeological and ethnohistoric research on the regions' protohistoric Burke phase. Especially significant is work at the Berry site (31BK22) where numerous sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts have been recovered. Finally, since the Catawba region is linked to the Historic period Catawba Indians, this paper also discusses some of the difficulties encountered in reconciling history, ethnohistory, and archaeology in protohistoric period research. (Thursday, 5:00 PM)

**Moore, John H.** (University of Florida)

*Analysis in Concert: Ethnonymy of the Muskoke Tribal Towns*

In protohistory and ethnohistory, tribes, bands and villages are usually identified and linked through time by criteria which are often local or regional in significance, and by ethnonymic canons which tend to shift in their significance from case to case. This paper proposes instead that a large number of ethnonyms

should be analyzed "in concert," and that consistent protocols be used for selecting the sample and linking names cognatically or historically. As illustration, a data set comprising nearly two thousand names of Muskoke Creek tribal towns is examined by explicit protocols. The importance of culturally-specific naming practices is emphasized. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

**Moore, Viola**

(Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University)

*Cultural Relics: Cemeteries of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana*

Cemeteries mirror the culture which creates them. Those in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana reflect the history of the town of Baton Rouge and the surrounding countryside. Graveyards indicate the growth of the city, the societal centers within the parish, the influx of new groups and the divisions within society. Through photos, historic maps, oral histories and literature, these attributes tell the story of East Baton Rouge Parish. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

**Mozingo, Dea** (Georgia State University, Fanbank Museum)

*A Comparative Look at Vining and Lamar Subsistence*

It has long been noted that the subsistence base of prehistoric aboriginal populations of the southeastern United States changed rapidly over a period of roughly one hundred years. During the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods subsistence was based on the utilization of wild resources, whereas during the Middle Mississippian period subsistence was based on dietary staples. This study makes use of paleoethnobotanical analysis in order to reconstruct the subsistence base of two prehistoric cultures within the Oconee River Valley: Vining (ca. A.D. 1000) and Lamar (ca. A.D. 1500). It is hoped that by using these localized examples larger patterns concerning southeastern subsistence can be identified. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

**Mulvihill, Timothy S. and Jeffrey M. Mitchem**

(Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*The History of Archeology at Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas*

The Parkin phase consists of at least 21 village sites in northeast Arkansas, concentrated in the St. Francis and Tyronza River valleys. Archeologists have excavated at Parkin phase sites since at least 1879, and pothunters far longer. The earliest professional archeologists were primarily collecting specimens for northern museums. By examining scattered published accounts and field notes, we can piece together some of the early archeology and uncontrolled digging in northeast Arkansas. The primary value of such research is to record data about human burials and associated artifacts in Parkin phase sites. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

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

*Pinson Mounds: New Pieces of the Puzzle*

Recent test excavations at Pinson Mounds (40MD1) have documented 3 previously unrecorded mounds, bringing the known mound total to 15. Mounds 36 and 37 exhibit attributes typical for platform mounds, while the classification of mound 38 is difficult to determine without more extensive testing. A hypothesis will also be presented suggesting the placement of key mounds at the site as markers for a solar calendar. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Nott, Stacey**

(see East, Anna)

**Newman, Christine**

(see Wheeler, Ryan)

**O'Brien, Michael J.**

(see Kuttruff, Carl)

**O'Brien, Michael J.**

(see Kuttruff, Jenna T.)

**O'Hear, John W.** (Mississippi State University)

*Pottery from the Bluff Creek and Hardin Phases at the Perry Site*

The Perry Site (1Lu25), on the upstream end of Seven Mile Island, was the focus of one of the largest excavations ever carried out in the Southeastern U.S. The upper-most zones yielded assemblages of Middle to Late Gulf Formational Stage pottery of the Wheeler and Alexander series numbering in the thousands of sherds. This paper presents the results of a new analysis of these assemblages, including portions of over two hundred identifiable Alexander vessels. The Perry Site assemblages are then compared and contrasted with assemblages from other sites in the Tennessee and Tombigbee River areas. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

**Palmer, David** (Louisiana State University)

*Archaeological Investigation of Slave and Tenant Life at Blythewood Sugar Plantation: Preliminary Report*

African-American workers, enslaved and free, provided labor and skills needed for the agro-industrial enterprise of producing sugar. This paper discusses the preliminary results of archaeological investigations of a slave and tenant cabin at Blythewood plantation in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. Blythewood's production history spans the pre- and post emancipation eras. Through analysis of the artifacts recovered and historical research, information was gained about changes and continuities in nineteenth century African-American sugar worker culture. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

**Parker, Charles**

(see Connolly, Robert)

**Parker, Kathryn** (Great Lakes Ecosystems)

*The Strategic Role of Rural Communities in a Regional Cahokia Economy*

Charred macrobotanical materials from the Halliday site, a large, upland, Lohmann phase Mississippian community, demonstrate intensive agricultural production. Pauketat has suggested that such upland settlements were established as essential links in a supply/exchange network to provision Cahokia, the political center, with technological materials and staple foods. Details of regional economic integration are explored via botanical data from Halliday and contemporaneous sites within the main Cahokia sphere



(the northern American Bottom and adjacent uplands).  
(Friday, 10:20 AM)

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

*Settlement Patterns and Political Development in  
Precolumbian Southwest Florida: A Preliminary Re-  
port*

During the last decade the efforts of numerous re-  
searchers and volunteers in southwest Florida have  
rapidly expanded the data from that area. This explo-  
sion of information suggests that we readdress when  
and how the precolumbian Calusa became politi-  
cally complex. These questions are important lo-  
cally, regionally, and globally. I have begun to re-  
assess the political evolution of the Calusa through  
analysis of change in settlement patterns in the  
Calusa heartland. The study is proceeding at two pri-  
mary scales of analysis; one focusing on the entire  
estuarine system and another describing the process  
of development for a single chiefdom within the sys-  
tem. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

**Pauketat, Timothy R.** (University at Buffalo)

*Mississippian From Top to Bottom*

Stratified artifact assemblages from Cahokia's sub-  
Mound 51 borrow pit are comprised of the residues  
of craft production and central ritual events. Artifact  
density and assemblage composition contrast mark-  
edly with domestic garbage, providing a basis for  
regional comparisons and economic inferences.  
The painted pots, bead necklaces, arrowheads,  
icons, etc. of this unique deposit begin to reveal the  
political-ritual mechanisms by which Cahokian cen-  
tralization took place around A.D. 1050. Whatever  
provisions Cahokia received were converted into  
elaborate central rituals that probably involved feast-  
ing, the using of temple items, and the making of craft  
objects. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

**Pavao, Barnet** (University of Georgia, Athens)

*The Application of Leporid Bone Density Values to a  
St. Catherines Island Faunal Assemblage*

Density-mediated attrition plays an important role in  
the formation of archaeofaunal assemblages. Previ-  
ous studies have generated bone density values for  
several taxa, including four rabbit (Leporidae) taxa.

These values are applied to rabbit remains from ar-  
chaeological sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia.  
This application allows an assessment of the extent  
of taphonomic change endured by the assemblage due  
to differential bone density. We found that density  
mediated attrition played a role in the formation of  
the St. Catherines rabbit assemblage. This demon-  
strates that taphonomic knowledge can enhance in-  
ferences about human behavior. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

**Peacock, Evan** (USDA Forest Service)

*Assessing Bias in Prehistoric Shell Assemblages:  
Analysis of Molluscan Remains from the Tibbee Creek  
Site, Lowndes County, Mississippi*

It is often assumed that prehistoric shell assemblages  
reflect various types of bias. These include the use of  
some species' shells for tools, differential preserva-  
tion of thick and thin-shelled species, and human se-  
lection for particular species or exploitation of par-  
ticular mussel habitats. Shells from Late Woodland  
contexts at the Tibbee Creek site in the Tombigbee  
River drainage, east Mississippi, are examined. Spe-  
cies representation and valve size are used to ascer-  
tain whether, and to what degree, the assemblage  
make-up has been shaped by bias. (Thursday,  
4:40 PM)

**Peres, Tanya M.** (University of Florida)

*Determining the Depositional Nature of Faunal As-  
semblages with an Example from the Page/Ladson Site  
(8Je591), Jefferson County, Florida*

A faunal assemblage from the Page/Ladson site  
(8Je591), an underwater Paleoindian site in Jefferson  
County, Florida, was analyzed to determine its depo-  
sitional origins: naturally-deposited remains (envi-  
ronmental) or remains resulting from human activi-  
ties (cultural). Taphonomic history, excavation con-  
text and associations, stratigraphic integrity, and in-  
vestigator bias were considered. Using  
zooarchaeological and paleontological literature, a  
scoring method was derived to aid zooarchaeologists  
in determining the nature of these kinds of assem-  
blages. In addition to the Page/Ladson sample, a group  
of faunal assemblages was also scored using these  
criteria with a high degree of accuracy. (Saturday,  
10:20 AM) (SPC)

**Perrault, Stephanie L., Richard A. Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and **Roger T. Saucier** ((RTS Applied Geomorphology and Quaternary Geology, Mississippi))

*Preliminary Archaeological Research at the Lake Providence Mounds, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana*

Coastal Environments, Inc. conducted National Register eligibility testing at the Lake Providence Mounds (16EC6), East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, in response to planned levee construction by the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. To clarify past and current site conditions, mapping, systematic surface collecting, coring and test excavations were conducted. This research recognized a large village with five mounds and a buried, undisturbed midden. Recovered artifacts suggest the site dates from the middle Coles Creek period to the middle Mississippi period. The nature and extent of the midden can provide data on the effects of midden burial resulting from natural alluviation, aboriginal mound construction and modern artificial levee building. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

**Perttula, Timothy** (Frontera Archaeology)  
*Caddoan Area Protohistory and Archaeology*

Caddoan Area protohistoric period research in recent years has been concerned with the study of initial contacts between Europeans and Caddo peoples, particularly the effects of that contact on the nature of changes in Caddo societies. The integration and scrutiny of the body of archaeological, bioarchaeological, and ethnohistoric knowledge of 16th and 17th century Caddo groups has been an approach that has yielded significant insights into Caddo lifeways during this momentous period, most notably concerning their socio-political character, ethnic identity, structural relationships as revealed through sacred and secular rituals and ceremonies, and health conditions. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (Southeastern Archeological Services)  
*Highway 61 Revisited: Archeological Testing of the Leake Mound Site (9BR2) and Related Middle Woodland Sites in Northwestern Georgia*

The Leake Mound site (9BR2), located along the Etowah River, includes one of the richest Middle

Woodland (Cartersville and Swift Creek phase) components in northern Georgia. Recent testing of the site, completed in anticipation of proposed improvements to State Route 61, focused on the remains of Mound B and on several non-mound, Middle Woodland occupation areas. Additional testing was completed on five other nearby Middle Woodland sites. The results of these investigations provide new insight into Middle Woodland chronology, subsistence, and regional interaction. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

**Pokrant, Marie** (University of West Florida)  
*Research at the Village of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, Florida*

One of the important components of a functioning Spanish presidio complex was the village associated with the fort. This statement is true for Santa Maria de Galvé, the presidio located on Pensacola bay. The possible remains of this short-occupation village site were located during the 1997 field season. This paper will detail the methods used to locate the village and present the results of the laboratory analysis of the materials recovered. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

**Pope, Melody** (Binghamton University)  
*Stone Tools and Animal Processing at Indian Knoll*

While much emphasis has been placed on the use of plant and riverine resources in the Late Archaic, we know comparatively little about other sectors of the economy and their interconnections. In this paper I report new data on the technology and use of large stemmed bifaces and well-made scrapers from Indian Knoll. Preliminary results suggest that these tools were used to procure and process animals and related byproducts, particularly hides. Comparative data on similar tools from different places and times is examined and new questions are raised for Late Archaic research in the Green River (Kentucky) area. (Friday, 4:40 PM)

**Powell, Mary L.**  
(see Fenton, James P.)

**Quertermous, Grant, Ken Carstens, Carrie Anne Berryman, Sara Rivers, Jessica Ray, and Ken Allgood** (Murray State University)  
*Salvage Excavations of Gower House's Detached Kitchen: A Preliminary Report*

A desire to renovate Gower House led its owners Dave Roberts and Diane Fraley to invite archaeological researchers to perform salvage excavations before valuable historical deposits were destroyed by development. This paper includes a preliminary report about the excavations with a concentration on the former detached kitchen area. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

**Quitmyer, Irv, and Douglas S. Jones** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

*The Over Exploitation of Atlanta Rangia Clams (Rangia cuneata) and Hard Clams (Mercenaria spp.) from Six Archaeological Sites in the Southeastern United States.*

Ethnobiologists have recently documented changes in island environments that resulted from prehistoric humans. These studies indicate that prehistoric people had a profound effect on the landscape, as well as plant and animal communities. Changes in archaeological animal communities are more difficult to identify in continental coastal sites because of methodological constraints and because such changes were not anticipated by investigators. This study shows that in six prehistoric sites in the southeastern United States the harvest of Atlantic rangia clams (*Rangia cuneata*) and hard clams (*Mercenaria* spp.) significantly reduced the mean ontogenetic age of the populations. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

**Rafferty, Janet, and S. Homes Hogue** (Mississippi State University)

*A Mississippian House Site on the Black Prairie, Mississippi*

Mississippian farmsteads investigated in the Black Prairie of northeast Mississippi have not contained exclusively Protohistoric components, contrary to expectations generated by some site survey work. A newly excavated farmstead is 22Ok793. It produced Early to Middle Mississippian pottery styles and OCR dates from a circular single-post house and dog burial. The site also was occupied during Late Mississippian/Protohistoric times. Comparisons of faunal remains, size of occupied area, pottery, and lithics show the components to be similar. This supports settlement pattern continuity throughout the Mississippian period, rather than a major shift at the beginning of the Protohistoric. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

**Ray, Jack H.** (Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University)

*The Big Eddy Site: A Deeply Stratified Alluvial Site in Southwest Missouri with Clovis and Dalton Components*

Recent excavations at the Big Eddy site located along the Sac River in southwest Missouri have resulted in the discovery of Clovis Fluted artifacts found stratigraphically below Dalton artifacts. Although the entire prehistoric sequence is represented at the site, the excavations focused on the most deeply buried components which include Early Archaic and Dalton artifacts in an A horizon 2.8 - 3.2 m below surface and Clovis material immediately below in the upper part of a Bt horizon at 3.3 - 3.5 m below surface. The Big Eddy site may contain information identifying the transition from Clovis to Dalton. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Ray, Jessica** (Murray State University)

*Faunal Analysis of the Gower House 15LV178: Species Representation and Patterns of Food Preparation at a 19th Century Tavern in Livingston County*

Excavations at the Gower House, 15LV178, recovered large quantities of faunal remains. Many of these bones indicate a variety of food processing techniques. In this paper, I will describe both the species represented and detail the methods of butchering and food preparation utilized. The socioeconomic status of the clientele catered to at the Gower House is also discussed. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

**Ray, Jessica**

(see Quertermous, Grant)

**Rees, Mark** (University of Oklahoma)

*A Gift of Many Fish: Subsistence Economy and Political Culture at Upper Nodena*

Sociopolitical complexity in the Central Mississippi Valley during the late prehistoric-Protohistoric transition has been interpreted as a terminal Mississippian florescence at the onset of European exploration and subsequent demographic upheaval. Overemphasis of neo-evolutionary typologies and the culture historical concept of phase may obstruct further understanding of regional political dynamics. Analysis of subsistence economy at the Upper Nodena site substantiates limited documentary evidence of regional

political culture. The integration of historical and processual approaches sheds light on indigenous political development, decentralization and decline, a contemporary anthropological perspective widely relevant in the study of prehistoric social inequality. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

**Rees, Mark A.**

(see Wesson, Cameron B.)

**Reid, Dawn** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

*Mound and Midden: A Feasibility Study on the Use of Pollen and Phytolith Analyses from Archaeological Contexts at Ocmulgee National Monument*

The use of pollen and phytolith analysis has not been widespread in the Southeast. This study tests the feasibility of utilizing these types of analyses in two different archaeological settings: mound fill and dense midden. Soil samples were collected from Ocmulgee National Monument; the mound fill from Mound D, Macon Plateau site (9Bi1) and the midden fill from the Lamar site (9Bi2). In this region, preservation of ethnobotanical material is problematic and, while pollen and phytoliths should not serve as substitutes, they can provide valuable data when botanical remains are not recovered. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

**Renacker, Mike** (University of West Florida)

*Research at Fort San Carlos de Austria at the Santa Maria de Galvé Presidio, Pensacola, Florida*

Fort San Carlos de Austria was the fortification for Pensacola's first permanent settlement. Lasting only twenty-four years, the entire presidio was abandoned and destroyed. Through history, the exact location was lost as the area soon became occupied by the British, the Spanish, and finally, the Americans. Recently, an attempt to relocate the presidio has been underway. The University of West Florida Archaeology Institute has spent the past three field seasons uncovering and analyzing the cultural remains of the forgotten presidio. This paper will explain the search for the fort and the results of the find. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Rivers, Sara** (Murray State University)

*The Gower House and the 19th Century Oyster Trade*

Research at the Gower House turned up an abundance of discarded oyster shells. In an attempt to connect

the Gower House to a greater economic scheme, newspaper ads for shell oysters were sought to discover more about the oyster trade of the nineteenth century. (Thursday, 2:20 PM) (SPC)

**Rivers, Sara**

(see Quertermous, Grant)

**Roberts, Katherine M.**

(see Ryan, Joanne)

**Robinson, David S.**

(see Seidel, John L.)

**Rodning, Christopher B.** (University of North Carolina)

*Contributions of William Bartram to the Archaeology of the Appalachian Summit*

This paper explores the contributions of the eighteenth century travel journal of William Bartram to studies in southern Appalachian archaeology. First I consider how this writing compliments the archaeology of the Little Tennessee River Valley and surrounding areas. Then I trace his path of travel through the historic Cherokee homeland in the southern Appalachian woodlands. Drawing from his vivid descriptions of natural and cultural landscapes of this part of the Southeast, I develop a strategy for blending archaeological and written evidence in anthropological studies of native peoples of the Appalachian Summit region. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

**Rodning, Christopher B.**

(see Ward, Trawick H.)

**Rogers, Anne F.** (Western Carolina University)

*Archaeology and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee*

Western Carolina University has performed archaeological research on the reserved lands of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians and in the surrounding area for a number of years. In addition to the required formal procedures, other avenues have been pursued to enhance the relationship between archaeologists and the Eastern Band. These include incorporating Native American students in projects, working with the Museum of the Cherokee Indian, and using personal and professional contacts to facilitate interaction. This involves speaking to classes at tribal schools; invit-

ing teachers, students and others to visit excavation projects; and providing services to tribal organizations when requested. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

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

*The Toltec (Knapp) Mound Group in the Nineteenth Century*

Archeological research on a site may be enhanced by historical research. Early descriptions of a site provide details that have changed under the impact of modern activities. For the Toltec Mounds site (3LN42), Arkansas, nineteenth century descriptions by travellers (Bringier, Nuttall), the owner (Knapp), and archeologists (Curtiss, Palmer, Holmes, Thomas) provide data that no longer exist. These descriptions are different, so it is possible to compare details, assess the accuracy of descriptions, and develop a composite perception of the site prior to extensive damage. The nineteenth century settlement pattern along the Arkansas River provides historical context for these descriptions. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

**Rolland, Vicki and Keith Ashley** (Environmental Services, Inc.)

*Beneath the Bell: A Study of Mission Period Colono Ware Pottery*

Ceramic assemblages from Spanish frontier mission sites include a Native American-European hybrid known as Colono Ware. It is characterized by European tableware forms manufactured using local clays, aboriginal hand coiled construction and open-pit firing techniques. This paper will briefly review varying definitions of these vessels which have been offered by researchers at British-Afro American and Spanish-Native American colonial sites. It will compare technological and stylistic attributes of Colono Wares from the missions of San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702), Santa Maria de Yamassee (~1675-1683) and Santa Catalina de Guale (1686-1702). (Friday, 4:20 PM)

**Rooney, Clete**

(University of Alabama)

*Shotgun Shells in the Historic and Prehistoric Record*

Spent ammunition is a major portion of the historic artifacts recovered from site 1LA601 in Lawrence

County, Alabama. The aim of this paper is twofold: first, to understand what these artifacts reveal about historic use of the site over time; and second, to determine how recent hunting activity may impact recovery of prehistoric materials. Ammunition is analyzed both as an assemblage of historic artifacts, providing information about historic hunting activities, and as an indicator of historical transformations of the site surface potentially impacting surface recovery of prehistoric artifacts. (Saturday, 11:00 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 160 people were interred at the Austin Site, a palisaded village site located on an old cut-off 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, 4:20 PM)

**Ruggiero, Dino** (SUNY Binghamton)

*Household Lithics at the King Site*

This paper examines the lithic technological organization of a household at the King Site, a Lamar Period village in northwest Georgia. Spatial patterning of lithic material from the structure reveals discreet areas of lithic related activities. These activities suggest conservation of raw material and a focus on the production and use of small projectile points. Low power functional analysis indicate tools were often used for multiple tasks. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

**Ruhl, Donna L.** (FLMNH- University of Florida)

*Some Thoughts on Santa Rosa/Swift Creek Paleoethnobotany in Coastal and Non-coastal Settings*

Current archaeobotanical remains generated from a Santa Rosa/Swift Creek period site, Bernath Place, in northwest Florida are discussed and compared with other sites dating to this period in coastal and non-coastal settings. Interestingly, to date, no cultigens

have been recovered from this panhandle site, yet domestication of squash, bottlegourd, small grains, and starchy seed plants pre-dates the Santa Rosa/Swift Creek period by almost a millennium in the greater southeastern United States. Similarities and differences that emerged from this research suggest some tentative patterns and why plant husbandry may vary from the interior southeast. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

**Russell, Joseph** (Florida State University) and **John Cornelison** (Southeastern Archaeological Center)

*Remote Sensing at Cape Hatteras National Seashore*

The use of remote sensing in archaeology is a cost efficient and effective preliminary survey technique. The project area of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, affords an environ highly conducive to the use of non-intrusive, sub-surface survey profile methods. Data recorded by an EM-38 Ground Conductivity Unit and a GSM-19 Magnetometer was analyzed and mapped to create a graphical representation of the existing features in underlying strata in the vicinity of the lighthouse. The resulting visual representation of the interred features of the site allowed for an improved synthesis of the cultural history of the lighthouse area without necessitating more destructive survey methods. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Ryan, Joanne** and **Katherine M. Roberts** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

*Coles Creek Native Seed Cropping in the Tensas Basin, Louisiana*

Recent research in the Tensas Basin has suggested that subsistence in the Coles Creek period was based primarily on intensive hunting and the exploitation of wild or managed native plants. New macrobotanical evidence from the Hedgeland site (16CT19) in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, suggests that native seed cropping also contributed to the subsistence base, at least in parts of the Basin, by the early Coles Creek period. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

**Ryba, Elizabeth** (University of Alabama)

*Summit Architecture on Mound E at Moundville*

Excavations on the summit of Mound E revealed evidence of a public building of impressive size and massive construction components. A comparison of this structure's size, style, and construction detail to

known public buildings at Moundville and the summit architecture of other Mississippian mound sites in the southeast produced intriguing results. Not only is the structure unique at Moundville, its distinctive architectural design is found at only one other Mississippian site, Cahokia. The presence of this particular architectural style at both Moundville and Cahokia strengthens the suggestion that some level of interaction occurred which, up to now, has only been hinted at in the archaeological record. (Friday, 1:40 PM) (SPC)

**Saenz, Ruben II** (Earth Search, Inc.)

*An Examination of the Raised Cottage at 16SJ20*

This paper will focus on the remains of an early-nineteenth-century raised cottage found at the Wilton Plantation site (16SJ20), located on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River in St. James Parish, Louisiana. Investigations of the cottage locale included shovel testing, proton magnetometer survey, and hand excavation. The cottage is the earliest permanent structure found during data recovery at 16SJ20, and it was associated with a detached kitchen. Both the field data and artifact analysis are discussed for this locale, which provides evidence of the transition from colonial farmstead to plantation. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

**Saltus, Allen R. Jr.** (Southeastern Louisiana University)

*A Topology for Inland Watercraft*

Historical, local vernacular and general terms used for watercraft are ambiguous, misleading and at times utterly useless. Explicit terminology is needed for analytical studies of these cultural resources. The ever expanding archaeological record provides a continuum of forms and construction patterns which allows us to sort and organize this body of data assigning historical terms where applicable for watercraft with shared traits. This reorganized watercraft "terminology" will enable researchers to compare and utilize data from other regional or national areas. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

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

*Excavating Ed Marshall*

Ed Marshall is a Late Archaic shell-bearing site in Edgefield County, South Carolina noted by William Claflin in his 1931 report on Stallings Island. Erosion and looting have destroyed much of the site, although portions survive in a stratified sequence that includes components of the preceramic Mill Branch phase, as well as those of Stallings Culture. Some 100 square meters of excavation was conducted in 1995 and 1997. A rich feature assemblage includes architectural elements of at least three structures. Ongoing research on Marshall and related sites aims to elucidate the genesis and rapid demise of Stallings Culture. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

**Saucier, Roger T.**

(see Delcourt, Paul)

**Saucier, Roger T.**

(see Perrault, Stephanie L.)

**Saunders, Rebecca** (Museum of Natural Sciences, LSU)

*Seasonality, Sedentism, Subsistence, and Disease in the Protohistoric: The Epistemological Status of Ethnohistoric vs. Archaeological Data*

Sustained contact between Europeans and Native Americans living along the lower Atlantic coast began in 1565. The relatively brief protohistoric period between ca. 1502 and 1565 nevertheless produced some quite good documentation of Native American lifeways. Use of these documents can be frustrating, however, as written information is often insufficient or contradicts archaeological data. This is true for a number of research questions. Four are considered here: site seasonality, sedentism, subsistence strategies, and the timing and effects of epidemics. Archaeological and protohistoric evidence is reviewed and the epistemological biases of each are considered in an evaluation of these critical issues. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

**Saunders, Rebecca**

(see Stoltman, James B.)

**Scarry, John F. and Mintcy D. Maxham** (North Carolina State University)

*Elite Actors in the Protohistoric: Elite Identities and Interaction with Europeans*

Europeans had a profound impact on the native peoples of the Eastern Woodlands, but the nature of Native American-European interactions were also products of Native actions. During the Protohistoric period, some native elites took steps to maintain or enhance their social and political positions by recreating their social identities, steps which ultimately affected the fates of their societies. We contrast two cases—Powhatan and Apalachee—focusing on the nature of elite identities and political strategies and European responses to those strategies. Similar strategies garnered different responses from English and Spanish settlers, resulting in distinct historical trajectories. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

**Schatte, Kevin**

(SUNY, Buffalo)

*Moundville's Winged Serpents: An Analysis of Style*

This paper reports the results of a stylistic analysis of the winged serpent theme on Moundville Engraved, *var. Hemphill* pottery. These results indicate that several early style groups (c. 1350-1400) are depicted in a manner which is similar to Southeastern Ceremonial Complex art from Etowah and Spiro of the same general time period. The later style groups from Moundville (c. 1400-1450) bear little resemblance stylistically to the art from these sites. Additionally, there seem to be stylistic and thematic connections between serpent and raptor imagery at Moundville in the early portion of the sequence. (Saturday, 9:00 AM) (SPC)

**Schwab, Cherie** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

*Late Coles Creek/Early Mississippi Period Structure Patterns from the Phillip Nick Farm Site (16AV22), Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana*

The Phillip Nick Farm site (16AV22) near Marksville, Louisiana, was the scene of Works Project Administration-sponsored excavations in 1940 and 1941. The site was the last to be excavated in Louisiana before the commencement of World War II. At that time, it consisted of two mounds, one a fairly large platform mound, and the other a smaller house mound. Excavations of both mounds revealed several postmold patterns belonging to different structure types. Preliminary research has dated the main occupation of the site to the Late Coles Creek and Early Mississippi

periods extending ca. A.D. 1100-1400. Research has also indicated that the structure types found there appear to be somewhat anomalous for the Lower Red River region. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

**Schwadron, Margo** (National Park Service)  
*Recent Archeological Investigations of the Shaw's Point Site (8Ma7): A Manasota-Safety Harbor Period Village Site Located in De Soto National Memorial, Bradenton, FL*

The National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center recently conducted an archeological investigation of De Soto National Memorial, located on the Central Gulf Coast of Florida. This paper presents the preliminary results of the investigation, including the test excavation of two shell mounds, testing of a series of curvilinear shell ridge features, mapping the features with GPS and GIS, and artifact analysis of shell tools, pottery and faunal remains. A suite of radiocarbon samples indicates that the Shaw's Point site (8Ma7), a once extensive Manasota-Safety Harbor period village complex was occupied for approximately 1,800 years. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

**Schweig, Eugene S., III**  
(see Lafferty, Robert H., III)

**Scott, Susan L.**  
(see Jackson, H. Edwin)

**Seidel, John L. and David S. Robinson** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates)  
*Data Recovery on the Steamboat Kentucky, Red River, Louisiana*

In June of 1865, at the end of the Civil War, the side-wheel steamboat *Kentucky* hit a snag and sank on the Red River near Shreveport, Louisiana. The *Kentucky* was carrying some 900 paroled Confederate soldiers, their families, and accompanying baggage. In the confusion following the end of the war, the disaster was poorly recorded and never fully explained. Recent navigational improvements on the Red River prompted the Vicksburg District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to initiate a Phase III study of the vessel. This paper describes the results of the investigation. (Friday, 4:00 PM)

**Shorter, George and Ashley Dumas** (University of South Alabama)  
*Cultural Patterns During the Late Woodland McLeod Phase*

Excavations at four Late Woodland McLeod Phase sites (1CK290, 1CK287, 1CK286, and 1CK236) in Jackson, Alabama, for the Alabama Department of Transportation have revealed data on cultural chronology, subsistence, and settlement pattern. A number of storage pits and smaller features have been excavated producing an intriguing assemblage of artifacts, primarily lithics and ceramics. McLeod ceramics dominate the assemblage, however a number of unusual incised and punctated types, including Weeden Island, are present. Lithic types and materials are also varied. <sup>14</sup>C dates confirm that these sites are closely related chronologically, although subtle differences in the assemblage between sites are apparent. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

**Sims, Cynthia** (University of West Florida)  
*Spanish Colonial Artifacts Recovered Inside Fort San Carlos de Austria: A View of Daily Life*

In 1996 excavations were conducted in a single occupation artifact rich activity area inside Fort San Carlos de Austria near the Southwest bastion. The midden and features encountered were in an undisturbed context providing a glimpse of Spanish domestic life during their short occupation at the Presidio. Analysis of the artifact assemblage has relied heavily on ceramics for their specific information such as status and ethnicity, but it is in their context and association with other artifact groups that have allowed the interpretation of the daily activities of the Spanish that produced this Presidio assemblage. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Smith, Marvin** (Valdosta State University) and **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)  
*Excavations at the Home Depot Site, Lowndes County, Georgia*

Salvage excavations at the Home Depot site in Valdosta, Georgia revealed a middle Swift Creek occupation. This paper discusses work at the site, and preliminary results of the investigations. Home Depot has revealed evidence of Middle Woodland interactions in southern Georgia. (Friday, 11:40 AM)



**Smith, Rhonda L.** (Earth Search, Inc.)  
*Vertebrate Faunal Analysis from Wilton Plantation*

The vertebrate faunal materials from data recovery excavations at Wilton Plantation (16SJ20) were analyzed. Components at the site include the eighteenth-century Acadian farmsteads and nineteenth-century plantation contexts. Preliminary analysis of previous collections from the site indicated that both wild and domesticated species were utilized. The current analysis provides valuable data for the discussion of subsistence in a variety of historical contexts. Research questions include the diversity of animals utilized at the site and the relative importance of wild and domestic animals. Differences in the faunal assemblages are addressed as they may relate to cultural changes. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

**Snow, Frankie**  
(see Smith, Marvin)

**Southerlin, Bobby** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*A Paleoindian Tool Kit from the Coastal Plain of South Carolina*

A concentration of large chert flakes and bifaces was discovered during data recovery excavations at 38BU306, a Woodland and Mississippian shell midden site in Beaufort County, South Carolina. One of the bifaces is a large preform characteristic of the Paleoindian Period. The wear on flake scars, the degree of patination, and the tight horizontal clustering of these artifacts indicate that they date from the same occupation. This artifact cluster is interpreted as a cache and provides a unique view of a Paleoindian tool kit from the lower coastal plain of South Carolina. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Spirek, Jim** (University of South Carolina)  
*Port Royal Sound Survey, South Carolina*

The Underwater Archaeology Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) is currently undertaking a comprehensive submerged cultural resource survey of Port Royal Sound, South Carolina. The sound has been an important focal point in South Carolina's maritime history that includes prehistoric and historic exploitation of fishery resources, European expansion into North America, succession, agricultural pursuits, phosphate

mining, and more recent nautical activities. Each of these endeavors have left their material remnants on the sound's inter-tidal fringes and bottom lands. The methodology and results of the first phase of the survey are discussed along with the planned research activities of the project's second phase. By implementing regional surveys in South Carolina, the Underwater Archaeology Division will expand management policies from site-specific concerns to broad regional issues, such as development, artifact collecting, erosion, and research that affect the sound's unique cultural maritime assemblage. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**Stacey, Halfmoon**  
(see Etchieson, Meeks)

**Stallings, Richard** (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)  
*Lithic Analysis at the Hedden Site: A Diachronic View of Site Function and Spatial Organization During the Middle Archaic*

Analysis of the lithic assemblage from the Hedden site, located in western Kentucky, has afforded us the opportunity to examine site function and spatial organization during the Middle Archaic period in the Lower Ohio Valley. Analysis revealed that the features at this site resulted from two distinct occupation events that were separated by both time and function. The results of the lithic analysis are supported by the ethnobotanical data. Despite their differences, the two occupations are amazingly similar in their spatial organization. The spatial patterns observed at the Hedden site will be compared with other Archaic sites in the region. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Stanyard, William** (TRC Garrow Associates)  
*The Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Tallapoosa River: Results of the West Georgia Reservoir Archaeological Testing Project*

In conjunction with the West Georgia Regional Reservoir project, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., recently conducted Phase II archaeological investigations at 117 sites along the Tallapoosa River in western Georgia. This paper presents the results of that study. An emphasis is placed on the data that relate to prehistoric land-use and settlement organization in the upper Tallapoosa River drainage and surrounding area. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

**Starr, Mary E.**

*Late Prehistoric Chronology in the Central Mississippi River Valley*

Dates from the Yazoo and Arkansas delta are the basis for a synopsis of late prehistory. Populations grew through Coles Creek/Early Mississippian until there was locally dense occupation ca. 1400-1500, but few towns remained at French contact. This is not just the segment of the valley between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers, but also the higher land between the back swamps of the White and Coldwater rivers, which also have Mississippian complexes. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

**Steinen, Karl** (State University of West Georgia)

*Did I Miss Them Again? A Regional Survey for Kolomoki*

Kolomoki is a multi-mound Woodland Period civic center located a good 10 km east of the Chattahoochee River in Early County, Georgia. In 1975, I conducted a reconnaissance level survey to document the supporting population for this site and recorded no Woodland Period sites close to it. In the summer of 1997, with support from the National Science Foundation, I returned to Kolomoki once again to search for satellite villages. This paper reports the results of this more intensive and extensive survey. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

**Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and **David T. Dockery III** (Mississippi Office of Geology)

*The Geological Source of the Emerald Effigy Pipes and Its Implications for Mississippian Exchange*

The five, well-known effigy pipes from Emerald Mound near Natchez, Mississippi are made of limestone that contains abundant fossils of *Lepidocyclina supera*, a species associated with the Glendon Formation of the Vicksburg Group. Outcrops near Vicksburg, Mississippi are the probable source of the stone from which these pipes were carved. Pipes similar in style and material have been found elsewhere in the Lower Mississippi Valley (e.g., Fatherland, Glass, Lake George) and as far away as Moundville, Alabama. Such pipes were probably made in the Lower Mississippi Valley and moved to other parts of the South through exchanges among elites. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

**Stevens, J. Sanderson, Dennis Knepper** (Parsons Engineering Science), and **Johnna Thackston** (Avon Park Air Force Range)

*GPS and GIS Applications to Archaeological Modeling in the Kissimmee Basin*

The Avon Park Air Force Range (APAFR), part of the Osceola Plain physiographic province, consists of over 106,000 acres and lies within the Kissimmee River basin in south-central Florida. Surveys, of ca. 19 percent of the range (19,600 acres) over the last decade, have resulted in the discovery of 45 prehistoric archaeological sites. Although predictive site location models have been developed for these surveys the models have proven to be either inaccurate or too general to be of practical use in directing additional identification surveys. Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) query and modeling capabilities and Global Positioning System (GPS) generated data, existing GIS databases are used to correlate a series of physiographic variables (e.g., soil associations and drainage, plant communities, distance to water, elevation above water, etc.) obtained from known site locations. Based on GIS modeling, survey data, and statistical tests, a refined site location model for the range is presented. Comparisons with existing survey data and locational models for the Kissimmee Basin are discussed. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

**Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*From Famous Forts to Forgotten Farmsteads: Historical Archeology in the Mid-South*

The notion of an "important site" in archeology has been considerably expanded thanks to the work of many scholars who came to the field after World War II. Once famous forts and trading posts became legitimate targets for historical archeology in the Cold War 1950s, some researchers pushed hard to draw attention to the no less significant U.S. and Southern heritage sites of pioneer cabins, stoneware kilns, and post-bellum tenant farmsteads. Once upon a time, one team felt the need to coin "Davidsonville Phase" to soothe some colleagues' transition beyond prehistoric concerns. At the end of the 20th century, the powerful technique of historical archeology is an integral part of the future of the past. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

**Stoltman, James B.** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and **Rebecca Saunders** (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)  
*Petrographic Observations on Complicated Stamped Pottery from Coastal Louisiana: Local Production or Exchange?*

A sample of 25 complicated stamped vessels of Coles Creek age from 11 Louisiana sites was subjected to petrographic analysis with the goal of ascertaining whether or not they were locally produced or imported. Two instances of vessels from different sites shaped with the same paddle were included in the study. For local controls, 25 local vessels and five soil samples were also analyzed. The results indicate that these ceramics were neither externally nor centrally produced, but were local products at multiple sites across the Louisiana coastal plain during Coles Creek times. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

**Stottman, Jay**  
(see **Berryman, Carrie Anne**)

**Sullivan, Lynne P.** (New York State Museum) and **Cheryl Claassen** (Appalachian State University)  
*Return to Hiwassee Island*

The WPA investigations on Hiwassee Island are a hard act to follow. Nonetheless, the WPA collections are not suitable for present-day subsistence studies, nor are temporal placements of the various prehistoric occupations on the island secured with absolute dates. We returned to this classic site to find out if the remaining portions of the Mississippian village deposits were extensive and intact enough to produce materials useful for these two types of analyses. They are, and our preliminary investigations made a start at collecting suitable samples. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

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

**Thackston, Johnna**  
(see Stevens, J. Sanderson)

**Thomas, Larissa** (Binghamton University)  
*The Effect of Community Size on Subsistence Practices at Mississippian Sites in Southern Illinois*

This paper explores the effect of community size on the character of subsistence practices at two Mississippian sites in southern Illinois. The sites examined are the Dillow's Ridge site, a village of at least 10 families in Union County, and the Bonnie Creek site, an isolated farmstead in Perry County, home to one or perhaps two families. Comparing evidence for subsistence practices at the sites reveals contrasting patterns of resource use, with the farmstead focusing intensely on a narrow range of resources—possibly because they lacked an immediate network of neighbors and kin to help with everyday work. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

**Thunen, Robert** (University of North Florida)  
*Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlement Shifts Along the Lower St. Johns*

When one contrasts the late prehistoric occupation along the south side of the lower St. Johns River with the historic documents of the French and Spanish there is an apparent shift of settlement and political focus during a four hundred year period. This paper examines the possibilities surrounding this political and settlement shift in light of the relationship of St. Johns to Savannah cultures and their later contact to Europeans. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Trubitt, Mary Beth** (Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)  
*Moorehead Phase Changes at Cahokia*

Although characterized as the time of Cahokia's decline because of decreased mound building and changes in settlement, the Moorehead phase (A.D. 1200-1275) may have had more social differentiation. Recent examination of social status and craft production in the Cahokia polity found maximal differences between households in the Moorehead phase, with increased centralization of marine shell working and more intensive production by higher status households. This suggests that elite control of craft production was a late phenomenon, part of a change in the way that power was expressed and maintained by elites. I see a change after A.D. 1200 from emphasizing the status and prestige of the communal group through monumental constructions, to displaying and maintaining the status and prestige of individual elites using prestige goods. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Ward, Heather D.** (University of Illinois)  
*The Paleoethnobotanical Record of the Poverty Point Culture: Implications of Past and Current Research*

Despite its significance for interpretations of subsistence and social organization, paleoethnobotany remains a neglected component of Poverty Point research, with a number of notable exceptions. Current research involving macrobotanical remains recovered during the 1980-82 excavations at the Poverty Point site does not provide definitive evidence in support of a horticultural basis for the Poverty Point economy and calls for a reassessment of past assumptions regarding Poverty Point social organization. Further, it suggests that current methods for the recovery and analysis of macrobotanical remains must be regularly and consistently employed at Poverty Point sites, and both methods and results must be explicitly reported. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

**Ward, Trawick H. and Christopher B. Rodning**  
 (UNC Research Laboratory of Archaeology)  
*Reconsidering the Relationship Between Pisgah and Qualla Phases of the Appalachian Summit*

The Cherokee archaeological project of the 1960s and 1970s concentrated on the origins and development of historically known Cherokee traditions. Archaeologists affiliated with the University of North Carolina conducted surveys and excavations in the heart of the Appalachian Summit region, laying groundwork for several dissertations and theses, and seminal books by Dickens and Keel. Scholars recognized protohistoric period Qualla material culture, which is associated with historic Cherokee groups, as a direct descendant from Pisgah phase material culture, which was interpreted to represent the Mississippian period communities of the region. Here we reconsider the hypothesis of Pisgah ancestry and trace the roots of the Qualla phenomenon to a variety of sources in the greater southern Appalachian neighborhood. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

**Warren, Diane** (Indiana University)  
*Dog Burials from Perry Shell Mound (1Lu25), Northwestern Alabama*

Archaic sites in the Southeast have yielded a multitude of domestic dog burials. Few sites rival the Pickwick Basin's Perry (1Lu25), from which over 100

dogs have been recovered. Despite their numbers (and more than half a century since their excavation) relatively little is known about the Perry dogs or about Archaic dogs in general. Health, age, sex and size of the dogs from Perry are discussed and comparisons are made to Archaic and later dogs from Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Watson, Patty Jo**  
 (see Marquardt, William H.)

**Webb, Malcolm C.** (University of New Orleans)  
*The Origin of Chiefdoms: A Top-Down View*

Theories of chiefdom origins generally focus upon requirements of subsistence and organizational integration. Functional needs, however, do not guarantee that solutions will arise. This frankly programmatic paper discusses the way in which ideological justifications essential to the chiefly role might develop. By drawing upon data relating to Southeastern prehistory, to ethnographic observations of chiefdoms, and to studies of how clergy of many contemporary denominations maintain their positions during crises, the emergence and maintenance of the sanctity necessary for the organizational activities of chiefs is clarified. (Thursday, 1:40 AM)

**Weinand, Daniel** (University of Georgia)  
*Addressing Hunting Strategy Employed by the Inhabitants of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: A Study of Cementum Increments*

Previously presented research has demonstrated the mechanism responsible for the production of cementum increments for white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) from the Georgia coast. However, questions remained about the seasonality of this mechanism and its use to studies of coastal archaeological assemblages. This research demonstrates increments do appear in a seasonally definable pattern for deer from the Georgia coast, with winter banding occurring from late-August to March. Additionally, data obtained from archaeological deer remains from the Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, St. Catherines Island, Georgia, indicate that a hunting strategy targeting prime-aged deer was employed. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

**Tuttle, Michael C.** (Panamerican Maritime)  
*GIS and Its Application to the Red River Survey*

A recent remote sensing survey of the Red River Waterway in Louisiana was conducted to establish the extent of remains of historic watercraft still extant in the modern channel. The propensity of the Red River to meander is well known, and an integration of historic maps of the river and its present course with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) aided in the interpretation of the data. This paper will present the findings of the survey relative to various technical applications that assisted in the analysis of the field data. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

**Tuttle, Martitia P.**  
(see Lafferty, Robert H., III)

**VanDerwarker, Amber** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Feasting and the Formulation of Food-Use at the Toqua Site*

The selection, preparation, and consumption of food-stuffs are activities that are intricately interwoven into the fabric of social lifeways within all human societies. While these activities vary in both importance and meaning cross-culturally, they nevertheless represent important issues concerning status, gender, religion, subsistence, and economy. This paper focuses on competitive feasting in southeastern non-state hierarchically ranked polities. Specifically, I will examine the Toqua site, a late Mississippian Dallas phase mound center in eastern Tennessee, for evidence of feasting and consider the implications of this in terms of Dallas-phase sociopolitical relations. (Thursday, 8:40 AM) (SPC)

**Wagner, Mark J.** (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) and **Mary R. McCorvie** (U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Shawnee National Forest)  
*Late Mississippian Petroglyphs at the Millstone Bluff Site in the Shawnee National Forest of Southern Illinois*

The Millstone Bluff site is a late (ca. A.D. 1350-1550) Mississippian habitation site located on an unplowed bluff top in southern Illinois. Surface features at the site include house depressions, central plaza, cemetery, and petroglyphs. The Millstone Bluff petroglyphs

comprise the latest known prehistoric rock art yet found in Illinois. This paper provides a description of these petroglyphs and examines their relationship to earlier prehistoric rock art in the same region of southern Illinois. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

**Walker, Karen** (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
*Structures, Site Formation, and Sea Level/Climate at Pineland in Southwest Florida: 2nd/3rd, 6th/7th, and 13th/14th Centuries*

Archaeological evidence for structures dating to Pineland's peak occupational periods—approximately A.D. 150-250, A.D. 550-650, and A.D. 1250-1350—is summarized, integrating plan views, stratigraphic profiles, radiocarbon dates, artifact assemblages, and plant and animal remains. Second, patterns of site formation, including mound building, for the same three periods are examined based on a stratigraphic study combining an auger survey, exploratory trenches, and intensive excavation. Relationships are explored between these two diachronic intra-site settlement patterns and previously hypothesized sea level/climatic episodes. A fluctuating sea level associated with warm and cool climatic episodes likely was a prominent factor in the building of Pineland's and perhaps all of southwest Florida's massive shell mounds. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

**Walling Richard, and Shawn Chapman**  
(Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Excavations at the McNight Site (22Co560)*

Panamerican Consultants, Inc., under contract with the Mississippi Department of Transportation, conducted Phase III excavations on a portion of the McNight site (22Co560). This site is situated approximately 29 km north of Clarksdale in Coahoma County, Mississippi, immediately across Highway 61 from, and presumably part of, the better known Barbee site (22Co510). Within the project area, intact deposits were limited to 133 truncated features resulting from Prairie, Coahoma, Peabody, and Parchman phase (late Middle Woodland through Mississippian) occupations of the site. Results of analysis, including 12 radiocarbon and 15 OCR samples, are presented. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

**Weinstein, Richard A.**  
(see Perrault, Stephanie L.)

**Wesler, Kit W.** (Murray State University)  
*<sup>14</sup>C and OCR at Wickliffe Mounds*

The 1996 excavations at the Mississippi period Wickliffe Mounds (15BA4) provided an opportunity to compare a new dating technique, Oxidizable Carbon Ratio, to a well-documented ceramic and <sup>14</sup>C sequence. Wickliffe Mounds chronology was defined in three periods: Early, A.D. 1100-1200; Middle, A.D. 1200-1250; and Late, A.D. 1250-1350. OCR samples from three stratified test units produced midden dates from A.D. 1104 to 1348, in sequence except where mixed soils (e.g., mound fill) incorporated earlier deposits. The OCR data prompted a minor revision in the inception date of the Middle Wickliffe period, and gave valuable perspectives on stratigraphic and other chronological analyses. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Wesson, Cameron B. and Mark A. Rees** (University of Oklahoma)  
*Protohistory and Archaeology: An Overview*

This paper presents a critical overview of theoretical and methodological approaches to the archaeological study of the Protohistoric period. The development of the dichotomy between historic and prehistoric archaeologies is explored, as well as the rupture in methodological and paradigmatic approaches this division promotes. The partitioning of the field is demonstrated to have produced discontinuities in our understanding of historic and prehistoric Native American societies and social actors, minimizing historical approaches to the interpretation of cultural development. In the end, we advocate a "new culture history" which embeds sociopolitical process within specific cultural contexts. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Wheeler, Ryan and Christine Newman** (Florida CARL/Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
*Another Look at Mount Taylor and Bluffton- Two Pre-Pottery Archaic Sites in Florida's St. Johns River Basin.*

Recent archaeological survey work at Florida's Lake George State Forest has documented the remaining portions of the Mount Taylor (8VO19) and Bluffton

(8VO22) sites. Although damaged by shell mining in the early part of this century, the sites still contain valuable information about the pre-pottery archaic. The sites were documented in the early 1890's by C.B. Moore and Jeffrey Wymans and figure prominently in the history of archaeological work in Florida's St. John's River basin. Research has focused on documenting the real extent of the sites and assessing the condition of the deposits. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**White, Nancy** (University of South Florida)  
*Fort Walton and Lower Creek (?) at the Thick Greenbriar Site, Northwest Florida*

A small riverbank farming village in the upper Apalachicola Valley, the Thick Greenbriar site (8Ja417) was tested in 1996 by the USF field school. A thick Fort Walton component produced good ceramic stratigraphy, few lithic remains (as usual in this valley) and ethnobotanical remains including maize. A later component is identified as Lower Creek/Seminole based on limited evidence including 2 (?) glass beads. A shell-tempered vessel that washed out of the bank earlier may go with either component as a small minority type. The site stratigraphy also enhances our knowledge of fluvial geomorphology and repeated riverbank settlement through time. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

**Widmer, Randolph J.** (University of Houston)  
*Recent Investigations at the Shell Island Site, 8Cr55, Collier County, Florida*

Archaeological investigations were conducted last summer at the Shell Island Site, 8Cr55, to ascertain its areal extent, chronology, degree of disturbance, and community patterning. Surface surveys have been conducted previously on the site but no excavations have ever been undertaken. The site has been intensely mined for shell by contemporary road building but there are large areas of intact site remaining. Trenching at the margin of the site revealed a modest shell house mound with multiple construction episodes dating from A.D. 500 to A.D. 900. The site was contemporary with the nearby Key Marco site and has similar construction techniques to it. The occupation is linked socially and perhaps politically with the Key Marco site. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Wilson, Gregory** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

*Heading For The Hills: A Case Study of Early Mississippian Resistance in the American Bottom*

An investigation of the Mississippian occupation of the American Bottom uplands provides new information about the eastern limits of the Cahokia polity. At around A.D. 1050, hundreds of people relocated to this upland area. Although these upland sites date to the early Mississippian period, their courtyard group community organization is more typical of the preceding Emergent Mississippian occupation of the region than the Mississippian American Bottom. Moreover, Emergent Mississippian architectural styles persist well into the early Mississippian occupation of this upland settlement district. This evidence suggests that these upland settlers were more loosely tied to the Cahokia polity than previously suspected. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Wilson, Harry J.** (University of West Florida)

*After the Presidio: Land Use and Landscape Evolution and the Effect on the Archaeological Remains of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvé, Pensacola, Florida*

This paper examines the historical and archaeological records in an effort to explain the integrity of First Spanish period deposits found at the presidio Santa Maria de Galvé and the associated Fort San Carlos de Austria, and the effects of later cultural activities on these deposits. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

**Woodall, J. Ned** (Wake Forest University)

*Woodland Society and the Mississippian Frontier*

Excavations at the Porter Site, in northwest North Carolina, show evidence of South Appalachian Mississippian expansion into a Woodland social context. Dating to the 15th century, the Porter Site is typical of Piedmont Woodland communities in its material culture and burial practices. An exception is found in one household, which reveals an extraordinary interment with Mississippian status indicators. The sex of that individual suggests that chiefdoms to the south and west were following a strategy of expansionism involving marriage alliances with peripheral Woodland settlements. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Worth, John** (Fernbank Museum of Natural History)

*Integrating Ethnohistory and Archaeology Among the Timucua: An Overview of Southeast Georgia and Northeast Florida*

Recent ethnohistorical and archaeological work regarding the Timucuan societies of southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida makes it possible to begin the difficult process of delineating the relationships between specific named political and ethnic groups and their corresponding archaeological material culture. This paper focuses on local and regional sociopolitical integration among coastal and mainland Timucuan groups, drawing on new evidence for the dates and circumstances of the foundation and termination of Spanish missions, and explores the relationship between documented demographic trends and population movements (including Guale and Yamassee immigration) with observed changes in local material culture. (Friday, 4:40 PM)

