

Walter Owsen

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 42
1999

ABSTRACTS OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 10 -13, 1999

PENSACOLA GRAND HOTEL
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

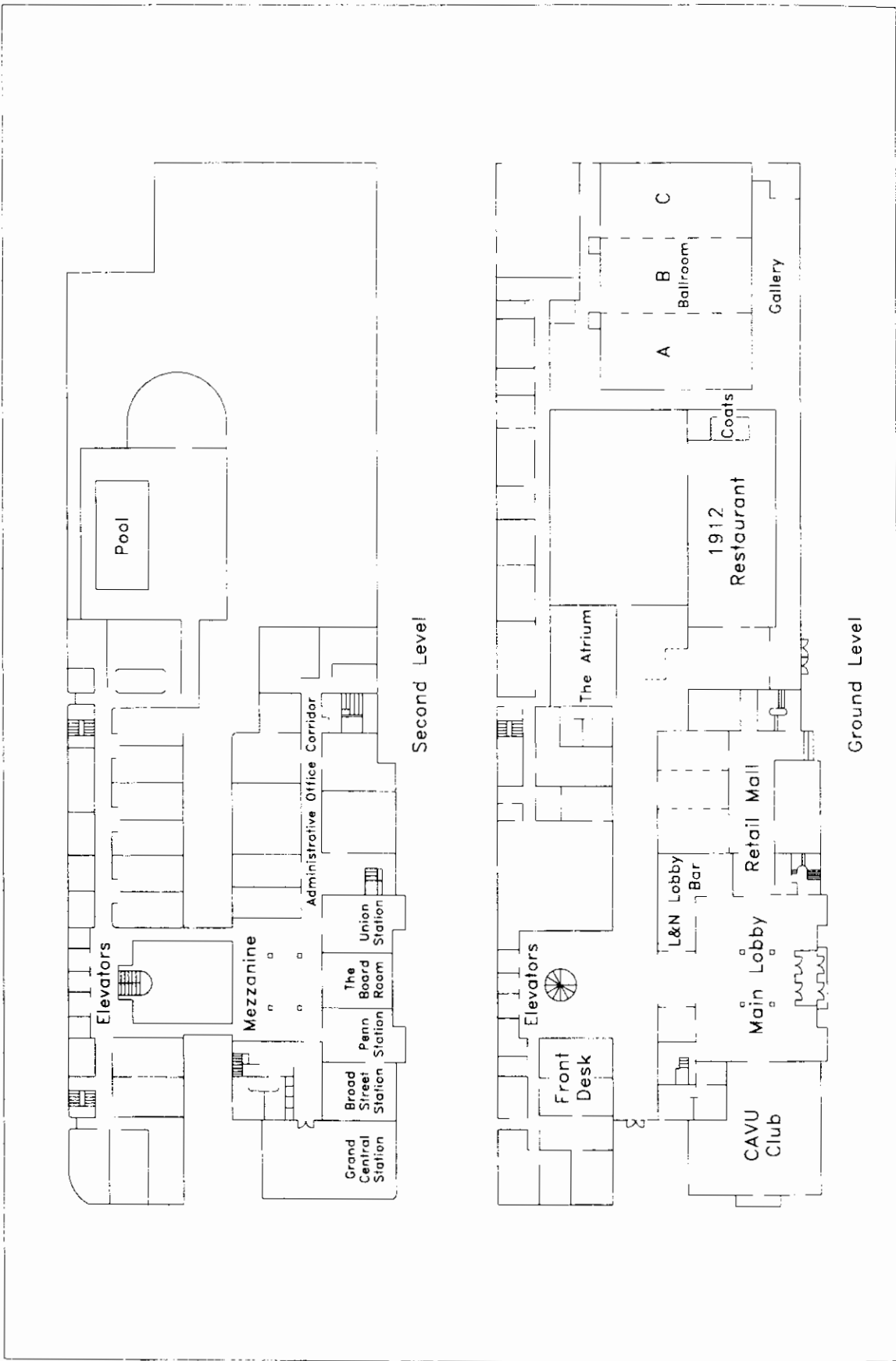
EDITED BY
DR. ELIZABETH D. BENCHLEY
AND
ANNETTE R. COOK

HOSTED BY
UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA
ARCHAEOLOGY INSTITUTE

DR. ELIZABETH D. BENCHLEY, PROGRAM CHAIR
DR. JUDITH A. BENSE, LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS CHAIR

1999

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Pensacola and the 56th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference! It has been some 15 years since SEAC last met in Pensacola. Apparently, everyone had a great time and decided to come back bringing all their students and employees. This year's meeting is the largest ever for SEAC. There are 282 papers (including 20 discussants) on the program and, if the ratio of papers to registrants is the same as last year, we should have over 800 people in attendance!

Such a huge meeting will stretch the facilities available at the Pensacola Grand Hotel, and we hope you will all be patient with the organizers and each other in trying to make the meetings an enjoyable experience. SEAC participants reserved all the Pensacola Grand guest rooms by September 10! We had to line up three overflow hotels to accommodate the expected crowds. The program had to be extended through Saturday afternoon with five concurrent sessions! If future conferences remain this large, we may have to cut papers to 15 minutes in length or run the meetings into Sunday. Paper topics continue the trend noted by Sassaman (1998, SEAC Bulletin 41) toward increasing numbers of papers on historical archaeology. This year there are 64 papers on historic topics, including 27 on African American and 9 on historic Native American. Mississippian topics are also popular with a total of 47 papers.

Abstracts included in this Bulletin are limited to 100 words in length. The paper submission form is clear about the length limit, and includes a small box to emphasize the fact that there is a limit. The Program Chair was forced to edit many abstracts down to the appropriate length. The record length submitted this year was 256 words! If you don't like how your abstract reads, next time submit one that is only 100 words long!

Many individuals have contributed to the preparations for this meeting, and we cannot thank them all here. Several individuals and groups stand out, however. Annette Cook of the UWF Archaeology Institute created and maintained the data bases for the program and registration, compiled the program and bulletin, and supervised in-person registration. Margo Stringfield of the UWF Archaeology Institute, assisted with the local arrangements for buses, catering, and the fish fry, among many other contributions. Karen Mims, office manager at the UWF Archaeology Institute, provided assistance wherever it was needed, and did her best to keep us all calm. Martha Ridlehoover of the Pensacola Archaeological Society coordinated PAS volunteers and assisted with program development. Marie Pokrant, a UWF Historical Archaeology graduate student, coordinated the many student volunteers and compiled the guide to Pensacola restaurants. John Daniels and Tom Muir of the Historic Pensacola Preservation Board graciously provided the conference access to Historic Pensacola for tours and the fish fry. Meredith Morris-Babb and the University Press of Florida helped sponsor the reception for the Grit Tempered Women of SEAC.

Pensacola is one of the most beautiful places on the Gulf Coast, and we invite you to slip away and come back to enjoy our beaches, fishing, and peace and quiet. Thanks for coming!

Elizabeth D. Benchley, Program Chair
Judith A. Bense, Local Arrangements Chair

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Cover art: Interpretation of Pensacola Incised var. Gasque motif as an example of Gulf Coast Mississippian pottery design. ("Hickory Ridge: A Mississippian Period Cemetery in Northwest Florida," The Florida Anthropologist, Vol. 48 No. 2, 1995 by John Phillips)

PROGRAM

of the 56TH ANNUAL MEETING of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Pensacola Grand Hotel
Pensacola, Florida
November 10 - 13, 1999

PAPER SESSIONS

Thursday, 8 AM- 5 PM
Friday 8 AM- 4 PM
Saturday, 8 AM- 3 PM

REGISTRATION

Hotel Lobby (W, Th)
Wednesday, 4 - 9 PM
Thursday, 7AM - Noon
Ballroom Coatroom (Th, F)
Thursday, Noon- 5 PM
Friday, 7AM - 5 PM

BOOK EXHIBITS

Grand Central and Broad Street Stations
Thursday, 8AM- 5 PM
Friday, 8AM - 4:30 PM
Saturday, 8AM - Noon

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

Broad Street Station
Thursday, 8AM - 5 PM

SLIDE PREVIEW

Board Room
Thursday, 8AM - 5 PM
Friday, 8 AM - 4 PM
Saturday, 8 AM - 3 PM

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Board Room
Wednesday, 6 - 7:30 PM

Video Presentation

"Bringing the Past Alive", interviews with
William Haag and George Quimby
Moderated and edited by Ann F. Ramenofsky
Ballroom C
Thursday, 5:15 PM

UWF ARCHAEOLOGY INSTITUTE RECEPTION

Archaeology Institute, UWF Campus
Thursday, 7 - 9 PM
(free buses run 6:30 - 9:30 PM)
7:30 - Grit-tempered Women of SEAC
8:00 - Great Spirits of SEAC

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

David Freidel: Killing the Gods and Burning the
Thrones: Pattern Recognition and War in the Maya
Archaeological Record
Ballroom
Friday, 4:30 PM

SEAC Annual Business Meeting

Ballroom
Friday, 5:30 PM

Cash Bar

Ballroom Corridor
Friday, 8 PM-Midnight

SEAC DANCE

Ballroom
Friday, 9 PM - Midnight

Archaeology of the Southeast for the Public

Ballroom A&B
Saturday, 1:30 - 3:30 PM

Old Fashioned Gulf Coast Fish Fry
Museum of Industry, Historic Pensacola
by reservation only
Saturday, 6 - 8 PM
(free buses run 5:45-8:15 PM)

SYMPOSIA

Thursday, November 11

**Springs, Swamps and Sea: Archaeological Time and
Space Perspectives in the Aucilla-Wacissa River
Drainage, Florida**
8:00-10:20, Ballroom A

**Frontiers, Peripheries, and Backwaters: Social
Formation at the Edges of the Mississippian World**
8:00-Noon, Ballroom B

Histories of Southeastern Archaeology
8:00-Noon; 1:15-4:40, Ballroom C

**The Archaeology of Pensacola's First Lighthouse
Keeper's Residence**
8:00-11:40, Union Station

**The Discovery Site (16LF66): A Plaquemine Period
Site in Coastal Southeast Louisiana**
1:00-4:20, Ballroom C

The Nautical Archaeology of Pensacola, 1988-1999
1:00-3:00, Union Station

**Cherokee Archaeology at Coweeta Creek in
Southwestern North Carolina**
3:20-5:00, Union Station

Friday, November 12

**The Role and Context of Mississippian Fortifications
and Warfare from Tuscaloosa to Peoria**
8:00-Noon, Ballroom B

**Big Mound Power! Or, Power Who Needs It?:
Midlevel Societies in the Real Old South**
8:00-Noon; 1:00-4:00, Ballroom C

**Archaeological and Ethnographic Investigations at
Saragossa Plantation, Natchez, Mississippi**
8:00-11:40, Union Station

**Archaeology at Pride Place (1Tu1) and Its Role in the
Moundville Chiefdom**
1:00-4:00, Ballroom B

**Current Topics on Submerged Cultural Resources
within the Southeast**
1:00-4:00, Penn Station

**African-American Archaeology in the Lower
Mississippi River Valley**
1:00-3:40, Union Station

Saturday, November 13

Iconography and Mississippian Period Archaeology
8:00-Noon, Ballroom C

Historical Archaeology in Eastern North Carolina
1:00-3:00, Penn Station

GENERAL SESSIONS

Thursday, November 11

PaleoIndian and Archaic Archaeology
10:40-Noon, Ballroom A

Lithic Analysis and Reanalysis
8:00-10:20, Penn Station

Archaeological Overviews
10:40-Noon, Penn Station

Mississippian Archaeology I
1:00-5:00, Ballroom A

19th Century Archaeology
1:00-3:00, Penn Station

Colonial Archaeology
3:20-5:00, Penn Station

Friday, November 12

Historic Native American Archaeology and History
8:00-11:20, Ballroom A

Zooarchaeology and Faunal Analysis
8:00-10:40, Penn Station

Rock Art and Rock Constructions
10:40-Noon, Penn Station

Early Spanish Archaeology
1:00-4:00, Ballroom A

Saturday, November 13

Woodland Archaeology
8:00-Noon, Ballroom A

Field and Analytic Methods
8:00-Noon, Ballroom B

Middle and Late Archaic Archaeology
8:00-10:20, Penn Station

Bringing Archaeology to the Public
10:40-11:40, Penn Station

African American Archaeology and History
8:00-11:40, Union Station

Mississippian Archaeology II
1:00-3:00, Ballroom C

Ceramic Analysis and Reanalysis
1:00-3:00, Union Station

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 11

SYMPOSIUM

**Springs, Swamps and Sea: Archaeological Time and
Space Perspectives in the Aucilla-Wacissa River
Drainage, Florida**

*J. Dunbar, M. Memory, and W. Stanton,
Organizers
Ballroom A*

8:00 **Stanton, W. M. and J. Lammers**
Archaeological and Environmental Overview of
the Aucilla and Wacissa River Drainage, Florida

8:20 **Dunbar, J. S., A. Hemming, B. Stanton, M.
Mhilbachler, R. Means, H. Means, and M.
Memory** The Ryan/Harley Site 8Je1004: A
Suwannee Point Site in The Wacissa River, North
Florida

8:40 **Faught, M. K. and T. Palmer** Research Updates
from the PaleoAucilla: Offshore Research on
Submerged Prehistoric Sites in the Apalachee
Bay, Northwest Florida

9:00 **Hemmings, C. A.** An Inundated Quarry in the
Lower Aucilla River, Fossil Hole 8Je1497

9:20 **Muniz, M. P.** A Re-analysis of Deflation as a
Mechanism for Contextual Preservation at the
Little River Rapids Site (8Je603)

9:40 **Memory, M.** More Than Megafauna: Post
Paleoindian Settlement in the Wacissa/Aucilla
Drainage

10:00 **White, N. M.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM
Frontiers, Peripheries, and Backwaters: Social Formations at the Edges of the Mississippian World

M. Meyers and A. King,
Organizers
 Ballroom B

- 8:00 **King, A.** Frontiers, Peripheries, and Backwaters: Understanding the Edges of the Mississippian World
- 8:20 **Patton, R. B.** Mississippian and Calusa Political Development
- 8:40 **Blitz, J. and K. Lorenz** The Early Mississippian Frontier in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley
- 9:00 **Kelly, J. E.** The Pulcher Tradition and the Ritualization of Cahokia: A Perspective from Cahokia's Southern Neighbor
- 9:20 **McKivergan, D. A. and T. J. Pluckhahn** A Critical Appraisal of Early and Middle Mississippian Settlement and Social Organization on the Gulf Coast
- 9:40 **Woodall, N.** Mississippian-Woodland Interaction in the North Carolina Piedmont
- 10:00 **Meyers, M. S.** Mississippian Traces on the Periphery: Late Woodland in Southwestern Virginia
- 10:20 **Delaney-Rivera, C. M.** Peripheral Backwater? The Mississippian Occupation in the Lower Illinois Valley
- 10:40 **Ethridge, R. F.** Raiding the Remains: Indian Slave Traders and the Collapse of the Southeastern Chiefdoms
- 11:00 **Troccoli, R.** Peripheries and Backwaters: Understanding Late Woodland Societies in a Mississippian World
- 11:20 **Milanich, J. T.** Discussant
- 11:40 **Hudson, C. M.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM (Part I)
Histories of Southeastern Archaeology

J. Hill and S. Tushingham,
Organizers
 Ballroom C

- 8:00 **Tushingham, S. and J. Hill** Introduction to Histories of Southeastern Archaeology
- 8:15 **Williams, S.** Some Ruminations on the Archaeology of Southeast Missouri
- 8:40 **Deagan, K. and S. South** Historical Archaeology in the Greater Southeast
- 9:00 **Saucier, R. T.** Paleogeography and Geomorphology in the Lower Mississippi Valley

- 9:20 **Davis, H. A.** Pot Hunter's Paradise, Salvage, and Science in Arkansas, AD 1900-2000
- 9:45 **Neuman, R. W.** Louisiana Archaeology: A Selective History
- 10:05 BREAK
- 10:20 **Muller, J.** An Archaeology of Illinois Archaeology
- 10:40 **Broyles, B.** History of Archaeology in West Virginia
- 11:00 **Maccord, H. A., Sr.** Virginia Archaeology: A Look Back and a Look Ahead
- 11:20 **Keel, B. C.** North Carolina Archeology in Historical Perspective
- 11:40 **Anderson, D. G.** A History of Archaeological Research in South Carolina

SYMPOSIUM
The Archaeology of Pensacola's First Lighthouse Keeper's Residence

C. Huddleston, B. Jordan, and E. Seckinger,
Organizers
 Union Station

- 8:00 **Gardner, J. W.** Historical Overview of the Pensacola (Florida) Barrancas
- 8:20 **Hurley, N. E.** "The Present Salary Is Inadequate": The Life and Times of the First Pensacola Lighthouse Keepers
- 8:40 **Jordan, W. R.** The First Pensacola Lighthouse: Archaeology of a Keeper's Residence
- 9:00 **Butler, S.** Military Occupation of Site 8ES64
- 9:20 **Smith, W. W.** Gettin' Trashed: An Assessment of the Refuse Pits at the First Pensacola Lighthouse, Site 8ES64
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Whitley, T. G.** GIS and 3D Modeling of the First Pensacola Lighthouse, the Keeper's Residence and Surroundings
- 10:20 **Huddleston, C. M.** Defining Activity Area at Pensacola's First Lighthouse
- 10:40 **Sweeney, A. Y.** Ceramics from Pensacola's First Lighthouse
- 11:00 **Egan, S. R.** Hittin' the Bottle: An Analysis of the Glass Bottles From the First Pensacola Lighthouse Keeper's House
- 11:20 **Lynch, A. A.** Dem Bones: An Overview of the Subsistence Techniques Utilized at Pensacola's First Lighthouse
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GENERAL SESSION
PaleoIndian and Archaic Archaeology
G. H. Doran, Chair
 Ballroom A

- 10:40 **Steen, C. and C. Judge** Stratigraphy at Sandstone Ledge Rockshelter, Lexington County, S.C.
- 11:00 **Doran, G. H.** Windover: Insights into Early Southeastern People: Where Are We Now?
- 11:20 **Daniel, R. and C. Moore** An Intrasite Analysis of the Early Archaic Component at the G.S. Lewis Site
- 11:40 **Cooke, J.** Which Way Did They Go?: A Distributional Study of Archaic Projectile Points in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina

GENERAL SESSION
Lithic Analysis and Reanalysis
A.P. Bradbury, Chair
 Penn Station

- 8:00 **Turley, R. K. and R. Kyker** Analysis of Quartz from the Savannah River Valley: The Importance of Geofact Classification
- 8:20 **Bradbury, A. P. and P. Carr** Lithic Analysis and Southeastern Archaeology
- 8:40 **Jones, J. B.** In Defense of Small Sites Archaeology: A Lithic Time Capsule of Prehistoric Butchery in Lee County, Virginia
- 9:00 **Smith, P. N.** Lithic Debitage Analysis: Size Does Matter
- 9:20 **Stackelbeck, K.** The Big Eddy Site: Results of the Late Paleoindian Lithic Refit Analysis
- 9:40 **DelCastello, B. G.** The Baumer Site: Chert Utilization During Early/Middle Woodland Times in the Lower Ohio Valley
- 10:00 **Harris, R. L.** Lithic Valhalla: Lithic Analysis from 3CG21

GENERAL SESSION
Archaeological Overviews
A. Buchner, Chair
 Penn Station

- 10:40 **Hendryx, G. S.** Flourishing Occupation within the Hinterlands of the Hinterlands: Examining the Bear Creek Watershed, Alabama
- 11:00 **Buchner, A.** The Past and Future of the Lower White River, Arkansas
- 11:20 **Pullins, S. C.** The Status of Prehistory in Virginia's Clinch River Valley
- 11:40 **Underwood, J. R.** An Archaeological Assessment of the City of Chesapeake

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 11

SYMPOSIUM
The Discovery Site (16LF66): A Plaquemine Period Site in Coastal Southeast Louisiana
C. Keck, Organizer
 Ballroom B

- 1:00 **Miller, C.** Site 16LF66: An Overview of the Excavations and Analysis
- 1:20 **Saucier, R. T.** Geomorphic Context of the Discovery Site (16LF66)
- 1:40 **Kidder, T. R.** The Discovery Site in Regional Context
- 2:00 **Danforth, M. E.** A Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Discovery Site (16LF66), La Fourche Parish, LA
- 2:20 **Keck, C.** Vertebrate Subsistence at the Discovery Site (16LF66)
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **Montana, A. M. and C. Keck** Seasonality Markers at Discovery (16LF66): The Faunal Evidence
- 3:20 **Heller, N.** Plaquemine Bone Tool Industry at the Discovery Site
- 3:40 **Hayden, W., C. Griffin-Miller, and G. Walters** Intrasite Spatial Analysis at 16LF66
- 4:00 **Eubanks, T. H.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM (Part II)
Histories of Southeastern Archaeology
J. Hill and S. Tushingham,
Organizers
 Ballroom C

- 1:15 **Clay, B.** 40 Years of Kentucky Archaeology
- 1:35 **Faulkner, C. H.** A History of Tennessee Archaeology
- 2:00 **Johnson, J. K.** 100 Years of Archaeology in Mississippi
- 2:20 **Walthall, J., V. J. Knight, and G. Waselkov** Alabama Archaeology in the 20th Century
- 2:45 BREAK
- 3:00 **Brown, J. A.** Forty Years of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex
- 3:20 **Larson, L. H.** Two Centuries of Archaeological Inquiry in Georgia
- 3:40 **Milanich, J. T.** A Century of Archaeology in Florida

4:00 **Brose, D.** Museums in the History of Southeastern Archaeology

4:20 **Sassaman, K. E.** Discussant

Video Presentation

"Bringing the Past Alive", interviews with William Haag and George Quimby
Moderated and edited by Ann F. Ramenofsky
Ballroom C
Thursday, 5:15 PM

SYMPOSIUM

The Nautical Archaeology of Pensacola, 1988-1999

J. Bratten, Organizer
Union Station

1:00 **Scott-Ireton, D.** Everything Old is New Again: Finding Pensacola's Shipwrecks

1:20 **Bratten, J. R.** The Mesoamerican Component of the Emanuel Point Ship: Obsidian, Ceramics, and Projectile Points

1:40 **Burns, J. M.** The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor: History and Archaeology of the Norwegian Ship *Catharine*

2:00 **Hunter, J. W., III** The Santa Rosa Island Wreck: Archaeological Investigations of an Early to Middle Eighteenth-Century Sailing Vessel

2:20 **Cozzi, J.** The Hamilton Wreck: A Late Nineteenth-Century Vessel

2:40 **Smith, R.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

Cherokee Archaeology at Coweeta Creek in Southwestern North Carolina

A. M. VanDerwarker and C. B. Rodning, Organizers
Union Station

3:20 **Keel, B. C. and B. J. Egloff** Archaeological Fieldwork at Coweeta Creek in Southwestern North Carolina

3:40 **Rodning, C. B.** Landscaping Communal Space at the Confluence of Coweeta Creek and the Little Tennessee River

4:00 **Lambert, P. M.** Continuity and Change: The Early Historic Population at Coweeta Creek

4:20 **VanDerwarker, A. M. and K. R. Detwiler** Gender, Feasting, and the Consumption of Plant Foods at Coweeta Creek

4:40 **Wilson, G. D., A. M. VanDerwarker, K.R. Detwiler, and C. B. Rodning** Boiling, Baking, and Pottery Breaking: 17th Century Foodways at the Coweeta Creek Site

GENERAL SESSION
Mississippian Archaeology I

B. M. Butler, Chair
Ballroom A

1:00 **Obermeyer, B.** Further Evidence for Ceremonial Feasting at Toqua: The Green Corn Ceremony in the Archaeological Record

1:20 **Payne, C.** Symbolic and Practical Factors in the Orientation of Mississippian Mound Centers

1:40 **Starr, M. E.** Mississippian Architecture in the Central Mississippi Valley

2:00 **Hamlin, J. M., J. E. Kelly, and J. A. Brown** The Archaeology of Archaeology: Cahokia's Mound 34 Revisited

2:20 **Alt, S. M.** Mississippian Innovations in the Cahokian Uplands

2:40 **Butler, B. M.** The Millstone Bluff Settlements and Waning of Mississippian Culture in the Lower Ohio Valley

3:00 BREAK

3:20 **Collins, B. R., M. E. Starr, and J. A. Wall** DeSoto Park Mounds (40Sy5): Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Federal Army Occupation on the Memphis Bluff

3:40 **Matternes, H. B.** An Evaluation of Radiocarbon Data from Mound C, Wickliffe Mound Group (15BA4)

4:00 **Mitchem, J. M. and T. S. Mulvihill** The 1999 Field Season at Parkin: Finishing the First Decade

4:20 **Smith, M. O.** Intergroup Conflict between Dallas and Mouse Creek Mississippian Sites: The Osteological Evidence

4:40 **Gougeon, R. A.** Mississippian Socio-Political Complexity as Historical Structure

GENERAL SESSION

19th Century Archaeology

J. Phillips, Chair
Penn Station

1:00 **Matternes, J., H. B. Matternes, and J. Lott** Little Cataloochee: Historic Site Patterning in a Southern Upland Context

1:20 **Andrews, S. C.** Domesticity and Gentility in 19th Century Owen County, Kentucky

1:40 **Avery, P. G.** Preliminary Investigations at the Cowan Site, Knoxville, Tennessee

2:00 **Maygarden, B. D.** The Tracks in the Devil's Elbow: Text-Aided Railway Archaeology in New Orleans

- 2:20 **Godzinski, M. B.** Archaeology of the Devil's Elbow Railroad Embankment
- 2:40 **May, J. A.** Taking the Waters: All Healing Springs Spa and 19th Century Homeopathy

GENERAL SESSION
Colonial Archaeology
J. Phillips, Chair
 Penn Station

- 3:20 **Forehand, T. R. and M. D. Groover**
 A "Hospitable Castle": Recent Investigations at Galphin's Silver Bluff
- 3:40 **Mathews, J. H.** Historic Ceramics from 8SR1251: An 18th Century Colonial Habitation Site on Eglin Air Force Base, FL
- 4:00 **Mullins, D. R.** I Pledge Allegiance to the Flag: A Spanish Family's Adaptation in the American Period
- 4:20 **Phillips, J. C.** Water Powered Industry and Settlement in West Florida
- 4:40 **Rosborough, L. A.** Milling Around in Pensacola, Florida: A Preliminary Report on a Second Spanish and Early American Mill

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11

UWF ARCHAEOLOGY INSTITUTE RECEPTION

Archaeology Institute, UWF Campus
 Thursday, 7 - 9 PM
 (free buses run 6:30 - 9:30 PM)
 7:30 - Grit-tempered Women of SEAC
 8:00 - Great Spirits of SEAC

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 12

POSTER SESSION

Mezzanine
 8:00-Noon

- Ahlman, T. and G. Schroedl** Archaeological Investigations at Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, St. Kitts, West Indies
- Lucas, J. and B. Lucas** Weeden Island II and Fort Walton Occupations at 8WL61 on Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida
- Ortmann, A.** Petrographic Analysis of Ceramic Thin-Sections from Poverty Point

SYMPOSIUM

The Role and Context of Mississippian Fortifications and Warfare from Tuscaloosa to Peoria

J. Kelly and L. Conrad, Organizers
 Ballroom B

- 8:00 **Morse, D. F.** The Antecedents of Mississippian Fortifications
- 8:20 **Allan, J.** Moundville's Fortifications
- 8:40 **Smith, K. E.** When Walls Rose and Mounds Fell: Views on Mississippian Palisades from the Nashville Basin
- 9:00 **Lafferty, R. H.** The Palisaded Village in the Central Mississippi Valley
- 9:20 **Munson, C. A.** Fortifications and Calendars: Stockades at Mississippian Angel Phase Sites, Southwestern Indiana
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Iseminger, W. R.** The Cahokia Stockade: Discovery and Definition
- 10:20 **Trubitt, M. B.** Defining the Center: The Search for Cahokia's Palisade Resumes
- 10:40 **Kelly, J. E.** The Context of the East St. Louis Palisade: Run the Giants are Coming
- 11:00 **Conrad, L. A.** Late Prehistoric Fortifications in the Central Illinois River Valley
- 11:20 **Aberle, G.** Mississippian Warriors: Identity, Status, and Role
- 11:40 **Dye, D. H.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM (Part I)

Big Mound Power! Or, Power Who Needs It? Midlevel Societies in the Real Old South

P. Carr and J. Gibson, Organizers
 Ballroom C

- 8:00 **Carr, P. and J. J. Gibson** The Southeast and the Rise of Cultural Complexity
- 8:20 **Anderson, D. G.** The Evolution of Tribal Social Organization in the Southeast
- 8:40 **Dunnell, R. C. and C. Lipo** Complexity in Evolutionary Perspective
- 9:00 **Sassaman, K. E.** Political Ecology of Hunter-Gatherer Complexity
- 9:20 **Widmer, R. J.** Explaining Sociopolitical Complexity in the Foraging Adaptations of the Southeastern United States
- 9:40 **Brookes, S. O.** Cultural Complexity in the Middle Archaic of Mississippi

- 10:00 **Jefferies, R. W.** Regional Scale Interaction Networks and the Emergence of Cultural Complexity along the Northern Margins of the Southeast
- 10:20 **Carr, P. and L. Stewart** Late Archaic Interaction and Trade: The Lithic Poor at Poverty Point?
- 10:40 **Connolly, R. P.** The Organization of Projectile Point Production at Poverty Point: Variation by Ridge and Sector
- 11:00 **Thomas, P. M. and L. J. Campbell** The Burkett Site (23MI20): Implications for Settlement Complexities
- 11:20 **White, N. M.** Late Archaic Adaptation in the Apalachicola-Lower Chattahoochee Valley, Northwest Florida-South Georgia/Alabama
- 11:40 **Steponaitis, V. P.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

Archaeological and Ethnographic Investigations at Saragossa Plantation, Natchez, Mississippi

A. L. Young, Organizer
Union Station

- 8:00 **Young, A. L.** Archaeology at Saragossa Plantation
- 8:20 **Jenkins, C.** Slave Subsistence at Saragossa Plantation
- 8:40 **Allgood, K. A.** Ceramic Use Indications at a Mississippi Plantation Slave Quarter
- 9:00 **Abraham, J. M.** Ethnoarchaeology on Saragossa Road, Natchez, MS: Contemporary Houseyards Inform Archaeological Excavations
- 9:20 **Tuma, M.** Ethnoarchaeology of the Subsistence Behaviors Among a Rural African American Community in Southwestern Mississippi
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Ostrom, K. A.** Investigations of the Kitchen at Saragossa Plantation
- 10:20 **Wolfe, I. H.** Prehistoric Pottery at Saragossa Plantation, Natchez
- 10:40 **McLaurin-Wright, K.** Prehistoric Contamination at Saragossa Plantation: Lithics Specifics
- 11:00 **Wright, C.** The OCR Carbon Dating Procedure and its Application at the Saragossa Site, Natchez, Mississippi
- 11:20 **Faulkner, C. H.** Discussant

GENERAL SESSION

Historic Native American Archaeology and History

J. E. Worth, Chair
Ballroom A

- 8:00 **Davis, R. P. S.** The Cultural Landscape of the North Carolina Piedmont at Contact
- 8:20 **Adams, C.** A Reconsideration of Post-Contact Population Dynamics and their Effects in the American Southeast
- 8:40 **Worth, J. E.** Coastal Chiefdoms and the Question of Agriculture: An Ethnohistorical Overview
- 9:00 **Hally, D. J. and H. Grissino-Mayer** Dendrochronological Analysis of Charred Wood Samples From the King Site
- 9:20 **Ross-Stallings, N. A.** The People of Oliver (22Co503): A Late Mississippian/European Contact Site on the Mississippi Delta
- 9:40 **Smith, M. T.** European Material from Oliver, a Protohistoric Site in Mississippi
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Magoon, D. T., L. Norr, and D. L. Hutchinson** Human Skeletal Remains from the Snow Beach Site (8Wa52)
- 10:40 **House, J. H.** Wallace Bottom: Early Eighteenth Century Native American and French Material Culture on the Lower Arkansas River
- 11:00 **Waselkov, G. A.** Historic Indians of the North-Central Gulf Coast

GENERAL SESSION

Zooarchaeology and Faunal Analysis

R. B. Walker, Chair
Penn Station

- 8:00 **Andrus, F. and D. Crowe** Geochemical Determination of Hard Clam Season of Capture from Five Sites on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia
- 8:20 **Walker, R. B. and N. Richardson** A Consideration of the Taphonomic Factors Affecting the Faunal Assemblage from Dust Cave
- 8:40 **Bredeson, L. D. and T. Lewis** A Reexamination of Dog Burials in the Wheeler Basin
- 9:00 **Haller, M. J.** Zooarchaeological Indicators of Feasting Activity from the Anna Site (22AD500)
- 9:20 **Pavao-Zuckerman, B.** Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition
- 9:40 **Compton, J. M.** Deer Size and Its Significance at Fusihatchee (1EE191), Alabama
- 10:00 **Webber, J. J.** Five Cats at Stobo Plantation

10:20 **Peacock, E.** Geographical Variation in Freshwater Mussel Extinction Rates: Archaeological Evidence and Implications

GENERAL SESSION

Rock Art and Rock Constructions

M. J. Wagner, Chair
Penn Station

10:40 **Simek, J. F., T. Ahlman, B. Cresswell, A. Cressler, and J. D. Franklin** The Context of Mississippian Cave Art: The Archaeology of 11th Unnamed Cave, TN

11:00 **Franklin, J. D. and J. F. Simek** And Then There Were Two: The Dark Zone Cave Art of 22nd Unnamed Cave, Tennessee

11:20 **Wagner, M. J.** Piney Creek Ravine: A Late Prehistoric Rock Art Complex in Southwestern Illinois

11:40 **White, M. E.** Petroglyphs and Prehistoric Stone Constructions in Northeast Georgia

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12

POSTER SESSION

Mezzanine
1:00-4:00 pm

Welch, P. Mississippian House Mounds at Shiloh, Tennessee

King, A., K. Stephenson, and S. Thompson The Lawton Site (38AL11) and New Perspectives on Chiefdoms in the Middle Savannah Valley

Anderson, D., J. Cornelison, D. Bean, and P. Welch Illuminating the Past: Remote Sensing at Shiloh National Military Park

SYMPOSIUM

Archaeology at Pride Place (1Tu1) and its Role in the Moundville Chiefdom

H. B. Johnson, Organizer
Ballroom B

1:00 **Johnson, H. B.** Archaeological Excavations at Pride Place (1Tu1) and its Role in the Moundville Economy

1:20 **Wilkins, J. C. and R. S. Fuller** An Overview of the Prehistoric and Historic Record of Pride Place (1Tu1)

1:40 **Sherwood, S. C.** The Geoarchaeology of the Pride Place Site, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

2:00 **Gage, M. and L. S. Stone** Artifact Distribution at Pride Place (1Tu1)

2:20 BREAK

2:40 **Meeks, S. C.** Mississippian Craft Specialization in West-Central Alabama: An Analysis of the Pride Place Microlith Industry

3:00 **Sherard, J.** Pride Place: A Sandstone Workshop

3:20 **Jacobi, K.** Rock of Ages: Sandstone. A Mortuary Legacy

3:40 **Knight, V. J.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM (Part II)

Big Mound Power! Or, Power Who Needs It? Midlevel Societies in the Real Old South

P. Carr and J. Gibson, Organizers
Ballroom C

1:00 **Gibson, J. and P. Carr** Signs of Power: Why Early Mounds Are Southern and Other Thoughts

1:20 **Claassen, C.** Archaic Mounds: Where and Why

1:40 **Gibson, J. L.** The Power of Kindness with Lagniappe: "Much Obligated" in Mound Societies

2:00 **Torrence, C. M.** Caloosahatchee Landscapes: An Architectural Analysis of Precolumbian Social Structure in Southwest Florida

2:20 **Iriarte, J.** The Emergence of Cultural Complexity in the Mound Building Cultures of Southeastern Uruguay

2:40 **Russo, M. A.** Bigger, Longer and Uncut: Thresholds of Power at Florida's Archaic Shell Rings?

3:00 **Saunders, J. W.** Are We Fixing to Make the Same Mistake Again?

3:20 **Milner, G. R.** Discussant

3:40 **Clark, J. E.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

African-American Archaeology in the Lower Mississippi River Valley

J. Pace, Organizer, B. Keel, Chair
Union Station

1:00 **Young, A. L.** Hunting at Saragossa Plantation

1:20 **Miller, C. and S. E. Wood** Slavery and Tenancy at Magnolia Plantation

1:40 **Wood, S. E. and C. Miller** Magnolia Plantation Blacksmith Shop

2:00 **Shreve, L.** The Story Under the Store: The Magnolia Plantation Agency, Cane River Creole National Historic Park, Louisiana

2:20 BREAK

2:40 **Pace, J.** Evaluation of the Gentry Road Site, Newton County, Mississippi

3:00 **McNeil, J. and E. Roemer** Time in a Capsule. The Steamer Norman Disaster. Tom Lee and Beyond

3:20 **Loney, E.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

Current Topics on Submerged Cultural Resources within the Southeast

*M. Krivor and M. Tuttle, Organizers
Penn Station*

1:00 **Saltus, R. A., Jr.** Underwater Archaeology in Inland Waters

1:20 **Britt, T. and B. Davis** Twenty-Five Years of Underwater Archaeology within the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1:40 **Krivor, M. C.** Submerged Cultural Resources Reconnaissance within the Lower White River, Arkansas

2:00 **James, R. S.** The Yazoo River Fleet on the River of Death

2:20 BREAK

2:40 **Tuttle, M. C.** Underwater Archaeological Investigations of the Battle of Johnsonville Site, Kentucky Lake, Tennessee

3:00 **Meide, C.** Investigation of the San Marcos Shipwreck (8WA501), St. Marks, Florida

3:20 **Krivor, M.** Discussant

3:40 **Tuttle, M.** Discussant

**GENERAL SESSION
Early Spanish Archaeology**

*R. A. Marrinan, Chair
Ballroom A*

1:00 **Waters, G. J.** St. Augustine's First Spanish Fort: Archaeological and Historical Evidence of Its Location

1:20 **White, A.** Evidence Unearthed at Nuestra Senora del Rosario de la Punta

1:40 **Southerlin, B. G.** Yamasee Indians in the South Carolina Lowcountry: Excavations at 38BU1605

2:00 **Thunen, R. L.** Testing at Sarabay

2:20 **Marrinan, R. A., R. M. Brewer, and C. Blackmore** An Overview of Findings from the O'Connell Mission Site, Leon County, Florida

2:40 **Azzarello, J. A.** Structure 1: The Proposed Convento at the O'Connell Mission Site (8Le157)

3:00 **Blackmore, C.** Faunal Analysis of a Protohistoric Trash Pit from the O'Connell Mission Site

3:20 **Pokrant, M.** Death on the Frontier: The Burials at Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1719)

3:40 **Williams, C.** Secrets Revealed: Historical Archaeology at the Site of Old Christ Church, Pensacola, Florida

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

*Killing the Gods and Burning the Thrones:
Pattern Recognition and War in the Maya
Archaeological Record*

David Freidel

4:30 pm, Ballroom

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

5:30 pm, Ballroom

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12

Cash Bar

Friday, 8:00 pm- midnight
Ballroom Corridor

SEAC DANCE

9:00 pm-12:00am, Ballroom

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 13

SYMPOSIUM

Iconography and Mississippian Period Archaeology

*K. Reilly and J. Brown, Organizers
Ballroom C*

8:00 **Knight, V. J., J. A. Brown, G. E. Lankford, and P. J. O'Brien** On the Subject Matter of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Art

8:20 **Muller, J.** The Algorithmic Rattlesnake Revisited: Style in the Prehistoric Southeast

8:40 **Brown, J. A.** The Braden Style and Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Regionalism

9:00 **Diaz-Granados, C. and J. R. Duncan** The Mississippian Connection in Missouri Rock Art

9:20 **Allan, J.** Rupestrian Expressions of Mississippian Iconography in the Mid-South

9:40 BREAK

10:00 **Hall, R. L.** Sacred Fire Symbolism and World Renewal

10:20 **Wilson, C. V.** "The Three Village Robe" An Interpretation of an 18th Century Quapaw Painted Hide and its Diagrammatic Representation of the Mississippian Ceremonial Complex

10:40 **Lankford, G. E.** The Great Serpent

11:00 **Reilly, K. F.** A Proposed Ritual Function for the Bi-Lobed Arrow Motif

- 11:20 **Dye, D. H.** Ritual, Medicine, and the War Trophy Theme in Southeastern Iconography
- 11:40 **Panel Discussion: A. Barker, D. Freidel, and D. Penton.** Discussants

GENERAL SESSION
Woodland Archaeology
C. McGimsey, Chair
Ballroom A

- 8:00 **Ford, J. L.** Into The Woods: A Small Early Woodland Site in the Holly Springs National Forest
- 8:20 **McGimsey, C.** The Marksville Site and the Marksville Period in Southeastern Culture History
- 8:40 **Pluckhahn, T. J.** Fifty Years Since Sears: Deconstructing Kolomoki
- 9:00 **Walling, R.** The McNight Site (22Co560): Prairie Phase Deposits
- 9:20 **Irwin, J., W. Boyko, J. Herbert, and C. Braley** Woodland Period Burial Mounds in the North Carolina Sandhills
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Kidder, T. R. and L. Roe** Archaeology at the Raffman Site, Madison Parish, Louisiana
- 10:20 **Jackson, H. E., M. Reams, and K. M. Wright** Prehistoric Upland Occupation and Notions of Significance: Investigations at 22-JO-699, An "Insignificant" Site in the Pine Hills of Mississippi
- 10:40 **Mulvihill, T. S. and J. M. Mitchem** Salvage Excavations of a Baytown Village in Northeast Arkansas
- 11:00 **Rinehart, C. J.** An Unusual Late Woodland Feature at the Hinman Site (44RN311)
- 11:20 **Standifer, M. S., S. C. Tucker, and J. T. Kuttruff** Archeobotanical Examination of Textiles from the Whitehurst Freeway Project, Washington D.C.
- 11:40 **Valimont, B.** The Powell Site (1Mb9) and the Definition of the Late Woodland Phase on the Alabama Coast

GENERAL SESSION
Field and Analytic Methods
J. K. Johnson, Chair
Ballroom B

- 8:00 **Stewart, P. V.** Geographic Information Technology: Eglin Air Force Base
- 8:20 **Gillam, J. C. and H. M. Gillam** The Hunter and the Hunted: Modeling Early Archaic Game Surveillance with GIS

- 8:40 **Thieme, D.** Chemical Analysis of Cultural Sediments: Recent Results from Georgia and New York
- 9:00 **Jackson, P. D.** Raising the Standards of Cultural Resource Management: A View from Fort Stewart, Georgia
- 9:20 **Ambrosino, J. N.** Intrasite Patterning and Phase I Methodology: Examples from Fort Stewart, Georgia
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Hill, J. A.** Dewey Cheatham and Howe: Cheating the Plow in Search of Site Features in Cultivation
- 10:20 **Gage, M. D.** Ground-penetrating Radar and Core Sampling at the Moundville Site
- 10:40 **Yakubik, J. K. and R. Melia** Through the Looking Glass: The Use of Fiber Optics in Archaeological Contexts
- 11:00 **Lee, A. L. and R. Smith** A Comparison of Remote Sensing Techniques at North Bend Plantation
- 11:20 **Johnson, J. K. and R. Stallings** To Blimp or Not to Blimp: Experiments in Low Altitude Thermal Infrared Sensing
- 11:40 **Kidder, T. R. and C. Hamilton** Mapping Poverty Point

GENERAL SESSION
African American Archaeology and History
M. R. McCorvie, Chair
Union Station

- 8:00 **Garza, R. L.** 1998 and 1999 Test Excavations at the William Johnson House Natchez, Mississippi
- 8:20 **Fuller, E. L. and M. R. McCorvie** Material Culture from an African American Farmstead
- 8:40 **Coxe, C.** Faunal Remains From An Urban Slave Site: The Blount Mansion Slave Cabin
- 9:00 **Cramer, J. J.** Logs, Labor, and Living: The Role of Enslaved African-Americans at the Hosmer/Mortee Sawmill, Covington, LA, ca. 1820-1870
- 9:20 **Harris, N.** The Antebellum Periphery: Little St. Simons Island, Georgia
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Jones, D. and M. Shuman** Investigations at Woodstock Plantation: Three Phases of Mud, Fun, and Archaeology
- 10:20 **Clement, C. O.** The Mann-Simons Family and Post Bellum Development of the Columbia, South Carolina Black Community

- 10:40 **Perrault, S. L.** Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Angola Plantation I and II Sites, Louisiana State Penitentiary, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana
- 11:00 **Palmer, D. T.** Changes in Consumption Among African-American Sugar Plantation Workers During the Post-Bellum, Hand-Cutting Era: Multi-Level Analysis of the Blythewood Assemblage
- 11:20 **McCorvie, M. R. and E. Fuller** Archaeology and the Underground Railroad

GENERAL SESSION
Middle and Late Archaic Archaeology
K. E. Sassaman, Chair
 Penn Station

- 8:00 **Ashcraft, A. S. and V. G. Henry** A Reassessment of the Morrow Mountain Point Types I and II
- 8:20 **Stanyard, W. F.** Resisting Change in Middle Archaic Societies of the Southeast: The Morrow Mountain Phase in Northern Georgia
- 8:40 **Sassaman, K. E. and D. T. Elliott** Return to Stallings Island
- 9:00 **Saunders, R.** Feast or Quotidian Fare? Rollins Shell Ring and the Question of Ring Function
- 9:20 **Stallings, R. J.** Lithic Technology, Spatial Organization and an Unusual Burial at an Early Late Archaic Site in Tennessee
- 9:40 **Mikell, G. A.** Late Archaic Estuarine Adaptation in Northwest Florida
- 10:00 **Fenton, J. P., N. Hermann, C. Rankin, and D. McBride** Recent Field Investigations at Indian Knoll

GENERAL SESSION
Bringing Archaeology to the Public
J. H. Jameson, Chair
 Penn Station

- 10:40 **Jameson, J. H.** Presenting Archeology to the Public: Public Initiatives of the Southeast Archeological Center
- 11:00 **Judge, C. and C. Steen** Public Education and Culture History at the Johannes Kolb Site, Darlington County, S.C.
- 11:20 **Mozingo, D.** The Importance of Public Education in Archaeology

SYMPOSIUM
Historical Archaeology in Eastern North Carolina
C. Ewen and D. Magoon, Organizers
 Penn Station

- 1:00 **Ewen, C. R.** Plan Your Dig and Dig Your Plan: ECU's Research Program in Eastern North Carolina
- 1:20 **Buck, S. C.** Implementing a Research Design for Hope: An Investigation of the Historic Use of Space on an Eastern North Carolina Plantation
- 1:40 **Beaman, T. E., Jr.** From the "Castle" to the "Palace": Archaeological History and Elite Households in Colonial North Carolina
- 2:00 **Magoon, D. T.** The Ceramics of Craftsman Robert Hay and Family: Middle-Class Consumer Choice in Antebellum New Bern, North Carolina
- 2:20 **Claggett, S. R.** Discussant
- 2:40 **Clauser, J. W.** Discussant

GENERAL SESSION
Mississippian Archaeology II
C. Sheldon, Chair
 Ballroom C

- 1:00 **Hammerstedt, S. W.** Prehistoric Settlement in West-Central Alabama: Preliminary Results of the 1999 Black Warrior Valley Survey
- 1:20 **McGhee-Snow, K. H.** Preliminary Results of an Analysis of the Copper Assemblage Recovered from Moundville
- 1:40 **Cottier, J. and C. Sheldon** Archaeological Investigations at the Ebert-Canebrake Site, Central Alabama
- 2:00 **Tushingam, S. C., M. M. Peach, and D. H. Dye** Richardson's Landing: Recent Archaeological Investigations at a Late Mississippian Site in Tipton County, Tennessee
- 2:20 **Chamblee, J. F. and T. W. Neumann** The Enigmatic Clay Eggs of Plant Hammond (9FL3): Preliminary Results from a Thin-sectioning Sample and Other Laboratory Tests
- 2:40 **Ashley, K. H.** The St. John's II Phase (AD 900-1200): Looking Within and Beyond Northeastern Florida

GENERAL SESSION
Ceramic Analysis and Reanalysis
C. Hays, Chair
 Union Station

- 1:00 **Hays, C. and R. Weinstein** Ceramics at the Poverty Point Site: Contexts and Origins

- 1:20 **Herndon, R. L.** The Baumer Site: Re-analysis of an Early/Middle Woodland Ceramic Assemblage on the Lower Ohio River Valley
- 1:40 **Little, K. J.** Pottery Distributions and Social Boundaries in East Alabama
- 2:00 **Taylor, S. G.** Prehistoric Ceramics at Fort Johnson: Multivariate Analysis of a Collection from the Central Coast of South Carolina
- 2:20 **Lusteck, R. K.** Distinguishing Late Woodland from Mississippian Stage Deposits in the Tennessee Valley's Wheeler Basin
- 2:40 **Livingood, P. C.** Investigations of Mississippian Mounds on the Middle Pearl River, Mississippi

PUBLIC SESSION
Southeastern Archaeology for the Public
1:30-3:30 pm
Ballroom A & B

Dr. Judith A. Bense, Master of Ceremonies

Dr. John R. Bratten, University of West Florida- "Update on the Tristan de Luna Shipwreck (AD 1559) in Pensacola Bay"

Dr. Glen H. Doran, Florida State University- "The Ancient People of Windover, Florida"

Dr. Jerald T. Milanich, Florida Museum of Natural History- "The Miami Circle: \$30 Million Archaeological Treasure or 1950 Septic System?"

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Gabrielle Aberle (Western Michigan University)
Mississippian Warriors: Identity, Status, and Role

Brice Obermeyer (University of Oklahoma)
Further Evidence for Ceremonial Feasting at Toqua

Kary Stackelbeck (University of Kentucky)
The Big Eddy Site: Results of the Late Paleoindian Lithic Refit Analysis

Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman (University of Georgia)
Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition

Thomas J. Pluckhahn (University of Georgia)
Fifty Years Since Sears: Deconstructing Kolomoki

Marie E. Pokrant (University of West Florida)
Death on the Frontier: The Burials at Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1719)

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

Springs, Swamps and Sea: Archaeological Time and Space Perspectives in the Aucilla-Wacissa River Drainage, Florida

Organizers: James Dunbar, Melissa Memory, and William Stanton (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

Discussant: Nancy White

Time: Thursday, 8:00-10:20

Ballroom A

The springs and drainages forming the Aucilla and Wacissa river system in Florida's Big Bend region have been a focal point of human activity for over 12,000 years. Encompassing dense clusters of small middens and burial mounds in the river swamps, and submerged Archaic and Paleoindian sites in the rivers and relic Pleistocene channels in the Gulf of Mexico, the region is a rich source of data for interpreting Florida's geological, paleontological, and archaeological record. This symposium, representing the work of dozens of students, volunteers, and an interdisciplinary group of professionals, presents current research in this dynamic field.

Frontiers, Peripheries, and Backwaters: Social Formation at the Edges of the Mississippian World

Organizers: Maureen Meyers (Louis Berger and Associates) and Adam King (SCIAA)

Time: Thursday, 8:00-Noon

Ballroom B

Social groups that were not traditionally Mississippian in some sense inhabited the spatial and temporal edges of the Mississippian world. They may have been on the frontier of Mississippian expansion, in a backwater where Mississippian forms of organization did not develop, or positioned along the peripheries of the Mississippian world. As such, they lacked certain fundamentals of Mississippian chiefdom organization. Understanding how these societies were organized and interacted with the "traditional" Mississippian societies has the potential to teach us a great deal about the variability in chiefdom organization and the origins of Mississippian chiefdoms.

Histories of Southeastern Archaeology

Organizers: Jane Hill and Shannon Tushingam (University of Memphis)

Discussant: Kenneth Sassaman

Time: Thursday, 8:00-Noon; 1:15-4:40

Ballroom C

Selected senior archaeologists deal with the evolution of archaeology as a discipline in the American South through their personal perspectives as they have "grown up" in the field. The authors will discuss their respective areas of experience with regard to early developments, (where archaeology was when they entered the field); how archaeology changed during their careers and how their own theoretical perspectives have

changed. And finally, the authors give their views on the direction that archaeological research has been taking during recent years and offer advice and hopes for the future.

The Archaeology of Pensacola's First Lighthouse Keeper's Residence

Organizers: Connie Huddleston and Bill Jordan (Brockington and Associates), and Ernie Seckinger (USACE, Mobile District)

Time: Thursday, 8:00-11:40

Union Station

In 1998 Brockington and Associates excavated 8ES64, the site of Pensacola's First Lighthouse. Excavations focused on the residence of the lighthouse keeper and the surrounding tract. Historic research revealed multiple components at this site, including a Spanish cemetery, at least two encampments by troops under General Andrew Jackson, and both Union and Confederate Civil War era encampments, in addition to the residence of the lighthouse keeper. Archaeological research focused on the structure remains, numerous pit features, and the considerable artifact assemblage. This symposium presents data on all aspects of the historical and archaeological research.

The Discovery Site (16LF66): A Plaquemine Period Site in Coastal Southeast Louisiana

Organizer: Charlene Keck (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)

Discussant: Tom Eubanks

Time: Thursday, 1:00-4:20

Ballroom B

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. conducted data recovery investigations at the Discovery Site (16LF66) in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana in 1997. The midden yielded a variety of ceramics, bone tools, faunal remains, and human burials, the analyses of which offer important new information about settlement, subsistence, and lifestyle patterns in the coastal plain marshes of southern Louisiana during the Plaquemine period. The site was occupied perennially. Maize, which may have been imported was present. Features, including hearths, pits, postmolds, and wall trenches, provided information about the range and spatial distribution of activities at the site.

The Nautical Archaeology of Pensacola, 1988-1999

Organizer: John R. Bratten (University of West Florida)

Discussant: Roger C. Smith

Time: Thursday, 1:00-3:00

Union Station

Initiated by a 1988 conference on maritime history and marine archaeology, a network of archaeologists, historians, recreational divers, commercial fisherman, and university and state employees focused on

Pensacola's maritime history and its potential for marine archaeology. In 1992 a pilot survey of submerged cultural resources in Pensacola Bay revealed the earliest colonial vessel to be found in Florida's waters, the Emanuel Point Ship. Subsequently, the University of West Florida continued the documentation and survey of Pensacola's historic shipwrecks. This symposium will present the results of more than a decade of maritime research in Pensacola's waters and UWF's current maritime archaeology projects.

Cherokee Archaeology at Coweeta Creek in Southwestern North Carolina

Organizers: Amber M. Vanderwarker and Christopher B. Rodning (University of North Carolina)
Time: Thursday, 3:20-5:00
Union Station

Contributors to this symposium draw upon excavated materials from the Coweeta Creek mound and village in the upper Little Tennessee River Valley of southwestern North Carolina to reconstruct some aspects of Cherokee lifeways during the seventeenth century. The first paper reviews archaeological fieldwork at the Coweeta Creek site, conducted as part of a broader investigation of Cherokee cultural development. Other papers reconstruct health and foodways within the Cherokee town at Coweeta Creek and review the architectural history of the Coweeta Creek council house. The last paper characterizes Cherokee culture after the tenure of this site as a major Cherokee town, in an effort to outline further the broader anthropological significance of Coweeta Creek itself.

The Role and Context of Mississippian Fortifications and Warfare from Tuscaloosa to Peoria

Organizers: John Kelly (Washington University) and Lawrence Conrad (Western Illinois University)
Discussant: David Dye
Time: Friday, 8:00-Noon
Ballroom B

Palisades are a ubiquitous form of fortified enclosure associated with the larger settlements of the Eastern Woodlands in the first half of the second millennium AD. This monumental architecture is invariably associated with many of the Mississippian towns and mound centers especially after AD 1200. The focus of this symposium is on those fortifications in the northwestern quarter of the Mississippian world at the time. The participants will examine and discuss the role and context of these fortifications and warfare in their respective areas of research.

Big Mound Power! Or, Power Who Needs It?: Midlevel Societies in the Real Old South

Organizers: Philip Carr (University of South Alabama) and Jon Gibson (AARP)
Discussants: Vin Steponaitis, George Miller, and John Clark
Time: Friday, 8:00-Noon; 1:00-4:00
Ballroom C

The examination of the conditions, causes, and consequences of the emergence of complex hunter-gatherers is a significant area of archaeological research. New data and theoretical approaches have the potential to provide fresh insights into these issues. In particular, power and the organization of labor are two areas receiving increasing attention. In this symposium, diverse theoretical approaches are employed to explore what is meant by complex hunter-gatherers, who is exercising power and how, what were the prevailing labor patterns, and what were the patterns of interaction, especially as related to mound building. Contemporary models and approaches are applied to provide a new understanding of the prehistory of the region.

Archaeological and Ethnographic Investigations at Saragossa Plantation, Natchez, Mississippi

Organizer: Amy L. Young (University of Southern Mississippi)
Chair, Bennie Keel
Discussant: Charles H. Faulkner
Time: Friday, 8:00-11:40
Union Station

Saragossa Plantation (22AD984) is located in southwest Mississippi in an area known as the Natchez District. The site has a long period of occupation spanning from prehistoric times to the 1980s. Pit features, pottery, chipped stone debris, and daub document the Mississippian period occupation. During the antebellum period, Saragossa was occupied by enslaved African Americans as well as the overseer, and eventually planter and family. Archaeological investigations are revealing aspects of prehistoric Indian and slave life at this important site in the Southeast.

Archaeology at Pride Place (1Tu1) and its Role in the Moundville Chiefdom

Organizer: Hunter B. Johnson (University of Alabama/OAS)
Discussant: Vernon K. Knight, Jr.
Time: Friday, 1:00-4:00
Ballroom B

Located along the south bank of the Black Warrior River in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Pride Place is a Mississippian farmstead related to the Moundville polity. Partially excavated in 1933, the site remained in archaeological obscurity for over six decades. Recent investigations, however, have shed new light on the site's chronological placement and its importance in the Moundville economy. This symposium presents the results of both past and present excavations at Pride Place and explores the site's role within the Moundville chiefdom.

Current Topics on Submerged Cultural Resources within the Southeast

Organizers: Michael Krivor and Michael Tuttle (Panamerican Maritime)
Discussants: Michael Krivor and Michael Tuttle
Time: Friday, 1:00-4:00
Penn Station

History shows that the inland rivers watercraft of the mid-nineteenth century, a type that evolved out of economic, social, and technological conditions at the time, played a significant role in the transportation of the interior of the country. This means of transportation figured prominently if not wholly in commerce, trade, economics, and westward expansion. Rivercraft, especially the steamboat, brought into the Southeast settlers and the goods they depended on, as well as fashion, news, pestilence, and even war. Focusing on the major watercraft types which plied these rivers, the Symposium will draw on specific projects ongoing in the Southeast.

African-American Archaeology in the Lower Mississippi River Valley

Organizer: Judy Pace (Bureau of Land Management)
Discussant: Alyssa Loney
Time: Friday, 1:00-3:40
Union Station

Explorations in African-American archaeology in the Lower Mississippi River Valley are in the beginning stages. This symposium explores some of the more recent research on African - American archaeological sites from the antebellum period to the early 20th century

Iconography and Mississippian Period Archaeology

Organizers: Kent Reilly (Southwest Texas State University) and James A. Brown (Northwestern University)
Discussants: David Freidel, Daniel Penton, and Alex Barker
Time: Saturday, 8:00-Noon
Ballroom C

Iconographic investigations of the motifs and themes of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex illustrate that several motif sets functioned as visualizations of specific cult manifestations within the framework of Mississippian religion. Mississippian elite authority was legitimized through an iconography relating to war and the supernatural. Within the SECC symbols were manipulated as a system reflecting the multileveled Mississippian cosmos. Stylistic variations underscore the complexity of cross-ethnic encounters that occurred during the Mississippian Period and may ultimately provide links to the art and archaeology of the several Native American linguistic and cultural groups who inhabited the Southeastern U.S. during the colonial period.

Historical Archaeology in Eastern North Carolina

Organizers: Charles Ewen (East Carolina University) and Dane Magoon (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)
Discussants: Steve Claggett and John Clauser
Time: Saturday, 1:00-3:00
Penn Station

Historical archaeology on the coastal plain of North Carolina has, in the past, been characterized by limited, project-specific goals. Large regional research designs are recognized as theoretically superior, though often impractical given limitations of personnel and funding. The historical archaeology program at East Carolina University has pursued a compromise by developing and implementing more modest research designs for individual sites and communities in their regional historic context. Thus, the management needs of individual historic sites can also satisfy larger research questions and provide a basis for building a more comprehensive regional program.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Aberle, Gabrielle (Western Michigan University)
Mississippian Warriors: Identity, Status and Role

The purpose of this paper is to suggest and apply archaeological correlates for examining the nature and makeup of an institutionalized military organization that may have existed during the Mississippian period. The primary aspect investigated is the possibility that it included people whose principal role within the community was related to warfare. The archaeological correlates focus on determining the identity and status of the warriors and the relationship between elites, warriors, and warfare. The correlates are applied to Moundville to test the feasibility of this approach. (Friday, 11:20)

Abraham, Jennifer (University of Southern Mississippi)
Ethnoarchaeology on Saragossa Road, Natchez, MS: Contemporary Houseyards Inform Archaeological Excavations

Rural African-American houseyards can act as extensions of the household and can be a significant arena of cultural expression. Daily activities such as food preparation, laundry, animal upkeep, and socialization take place in the houseyard. Ethnographic fieldwork on Saragossa Road focuses on the spatial layout, activity areas, and use of material culture in houseyards. This work informs the analysis of archaeological shovel-test data from houseyards on Saragossa Plantation. Research also incorporates archival documents, historic maps and photos, and oral histories. Kinship, age, and gender play important roles in the allocation, use, and negotiation of space in the cultural and physical landscape. (Friday, 9:00)

Adams, Cameron (University of Georgia)
A Reconsideration of Post-Contact Population Dynamics and Their Effects in the American Southeast

There has been substantial debate over the rate of population decline in the New World after Europeans arrived. Some scholars argue that the impact was minimal while others propose a dramatic decline in population. A regional perspective provides clues regarding the population of the early Pre-contact Southeast. I suggest that the regional population may have been quite high, perhaps in excess of 1,000,000 individuals. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that the high rate of mortality can be considered as a primary cause of the social transformation from chiefdoms to tribal nations in the American Southeast. (Friday, 8:20)

Ahlman, Todd M. and Gerald F. Schroedl
(University of Tennessee)
Archaeological Investigations at Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, St. Kitts, West Indies

Archaeological investigations undertaken at the Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park have focused on understanding the role African slaves played in the construction, maintenance and day-to-day activities of the fort. Recent archaeological investigations at the fort

were undertaken in an area identified on a 1791 British Military Engineer's map as a place where African slaves worked and may have lived. Preliminary observations concerning slave lifeways from two identified structures and over 75,000 recovered artifacts are presented. It is proposed that even in a strict military environment, slaves maintained "Africanism" observed in plantation settings as well as those not widely recorded elsewhere. (Poster, Friday 8:00)

Ahlman, Todd
(see Simek, Jan F.)

Allan, Jean (U.S. Forest Service)
Moundville's Fortifications

Evidence for prehistoric fortifications at Moundville was first reported in the 1800's. Since that time, several archaeological investigations have recovered additional evidence of these Mississippian defensive works including wall trench palisades, bastions and gates. A summary of this work, focusing on maps and descriptions of the archaeological evidence, demonstrates Moundville's military strategists used sophisticated tactics. (Friday, 8:20)

Allan, Jean (U.S. Forest Service)
Rupestrian Expressions of Mississippian Iconography in the Mid-South

Southeastern rock art sites provide a portal into Mississippian world view. Long ignored because of difficulties in establishing chronological assessment and authenticity, rupestrian images offer a unique, parallel dimension of motif and theme representation to those found on other media. Warfare motifs and underworld associations are prevalent in petroglyphs and pictographs found on the bluff faces, shelter walls, and caves of the Mid-South. Since parietal sites cannot be exchanged to reinforce elite networks, representations are often idiosyncratic. A review of rock art sites in the landscape and artistic corpus of the late prehistoric Southeast suggests future avenues for research. (Saturday, 9:20)

Allgood, Kenneth (University of Southern Mississippi)
Ceramic Use Indications at a Mississippi Plantation Slave Quarter

Ceramics from excavations at Saragossa slave quarters exhibit a wide range of decorations and vessel forms. Based on these characteristics, it appears that African-American slaves may have received occasional hand-me-downs from the main house/overseer and were supplied with minimally decorated ceramics as well. Vessel form analysis, indicative of diet, suggests that broiled, baked, and/or roasted foods may have been as important in the diet as soups and stews, challenging some basic notions of slave subsistence in the Deep South. (Friday, 8:40)

Alt, Susan (University of Illinois, Champaign)
Mississippian Innovations in the Cahokian Uplands

Excavation at the Hal Smith site in O'Fallon Illinois offers insight into the reverberations of events at Cahokia on settlements outside of the American Bottom. While the political consolidation at Cahokia brought sudden and profound changes in the day to day lives of people living in the American Bottom, in the uplands, these changes are not evident at the same time, nor do they appear as suddenly as they do in the bottom. The Hal Smith site offers a view into a Stirling phase settlement, providing evidence of how a community adopts a new technology, and suggesting implications for how and when such changes are adopted. (Thursday, 2:20)

Ambrosino, James N. (Panamerican Consultants Inc.)
Intrasite Patterning and Phase I Methodology: Examples from Fort Stewart, Georgia

It is argued that the common method used to delimit sites during Phase I survey involving cross-pattern shovel testing both limits what can be done with the data and is insufficient as a guide for research at the next level. An example of a different method employed at Fort Stewart, Georgia involving a complete shovel test grid is offered as an alternative. This method allows for the investigation of intrasite patterning, the results of which are useful to guide future research. Intrasite patterning at a wide variety of site types is discussed. (Saturday, 9:20)

Anderson, David G. (Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service)
The Evolution of Tribal Social Organization in the Southeast

Evidence for long-distance prestige good exchange, warfare, and monumental construction indicate that band level society was transcended during the later mid-Holocene in parts of the Southeast. While appreciable variation in organizational complexity existed, for several thousand years a common pattern characterized the most complex societies: dispersed populations came together for brief intervals to engage in communal ceremony, ritual, and monumental construction, to promote social identities, buffer subsistence uncertainty, and facilitate the aggrandizing behavior of individuals. While ritual accouterments changed, and the nature and scale of monumental construction varied, little qualitative difference in organization occurred until late in the Woodland period, when nucleated population/ceremonial centers replaced dispersed populations in many areas. (Friday, 8:20)

Anderson, David G. (Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service)
A History of Archaeological Research in South Carolina

Although limited investigations occurred from the mid-nineteenth century onward in South Carolina, archaeological research on a continuous basis did not begin until the late 1960s. Much of our understanding of the prehistoric and historic archaeological record has emerged within the past 30 years, affording local scholars the opportunity to conduct basic research

accomplished decades earlier in most other parts of the Southeast. Cultural resource management legislation has been behind much of the work that has been accomplished. The vast amount of work conducted in recent years, and the dedication of many scholars and organizations, has meant that South Carolina's archaeological record is now as well documented as any other state.

(Thursday, 11:40)

Anderson, David G., John Cornelison (Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service), **David Bean** (Groundscan, Inc.), and **Paul Welch** (Queens College, CUNY)

Illuminating the Past: Remote Sensing at Shiloh National Military Park

A program of ground penetrating radar (GPR) transects and excavation ground truthing was conducted at Shiloh, Tennessee and Corinth, Mississippi in the summer of 1999. The work documented an array of Civil War era military features, New Deal era archaeological excavation trenches, and Mississippian mound construction stages. Buried stages were detected at many of the prehistoric mounds at Shiloh, including the main mound. The GPR work located numerous past excavation trenches in the mounds and in surrounding site areas. At Corinth, the remains of Battery Robinette were discovered and ground truthed, while at Shiloh the location and structure of several Civil War mass graves was documented. (Poster, Friday 1:00)

Andrews, Susan C. (Wilbur Smith Associates)
Domesticity and Gentility in Nineteenth Century Owen County, Kentucky

In 1997 Wilbur Smith Associates excavated a farmstead in Owen County, Kentucky, occupied from 1825 to 1870 by Enos Hardin and his family. An examination of the ceramic and glass vessels show that this household used material culture to create a "genteel" lifestyle. The analysis shows that the Hardin household was similar to contemporary New York middle-class households in table setting and dining etiquette. The similarities between these assemblages confirm that with the formation of the middle class and advances in technology that fueled the consumer revolution, a pervasive materialism and universal ambition for personal advancement emerged. (Thursday, 1:20)

Andrus, Fred and Douglas Crowe (University of Georgia)
Geochemical Determination of Hard Clam Season of Capture from Five Sites on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia

Season of capture was determined for Hard Clams, (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) from five sites on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia. Oxygen isotope paleothermometry was coupled with visual incremental analysis to determine relative water temperature at time of capture. These data were compared to an annual collection of modern clams from the site area and quantified models of temperature and oxygen isotope annual variation. The results help to clarify subsistence strategy and season of occupation in Georgia Bight

barrier island sites from 1200 years B. P. Furthermore, methodological refinements were made which will minimize cost and aid in future research of this type. (Friday, 8:00)

Ashcraft, A. Scott (National Forest Service, NC), and **V. Gary Henry**
A Reassessment of the Morrow Mountain Point Types I and II

The Morrow Mountain I and II points were first described by Joffre Coe at the North Carolina Doerschuk site. Coe described two types of points based on variation in morphology relative to slight stratigraphic separation. Results from a recent examination of Morrow Mountain points from Western North Carolina indicate the established descriptions do not reflect the morphological variance. Coe's descriptions actually provide the basis for four Morrow Mountain point types. A reanalysis of Doerschuk, Hardaway, and Lowder's Ferry Morrow Mountain points suggests the established I and II types should be reconsidered. The analysis methods and results will be presented, and point variation will be discussed. (Saturday, 8:00)

Ashley, Keith (University of Florida)
The St. Johns II Phase (AD 900-1200): Looking Within and Beyond Northeastern Florida

Traditionally, St. Johns II has been interpreted as the archaeological manifestation of the late prehistoric cultures of eastern and central Florida, spanning the period AD 750 to European contact. While this is certainly true for much of the St. Johns River and adjacent Atlantic coastal region, St. Johns II is temporally more short-lived in extreme northeastern Florida, where it dates to ca. AD 900-1200. Drawing on past and recent data, including a series of radiocarbon dates, this paper briefly examines this phase of northeastern Florida prehistory, exploring both local developments and connections with the broader Mississippian World. (Saturday, 2:40)

Avery, Paul (University of Tennessee)
Preliminary Investigations at the Cowan Site, Knoxville, Tennessee

In the spring of 1999, the Urban Archaeology class at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville conducted preliminary archaeological investigations at 40KN229, the Cowan Site. Testing was conducted in the yard areas surrounding a standing brick house, the last remnant of a large 19th century estate. This paper will briefly discuss the correlation between the known history and the site formation processes and activities. (Thursday, 1:40)

Azzarello, Jennifer (Florida State University)
Structure 1: The Proposed Convento at the O'Connell Mission Site (8Le157)

Recent analysis conducted on material recovered from the O'Connell Mission site (8Le157) has contributed to new interpretations regarding the mission's convento and the identification of the convento structure within the mission church complex. This study confirms the

reasonableness of its interpretation by considering the residential nature of material assemblages and the contemporaneity of Structure 1 (the mission convento) and Structure 2 (the mission church). Further, this study confirms its interpretation through a survey of data on church - convento relationships from five mission sites in Florida, and offers criteria in locating or identifying the mission convento. (Friday, 2:40)

Beaman, Thomas, Jr. (North Carolina State Historic Sites)
From the "Castle" to the "Palace:" Archaeological History and Elite Households in Colonial North Carolina

As homes to three Colonial Royal Governors, Russellborough at Brunswick Town (a.k.a. "Castle Dobbs" and "Castle Tryon") and Tryon Palace in New Bern are considered high status residences. Based on the author's previous research at Brunswick Town and ECU's archaeological research design for New Bern, cataloging these two previously excavated collections was undertaken, with specific analyses of status artifacts. This paper will consider the preliminary results of whether the frequency ratios of Stanley South's Carolina Artifact Pattern mirror elite status households. Research of these excavations has also yielded new insight into the history of early archaeology in North Carolina. (Saturday, 1:40)

Bean, David
(see Anderson, David G.)

Blackmore, Chelsea (Florida State University)
Faunal Analysis of a Protohistoric Trash Pit from the O'Connell Mission Site

For the last five years, extensive subsurface testing and excavation have been conducted at the O'Connell Mission site, a seventeenth century Spanish mission located 17 miles east of Tallahassee, Florida. In the search for aboriginal homesteads related to the mission, a large trash pit was identified during the 1997 field season. Examination of the material culture, radiocarbon and OCR carbon dating indicate that the feature is protohistoric, not mission related. This paper examines the faunal evidence from the 1997 and 1998 excavations to assess the environment of the time period, subsistence practices and techniques, and food processing customs. (Friday, 3:00)

Blackmore, Chelsea
(see Marrinan, Rochelle, A.)

Blitz, John (Queens College) and **Karl Lorenz** (Shippensburg University)
The Early Mississippian Frontier in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley

Previous researchers have viewed Mississippian origins in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley of Georgia and Alabama from two competing perspectives: local adaptation (Fort Walton) versus intrusive population movement (Middle Mississippian). Site distributions associated with different ceramic styles are used to demonstrate the movement of Mississippian pioneers into a frontier between two indigenous groups. An

analysis of the Cool Branch site, a palisaded single mound center, is presented as an example of an early intrusive Mississippian settlement. A comparison of ceramic frequencies between regional sites illustrates the dynamic properties that frontiers have for creating new social formations between intrusive and indigenous groups. (Thursday, 8:40)

Boyko, Wayne
(see Irwin, Jeffrey)

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
and Philip Carr (University of South Alabama)
Lithic Analysis and Southeastern Archaeology

In the last two decades, great progress has been made in the area of lithic analysis. New methods have been developed, approaches adopted, and theories proposed, particularly with regard to flake debris. These have greatly expanded the ability of archaeologists to make reliable inferences concerning prehistoric behavior. In spite of this, we see a general lack of the use of lithic artifacts in archaeological studies in the southeastern United States. In this paper, we briefly review the current state of lithic analysis and, using examples from the southeast, demonstrate the use of lithic data for making inferences and testing hypotheses. (Thursday, 8:20)

Braley, Chad
(see Irwin, Jeffrey)

Bratten, John R. (University of West Florida)
The Mesoamerican Component of the Emanuel Point Ship: Obsidian, Ceramics, and Projectile Points

Analysis of the architecture and artifacts from the Emanuel Point shipwreck have demonstrated a solid association of the vessel with the fleet of Tristan de Luna, which was struck by a hurricane in 1559 during the first European attempt to colonize present-day Florida. Between 1994 and 1997 more than nineteen months of field research was conducted at the site. Historical documents indicate that the fleet departed from Vera Cruz, Mexico in route to Pensacola. This paper will examine the Mesoamerican component of the artifact assemblage. (Thursday, 1:20)

Bredeson, Loren and Tom Lewis (University of Alabama/Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
A Reexamination of Dog Burials in the Wheeler Basin

Evidence suggesting prehistoric mortuary ceremonialism of *Canis familiaris* in the Tennessee River valley can be found in a Wheeler Basin survey report by William S. Webb. Archaeological investigations prior to the inundation of the Wheeler Basin recovered several articulated dog burials dating from the Archaic to Mississippian periods. This paper presents the results of a reexamination of dog interments Webb encountered during his survey of the Wheeler Basin. (Friday, 8:40)

Brewer, Rhonda M.
(see Marrinan, Rochelle A.)

Britt, Tad and Becky Davis (USACE, Vicksburg)
Twenty Five Years of Underwater Archeology within the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The USACE, Vicksburg District, has conducted underwater archeological investigations for over twenty-five years. This work has focused primarily on steam-powered vessels and the role they have had regarding the social, economic, and technological development and impacts on the areas serviced by Mississippi River and her tributaries (the western rivers). This paper will present an overview of these studies to date, discuss the significance of these resources and provide direction for future research. An annotated bibliography of Corps sponsored investigations and other reference materials will be provided. (Friday, 1:20)

Brookes, Sam (U.S. Forest Service)
Cultural Complexity in the Middle Archaic of Mississippi

This paper will examine cultural complexity during the time period of 4500 B.C. - 3000 B.C. A review of reports dealing with artifact types, artifact distribution, technology, social organization, mound building and group interaction will be used to address the problem of complexity. Artifacts such as Atassa, effigy beads, bannerstones and other ground and polished objects will be discussed to demonstrate complexity not normally associated with hunter gatherers. (Friday, 9:40)

Brose, David (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
Museums in the History of Southeastern Archaeology

As exploration changed to economy in the southeast, museums collected archaeological data to satisfy their changing objectives. Centers of antiquarian interests, museums acquired objects as art or for historic associations. As laboratories of taxonomy and repositories of heritage, museums collected regional suites of objects to delineate ancient societies in time and space. As purveyors of specialized social and natural scientific education, museums collected archaeological specimens representative of past environmental and cultural phenomena. Today's museums, self-appointed guardians of data critical for humanity's future, empower select communities to justify archaeological collection, retention and growth. While stimulating southeastern archaeology, museums subtly structured the data available for understanding regional prehistory. Their current public confessions should not substitute for rethinking the discipline's goals and conclusions. (Thursday, 4:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
The Braden Style and Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Regionalism

Investigation into the subject matter of SECC iconic material must proceed from a recognition of the ties that identifiable styles have to specific regions and the historical relationships these styles have with each other. From this comes the necessary logic to demonstrate linkage between ethnographic source material and iconic subject matter through the major language groups associated with each region. Essential to developing a style geography is an additional recognition that changes

have taken place in the contexts, forms and subject matter chosen for expression, as well as development internal to the styles themselves. (Saturday, 8:40)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
Forty Years of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex

Accidents of discovery coupled with the viewpoints expressed in a few key publications have greatly conditioned current conceptions about the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Particularly influential were the studies led by Phil Phillips that focused on the stylistic features of the Spiro engraved shell. The interplay between the two factors will be the subject of this paper. Particular stress is laid on the effect that a typological perspective has had on inhibiting a historical view of the SECC subject matter over the past 1000 years. (Thursday, 3:00)

Brown, James A.
(see Hamlin, Jenna M.)

Brown, James A.
(see Knight, Vernon J.)

Broyles, Bettye (Tennessee Genealogical Society)
History of Archaeology in West Virginia

This paper summarizes early work in West Virginia by the West Virginia Archaeological Society and the Carnegie Institute. The work of the Archaeological Section of the State Geological Survey, including work at the St. Albans site, is discussed. Finally, suggestions for continued development of Archaeology in this area are provided. (Thursday, 10:40)

Buchner, Andrew (Panamerican Consultants)
The Past and Future of the Lower White River, Arkansas

The Lower White River meanders 245 river miles from the Ozark Escarpment to the Arkansas Post Canal and despite its archaeological potential (it contains the Baytown Mounds), the region is largely unsurveyed. This paper discusses the findings of a reconnaissance associated with a Corps of Engineers navigation feasibility study. Beyond compiling archival information, the project field results include documenting several previously unrecorded mound and prehistoric habitation sites. Site data and distributions are discussed, the results of a radiocarbon assay from 3AR31 are presented, and research potential of the region is summarized in light of the proposed "improvements." (Thursday, 11:00)

Buck, Sabrina (East Carolina University)
Implementing a Research Design for Hope: An Investigation of the Historic Use of Space on an Eastern North Carolina Plantation

Hope Plantation, located in Bertie County, North Carolina, built in the early nineteenth century, is now preserved as an historic site open to the public. The Historic Hope Foundation, Inc., which owns the Hope Plantation site, faces an interpretive challenge; the only portion of the plantation system that remains for visitors to see is the mansion, devoid of the buildings and

workspaces that once surrounded it. Several lines of evidence can offer insight into the historic use of space at this plantation. Archaeological data, historical documents, maps, and oral histories have been used to shed light on the patterns of settlement at Hope Plantation. (Saturday, 1:20)

Burns, Jason (University of West Florida)
The Life and Times of a Merchant Sailor: History and Archaeology of the Norwegian Ship Catharine

Nineteenth century merchant sailing ships often had short working careers. The Norwegian ship *Catharine*, however, survived twenty-four years, finally wrecking off Santa Rosa Island (Pensacola), Florida on August 7, 1894. Recent hurricanes and harsh winter storms uncovered the vessel and exposed several brass artifacts. Alerted by conscientious sport divers, the National Park Service contracted the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida to map and record the exposed hull remains and associated debris field. This paper will present the history of the vessel and the results of the maritime archaeology fieldwork. (Thursday, 1:40)

Butler, Brian (Southern Illinois University)
The Millstone Bluff Settlements and Waning of Mississippian Culture in the Lower Ohio Valley

The Millstone Bluff site and nearby settlements represent a late Mississippian complex in the upper Bay Creek watershed in southern Illinois. The Millstone complex is of great interest because of its unusual location and because it is one of the latest and perhaps last areas of Mississippian settlement along the lower Ohio below the Caborn-Welborn sphere. Whereas Caborn-Welborn represents a concentration of settlement along the main river, areas downstream show a general abandonment of the main river and a retreat into small, dispersed communities in interior drainages. These two settlement stances reflect different but perhaps related responses to the conditions of the late Mississippian world. (Thursday, 2:40)

Butler, Scott (Brockington and Associates)
Military Occupation of Site 8ES64

While research goals at 8ES64 focused on the first Pensacola lighthouse and keepers house, information from the data recovery investigations indicate the lighthouse at 8ES64 also occupied a strategic military position. This low hill on which the site was located, as well as nearby Fort Barrancas, allowed control of the town of Pensacola and all of Pensacola Bay. Historic records show intermittent military occupation in the vicinity of Site 8ES64 from 1814 to 1918. Archaeological evidence not only confirmed a periodic military presence at 8ES64, it also demonstrated continuous military activity during this period. (Thursday, 9:00)

Campbell, L. Janice
(see Thomas, Prentice M.)

Carr, Philip (University of South Alabama) and **Lee Stewart** (University of Southern Mississippi)
Late Archaic Interaction and Trade: The Lithic Poor at Poverty Point?

The role of trade as a factor in the emergence of cultural complexity is explored, especially with regard to recent theoretical models. Previous analyses of raw material use at Poverty Point have produced contradictory results. Some suggest the chipped-stone raw materials recovered archaeologically could be procured in the general vicinity, while others have pointed to evidence of the movement of materials long distances. The geologic source and context are determined for a sample of flake debris and chipped-stone tools recovered in stratigraphic excavations at Poverty Point. These data are compared to previous studies and implications for Late Archaic interaction and trade are discussed. (Friday, 10:20)

Carr, Philip (University of South Alabama) and **Jon Gibson** (AARP)
The Southeast and the Rise of Cultural Complexity

Archaeologists around the world have begun to recognize that simple and hunter-gatherer do not always go together. Consequently, a variety of models have been developed to explain the rise of cultural complexity. Diverse data from the Southeast show that some hunter-gatherers there participated in long distance trade, built mounds, and engaged in other behaviors considered complex. However, these rich data have not routinely been used to investigate the efficacy of explanatory models. Attempts to fit data to models and understand the range of behaviors exhibited by Archaic hunter-gatherers and interactions between different areas have the potential to deepen our understanding of Southeastern prehistory and hunter-gatherers in general. (Friday, 8:00)

Carr, Philip
(see Bradbury, Andrew)

Carr, Philip
(see Gibson, Jon)

Chamblee, John F. (University of Arizona) and **Thomas W. Neumann** (Pocket Park - Wentworth Analytical Facility)
The Enigmatic Clay Eggs of Plant Hammond (9FL3): Preliminary Results from a Thin-sectioning Sample and Other Laboratory Tests

A recent archival salvage of materials excavated in 1967 from the Plant Hammond mound (9FL3) re-discovered the presence of twenty four uniformly sized, egg shaped, seemingly unfired clay objects excavated from a pit feature within Structure 2. A preliminary analysis of these objects suggested that they may be the remains of steps taken in the pre-firing process of ceramic production, but further testing was necessary. Early results from a variety of additional lab tests, documentary research, and interviews with modern potters are now available to address the connection between the clay objects and pottery production during the Mississippian Period. (Saturday, 2:20)

Claasen, Cheryl (Appalachian State University)
Archaic Mounds: Where and Why

Mounding begins in the Middle Archaic of the Eastern US and later spreads throughout the Americas. The symbolic elements of mounding can be gleaned from later cultures to explain what the mounds meant but not how they were built or the origin of the cosmology that prompted them. Nevertheless, the exploration of Archaic political sophistication should include a search for the sacred landscape which was formed by the mounds for it indicates the extent of social integration. This paper will report on initial efforts to identify this landscape. (Friday, 1:20)

Clay, Berle (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
40 Years of Kentucky Archaeology

In 1959 less than \$50,000 was spent on archaeology in Kentucky. Over \$6,000,000 is spent today. Forty years have seen the emergence of the National Science Foundation and the "New" archaeology set against a background of river basin work. Then looms the National Historic Preservation Act, neither predicted nor shaped by the academic profession. This produces CRM followed by survey and planning archaeology and the beginnings of historic archaeology. The result is a *fin de siècle* potpourri of interests. (Thursday, 1:15)

Clement, Christopher Ohm (SCIAA)
The Mann-Simons Family and Post Bellum Development of the Columbia, South Carolina Black Community

The Mann-Simons Cottage was the home of a locally prominent free black midwife, Celia Mann, in the years leading up to the Civil War. Following her death in 1867 the property passed to her descendants who continued to live there until the 1970s. The Civil War, reconstruction, and the Jim Crow era were pivotal years for the family and for Columbia's black community. This paper explores how their continued neighborhood presence allowed the family to maintain its social standing within the black community and provide leadership towards the founding of one of Columbia's first black churches. (Saturday, 10:20)

Collins, Brian R. (Weaver and Associates), **Mary E. Starr** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **James A. Wall** (University of Illinois, Chicago)
DeSoto Park Mounds (40SY5): Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Federal Army Occupation on the Memphis Bluff

40SY5 (DeSoto Park) has been considered as the paramount center of the Late Mississippian Walls phase. Despite Memphis city ownership and NRHP status, the site is continuing to deteriorate. Limited excavations and material from several surface loci indicate a complex of Late Woodland as well as Early and Late Mississippian occupations. Creek period material has been incorporated into mound fill. Significant alterations were made to the site during the Civil War and other historic occupations. (Thursday, 3:20)

Compton, Jonathan M. (University of Georgia)
Deer Size and its Significance at Fusihatchee (1EE191), Alabama

Measurements taken from white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) bones from the Fusihatchee site (1EE191), Alabama, indicate a reduction in the size of deer from the Protohistoric period (ca. A.D. 1670-1700) to the Historic period (ca. A.D. 1750-1780). Change in the demographic profile of the deer population and the reduction of adult deer body size are discussed as the primary factors contributing to the apparent reduced size of deer bones within the Historic assemblage. Research indicates that environmental and cultural influences can facilitate change in the demographic profile and the adult size of deer populations. (Friday, 9:40)

Connolly, Robert (Poverty Point - NLU)
The Organization of Projectile Point Production at Poverty Point: Variation by Ridge and Sector

Previous research using surface collected data demonstrated the variation in occurrence of artifact type by sector at the Poverty Point site. Based on an expanded surface collection database, this paper takes a more detailed look at that variation. The variation in the size and form of Motley Points and chipped stone debitage is assessed by ridge and sector at the Poverty Point site. Interpretation of the variation is offered that incorporates and expands on the current understanding of the organization of activities at the earthwork complex. (Friday, 10:40)

Conrad, Lawrence (Western Illinois University)
Late Prehistoric Fortifications in the Central Illinois River Valley

Excavations at the Orendorf and Larson sites have revealed evidence of stockades and the sharp edges of habitation debris at Crable, Sleeth and C.W. Cooper strongly suggest they, too, were fortified, but this has not been ground truthed. The need for these fortifications is clearly demonstrated by the abundant artifactual and skeletal evidence from sites of the period. (Friday, 11:00)

Cooke, John (East Carolina University)
Which Way Did They Go?: A Distributional Study of Archaic Projectile Points in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina

A lot has been written about settlement and other land use patterns of Southeastern Native American groups, but little is known about group mobility in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. By looking at the distribution of projectile point types and raw materials, we can infer Native American settlement mobility or trade networks. This distribution study will test the two major land-use models: Riverine model, proposed by Anderson and Hanson (1988); and Inter-riverine model, proposed by Daniel (1996). Further, this study will add to a database of projectile points across North Carolina. (Davis and Daniel 1990). (Thursday, 11:40)

Cornelison, John
(see Anderson, David G.)

Cottier, John (Auburn University) and **Craig Sheldon** (Auburn University, Montgomery)
Archaeological Investigations at the Ebert-Canebrake Site, Central Alabama

Three seasons of systematic auger tests and trenches at the multi-component Ebert-Canebrake Site (1MC25) in the lower Tallapoosa River Valley of central Alabama revealed a significant Mississippian occupation. Preliminary analyses indicate that a community of wattle and daub structures covered five acres on the river levee. The ceramic assemblage suggests that the occupation was closely related to a major polity centered on the nearby multiple mound site of Atasi. Evidence indicates a fortification system was present in an early phase of site occupation, suggesting unstable political relationships in this particular portion of the lower Tallapoosa Valley. (Saturday, 1:40)

Coxe, Carey
Faunal Remains From an Urban Slave Site: The Blount Mansion Slave Cabin

Vertebrate faunal remains from Blount Mansion Slave Cabin (40KN52) in Knoxville, Tennessee provide the opportunity to address dietary refuse from an urban slave context in the Upland South region. The faunal data was compared to that of other slave sites on Upland South plantations. These comparisons revealed that the urban slaves at Blount Mansion consumed much more fish than rural slaves and farmers in the Upland South and the urban slave pork elements at the Blount Mansion Slave Cabin occur in a pattern distinctly different from those of the Upland Southern rural plantations considered. (Saturday, 8:40)

Cozzi, J. Coz (University of West Florida)
The Hamilton Wreck: A Late Nineteenth-Century Vessel

In 1999 the University of West Florida investigated the remains of a sunken vessel reported by a local resident. The site lies in shallow water in Pensacola Bay and consists of the port side of a vessel approximately 75 feet in length. The site was mapped and the remains of the stem and sternpost were recorded. Hull elements and artifacts indicate a late-nineteenth-century date. The vessel is tentatively identified as the remains of a fishing vessel, possibly associated with a local fleet that made Pensacola Red Snapper a profitable export product of the town. (Thursday, 2:20)

Cramer, Jerame J. (Louisiana State University)
Logs, Labor, and Living: The Role of Enslaved African-Americans at the Hosmer/Mortee Sawmill, Covington, LA, ca. 1820-1870

This paper seeks to expand the current literature in African-American plantation archaeology in order to broaden the perception of enslaved laborers in antebellum southern Louisiana beyond the more frequently researched and portrayed images of field hands on large agricultural estates. Archival and archaeological research of African-American lifeways at Hosmer/Mortee Mill, ca. 1820-1870 in Covington, Louisiana should demonstrate that industrial mill slavery, although sharing many cultural and economic characteristics of the larger monocrop estates, created a

distinct living and working environment and social climate for non-agricultural bondsmen in Deep South states, and thus created a somewhat distinct "plantation culture". (Saturday, 9:00)

Cressler, Alan
(see Simek, Jan F.)

Cresswell, Brad
(see Simek, Jan F.)

Crowe, Douglas
(see Andrus, Fred)

Danforth, Marie (University of Southern Mississippi)
A Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Discovery Site (16FL66), La Fourche Parish, LA

Bioarchaeological analysis was conducted on the remains of 33 individuals recovered at the Discovery site (16FL66) in LaFourche Parish, Louisiana. Although one-third of the sample was composed of juveniles, no infants were recovered; the sex ratio was nearly equal. Health markers, especially those indicative of growth disruption, suggest the population was relatively well-adapted to its bayou environment. Inhabitants enjoyed a varied diet with some maize supplementation, but some differences by sex were seen. Activity indicators suggest that most individuals, especially males, had a relatively robust lifestyle. Comparison of these findings with those from other series in the region is made. (Thursday, 2:00)

Daniel, Randy and Chris Moore (East Carolina University)
An Intrasite Analysis of the Early Archaic Component at the G.S. Lewis Site

The G. S. Lewis-East site is a stratified deep-sand site in western South Carolina. An Early archaic component at the site was the focus of a 376 m² block excavation by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program in 1984. A remarkably pure Kirk phase assemblage was recovered including Kirk Corner-Notched points, unifacial scrapers, microliths, and ground stone artifacts. This paper presents a grid-based unconstrained cluster spatial analysis of over 400 tools and 31,000 flakes from the block excavation. The results provide a test for both the use of unconstrained clustering as an analytical strategy and the interpretation of the site as a residential base camp by Anderson and Hanson (1988). (Thursday, 11:20)

Davis, Becky
(see Britt, Tad)

Davis, Hester A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Pot Hunter's Paradise, Salvage, and Science in Arkansas, AD 1900 - 2000

The "wealth" in Arkansas's prehistoric sites was well known by the beginning of the twentieth century. This was supplemented by the work of C. B. Moore, M.R. Harrington, the WPA, Dellinger, and Phillips, Ford, and Griffin in the next 60 years. Salvage archeology in reservoirs took care of the 1960s; and then the creation of the Arkansas Archeological Survey changed the focus

and rate of archeological research, in 1970s and 1980s NAGPRA and the state law protecting unmarked graves again changed the focus and rate of work in the 1990s. The beginning of that decade brought a new director to the Survey and the end brings a new State Archeologist. (Thursday, 9:20)

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. (University of North Carolina)
The Cultural Landscape of the North Carolina Piedmont at Contact

The period from 1650 to 1720 was one of profound culture change for the Siouan peoples who occupied the North Carolina Piedmont. At the beginning of this period, marked by initial contacts with Virginia traders and explorers, the pattern of regional settlement largely reflected the late prehistoric cultural landscape, and much of the region was occupied by small tribal societies. Seventy years later, following an era of disease, trade, and warfare, the entire North Carolina Piedmont lay mostly vacant. Using archaeological and ethnohistoric information, five regional maps are developed which illustrate and help explain this cultural transformation of the Piedmont. (Friday, 8:00)

Deagan, Kathleen (University of Florida) and **Stanley South** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Historical Archaeology in the Greater Southeast

This contribution deals with the development of Historical Archaeology in the southeastern United States and adjacent portions of the Caribbean. Early work is summarized, including the first major problem-oriented historical archaeology project at Jamestown. The development of modern historical archaeology in the United States, under the leadership of Harrington, Fairbanks, Cotter, and John Griffin is outlined from the standpoint of our own personal perspectives and contributions. In concluding, we suggest significant areas for study in the near future and encouragement to our younger colleagues. (Thursday, 8:40)

Delaney-Rivera, Colleen (UCLA)
Peripheral Backwater?: The Mississippian Occupation in the Lower Illinois Valley

The relative lack of Mississippian material culture/habitation sites in the Lower Illinois Valley is unexpected given the valley's location. The most likely scenario explaining the presence of Mississippian sites in the region is one that includes the appearance of a small, non-local population at selected sites and subsequent acculturation of a portion of the local Late Woodland population. The end result was a new sociocultural system in the valley, one that was neither Late Woodland or Mississippian in the traditional use of these terms. Understanding Mississippian society in the region sheds valuable light on the processes of sociocultural interaction, acculturation and societal formation. (Thursday, 10:20)

DelCastello, Brian G. (Southern Illinois University)
The Baumer Site: Chert Utilization during Early/Middle Woodland Times in the Lower Ohio Valley

This paper presents the results of the preliminary re-analysis of the lithic assemblage from the Baumer site. In addition to providing a basic catalog of lithic artifacts for the site, this examination of the assemblage also addresses several issues related to ongoing research in the region. Of particular importance are issues related to raw material procurement and utilization practices. According to initial observations, the higher instances of western Shawnee Hills chert, in particular Cobden, suggests a closer association with source areas to the west than other contemporary sites in the lower Ohio. (Thursday, 9:40)

Detwiler, Kandace R.
(see VanDerwarker, Amber M.)

Detwiler, Kandace R.
(see Wilson, Gregory D.)

Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University)
and James R. Duncan (Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists)
The Mississippian Connection in Missouri Rock Art

Mississippian motifs, more commonly associated with pottery, shell, copper, and stone artifacts, are increasingly being identified in rock art contexts. Missouri's pictographs and petroglyphs contain an impressive variety of these motifs belonging to the SECC. Within the premise of this paper is a proposal that the complex western Mississippian societies worked with a larger inventory of motifs than previously accepted. This belief is prompted by the presence of co-occurrences of motifs in the rock art -- associations that would pull into the western Mississippian sphere symbols that have been heretofore either excluded or placed chronologically earlier or later. Patterning and concentration of particular motifs raise some intriguing questions. (Saturday, 9:00)

Doran, Glen H. (Florida State University)
Windover: Insights into Early Southeastern People: Where are We Now?

Windover (8BR246) was accidentally discovered by construction in 1982. Three years of intensive field work and over a decade of laboratory analysis has provided a unique view of the diversity of material cultural inventory of these Early Archaic peoples. Primary research has focused on material culture, biometrics and paleodemography. An overview of the genetic analysis, stable isotope findings, and fabric and wood artifact inventory is also provided. Burial patterns and associated material culture provide perspectives usually not possible in traditional terrestrial contexts. (Thursday, 11:00)

Dunbar, James, Bill Stanton, Melissa Memory (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), **Harley Means** (Florida Geological Survey), **Ryan Means** (Coastal Plains Institute and Land Conservancy), **Andy Hemming, and Mathew Mhilbachler** (Florida Museum of Natural History)
The Ryan/Harley Site 8Je1004: A Suwannee Point Site In The Wacissa River, North Florida

Recent investigations of the Ryan/Harley site in the Wacissa River has revealed the probable in situ remains of a Paleoindian camp site. The site has produced Suwannee points and uniface tools displaced by erosion as well as a Suwannee point base, numerous uniface tools, and animal bone from stratigraphic context. Animal bones from the excavation include both extant Holocene and extinct late Pleistocene species. Although most of the bone is highly fragmentary, a partially articulated vertebral column was found. The significance of this site and its placement among other Paleoindian sites in the Lower Aucilla river basin and its tributary, the Wacissa river will be discussed. (Thursday, 8:20)

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

Dunnell, Robert C. (Mississippi State, University of Tennessee) **and Carl Lipo** (University of Washington)
Complexity in Evolutionary Perspective

Although "complexity" has become something of a fad in archaeological interpretations in recent years, the idea of cultural complexity has a venerable history that crosscuts many times and approaches. In this paper, we explore the meaning of the concept in evolutionary terms for the archaeological context suggesting practical ways to measure complexity while at the same time explaining the persistence and ubiquity of the idea in archaeological analyses. Although achievement of complexity is problematic in the Southeast, the culture history of the region makes it an excellent place in which to study origins of social complexity. (Friday, 8:40)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)
Ritual, Medicine, and the War Trophy Theme in Southeastern Iconography

The war trophy iconographic theme in the Central Mississippi Valley consists of warfare related images engraved, painted, and applied on ceramic vessels: scalp locks, fleshed heads, forearm bones, and severed hands. The Central Mississippi Valley war trophy theme is closely related to war trophy motifs from adjacent areas in the Southeast including Moundville and Spiro. Based on motif context and association with Southeastern warfare, the Mississippian war trophy theme appears to have served a critical metaphorical and visual component of warfare rituals which focused on the consumption of war medicines for achieving purity and seeking supernatural aid and protection. (Saturday, 11:20)

Dye, David H.
(see Tushingham, Shannon)

Egan, Sharon (Brockington and Associates)
Hittin' the Bottle: An Analysis of the Glass Bottles From the First Pensacola Lighthouse Keeper's House

Excavations from 8ES64, the site of the first Pensacola lighthouse, recovered thousands of glass bottle fragments. This paper will discuss the analysis of bottles from one of the features, chosen for the wide selection and the number of whole vessels it offered. The findings from this minimum vessel analysis, and a comparison to other residential and military sites will be presented. (Thursday, 11:00)

Egloff, Brian J.
(see Keel, Bennie C.)

Elliott, Daniel T.
(see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Ethridge, Robbie (University of Mississippi)
Raiding the Remains: Indian Slave Traders and the Collapse of the Southeastern Chiefdoms

As is well known, the chiefdoms of the late Mississippian period were all but gone within 150 years of European contact. We know some of the causes for this collapse--disease, destabilization, and incorporation into the global market economy. This paper will examine an aspect of the global economy that dealt the final death blow to the South's chiefdoms--the trade in Indian slaves. The Indian slave trade unleashed chaos and turmoil throughout the eastern seaboard, and as Indians from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico became slave raiders, the remaining chiefdoms, already weakened by disease and dislocation, could not withstand the predations and depredations. (Thursday, 10:40)

Ewen, Charles (East Carolina University)
Plan Your Dig and Dig Your Plan: ECU's Research Program in Eastern North Carolina

Archaeological research in academia is often the product of the immediate needs of a student or the availability of funding, rather than long term planning. This is especially true on a regional level, despite what we teach our students. ECU, in seeking to establish a coherent program of historical archaeological research, is implementing a phased approach to regional research. Graduate students prepare research designs for historic sites or communities as part of the requirements for their M.A. Subsequent students, then, implement aspects of these designs for their own degree projects. (Saturday, 1:00)

Faught, Michael K. and Thadra Palmer (Florida State University)
Research Updates from the PaleoAucilla: Offshore Research on Submerged Prehistoric Sites in the Apalachee Bay, Northwest Florida

Persistent research focused on submerged prehistoric sites at the J&J Hunt site in the PaleoAucilla drainage system 3 miles offshore has resulted in numerous stratigraphic exposures of marine eroded archaeological deposits, as well as intact terrestrial sediments with Pleistocene faunal bone (Mastodon teeth). The

relationship between the archaeological materials, Pleistocene bone, and radiocarbon control will be addressed. In addition, several new archaeological sites have been located farther offshore contributing to understanding of this portion of the continental shelf, and data regarding these will be presented. (Thursday, 8:40)

Faulkner, Charles H. (University of Tennessee)
A History of Tennessee Archaeology

During the 19th century, antiquarians speculated about Tennessee's rich archaeological remains. By the early 20th century speculation gave way to more accurate descriptions of past lifeways. Professionalism replaced antiquarianism in the 1930s as systematic excavations were carried out in TVA reservoirs. The approach was cultural-historical, a dominating paradigm until the late 1960s when archaeologists sought explanations through the study of culture process. I began my career in Tennessee during this dynamic transition, witnessing what I believe has been a productive blend of the culture-historical and processual paradigms with a seasoning of post-processualism during the past decade. (Thursday, 1:35)

Fenton, James (Wilbur Smith Associates), **Nicholas Herrmann** (University of Tennessee), **Chris Rankin, and David McBride** (University of Kentucky)
Recent Field Investigations at Indian Knoll

In May 1999 we investigated the famous Archaic site of Indian Knoll, 15Oh2. The goals were to locate and map the mound, identify the extent of cultural materials, locate unexcavated deposits, and assess their potential to furnish new information. We mapped the site using a laser transit and estimated the site boundaries using soil augering and surface inspection. Analysis of data from eleven auger holes provided an understanding of site disturbance, located intact soil strata, and established the approximate boundaries of the WPA excavation trenches. Soil and flotation samples from the auger holes may provide information about Archaic foodways, lithic technology and activities. (Saturday, 10:00)

Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi)
Into the Woods: A Small Early Woodland Site in the Holly Springs National Forest

National Forest Service archaeologists have located and tested a number of small Early Woodland sites in the Holly Springs National Forest. The logic for the locations in which most are found is not apparent. Excavation of one such site has provided information about ceramic tempering and indicated affiliation of the ceramic tradition to the Fulmer site in Tennessee rather than to sites in the western part of the North Central Hills. Lithics, while scarce, posed additional problems. The collection consisted primarily of thermally shattered flakes, often cortex of Fort Payne chert. Site function remains a mystery. (Saturday, 8:00)

Forehand, Tammy R. (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) and **Mark D. Groover** (Augusta State University)

A "Hospitable Castle": Recent Investigations at Galphin's Silver Bluff

Beginning in the 1740s, economic activities at Galphin's Silver Bluff centered upon the deerskin trade with Native Americans. The deerskin trade, in decline by the 1760s, was eventually supplanted with plantation-level production. This paper presents a summary of the site investigations conducted at Silver Bluff. The cultural landscape at the plantation is reconstructed through historical records and information obtained from systematic site survey and excavations. Computer spatial analysis effectively determined the location of dwellings at the site. Recent excavations in turn examined an early area of the trading post containing a dwelling constructed of timber and brick surrounded by a palisade. (Thursday, 3:20)

Franklin, Jay D. and Jan F. Simek (University of Tennessee)

And Then There Were Two: The Dark Zone Cave Art of 22nd Unnamed Cave, Tennessee

The archaeology of 22nd Unnamed Cave, Tennessee is presented. It has long been known that the cave's vestibule, or twilight zone, bears capacious evidence of human occupation. However, the dark zone cave art of 22nd Unnamed Cave was only recently identified. This paper focuses on archaeological testing of the cave vestibule and description of its charcoal pictographs. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from looters' potholes suggest an Early Woodland/Early Middle Woodland presence in the vestibule. Radiocarbon dates place the pictographs in temporal context. (Friday, 11:00)

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

Freidel, David (Southern Methodist University)
Killing the Gods and Burning the Thrones: Pattern Recognition and War in the Maya Archaeological Record

The Classic Maya were once regarded as an unusually peaceful people. That modern myth of popular archaeology has been decisively shattered by the identification of extensive, intentional, and elaborate destruction deposits in the public buildings of Maya centers. While some of these deposits were excavated decades ago, their identification with warfare and conquest is a recent phenomenon. In part this new pattern identification is based in the decipherment of war-related glyphic texts over the last decade. In part, it is based on the realization that mural paintings of urban warfare at Chichen Itza represent standard Maya practice and not a Mexican innovation. In part it is based on the exploration of fortified sites dating from the end of the Classic period. However, research at Yaxuna, Yucatan, documents extensive destruction deposits dating to the beginning of the Classic period, not the end, and has led to the identification of early destruction levels sealed into the stratigraphy of other Classic centers. The art of Maya warfare consisted in both the creation of imagery expressing the religious and

political rationale for war, and in the manipulation, desecration and destruction of artifacts to further the ends of war in conquest and subjugation. Pattern recognition and contextual analysis are crucial methodologies in this inquiry into Maya deposits, and should allow eventual comparison with destruction deposits from complex societies in eastern North America. (Keynote Speaker, Friday, 4:30)

Fuller, Elizabeth L. (Southern Illinois University) and **Mary R. McCorvie** (Shawnee National Forest)
Material Culture from an African American Farmstead

Miller Grove, in Pope County, Illinois, was an African American farming community settled by freed slaves from Tennessee and dating from the 1840's to the 1920's. The William Riley Williams farmstead was tested to determine if material cultural differences could be found between African American farmsteads and their Euro-American neighbors. William R. Williams was born free and acquired a large portion of land during his life at Miller Grove. Economically, he was similar to his Euro-American neighbors. Percentages of hand painted and sponge painted ceramics, choices of meat, and personal adornment artifacts have all been investigated as possible ethnic identifiers of African American farmsteads. (Saturday, 8:20)

Fuller, Elizabeth L.
(see McCorvie, Mary R.)

Fuller, Richard S.
(see Wilkins, James C.)

Gage, Matthew (University of Alabama, OAS) and **Lindsay S. Stone** (University of Alabama)
Artifact Distribution at Pride Place (1Tu1)

Excavations conducted at Pride Place have revealed a multi-component site on the banks of the Black Warrior River. In order to supplement limited excavation, an extensive subsurface sampling program was conducted with the results incorporated into artifact distribution maps. Concentrations of Mississippian artifacts allow for some inferences concerning 1Tu1's spatial layout. These inferences include potentially significant areas of artifact manufacture. Although the primary occupation of the site occurred during the Mississippian period, late Woodland and Gulf Formational activity is also evident. Using artifact distribution we see temporal, as well as spatial differences in the utilization of Pride Place. (Friday, 2:00)

Gage, Matthew D. (University of Alabama)
Ground-penetrating Radar and Core Sampling at the Moundville Site

Since 1997, The University of Alabama has been conducting a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) and core sampling project on several of the mounds at the Moundville site (1Tu500). The focus of the project has been to develop a viable means for examining the Mississippian mound complex utilizing relatively non-invasive investigative techniques. Data collection has been geared towards acquiring information related to individual construction episodes. Preliminary results of the comparison of GPR data and core sample profiles

will be discussed for several of the mounds, as will the methodology guiding the research. (Saturday, 10:20)

Gardner, Jeff (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Historical Overview of the Pensacola (Florida) Barrancas

European exploitation of the bluffs (barrancas) overlooking Pensacola Bay began with establishment of a Spanish fort at the end of the seventeenth century. This pattern of military use continued through the early to middle nineteenth century, when the area was twice-occupied by Andrew Jackson's soldiers, and later used by Confederate and Union Civil War troops. Related activities at this location include establishment of the First Pensacola Lighthouse (1824-1858), the Barrancas Range Beacons (1888-), and the Naval Air Station Pensacola (1917- present). This paper provides general historical context for archaeological investigations at the site of the First Pensacola Lighthouse (8ES64). (Thursday, 8:00)

Garza, Rolando L. (National Park Service)
1998 and 1999 Test Excavations at the William Johnson House Natchez Mississippi

In 1998 and 1999 the National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center conducted archeological test excavations at the William Johnson House in Natchez, Mississippi. The Natchez National Historical Park initiated this investigation as a preliminary phase of the William Johnson House Stabilization Project. The purpose of the investigation was to record any archeological features or pertinent stratigraphic evidence in the area between the standing 1840 house and the 1890 dependency which could be adversely impacted by the stabilization project. As a result of this investigation, new information relevant to the interpretation of the history of the William Johnson House was recorded. (Saturday, 8:00)

Gibson, Jon (AARP)
The Power of Kindness with Lagniappe: "Much Obligated" in Mound Societies

Kindnesses and favors among rural Southerners a generation or two back often elicited the response, "Much obliged" or "Much obliged 'til you're better paid" instead of a simple thank you. Being obliged was more than an expression of gratitude, it was a promise of reciprocity at a later date, a pledge to return the favor usually accompanied with lagniappe, a little extra. This essay shows how the power of kindness permeated simple groups and led to some fairly ambitious achievements. Discharging obligation gave small groups the power to move mountains-tiny earthen ones anyway. No matter how engendered or administered, the power of kindness worked on all levels of corporately-based society and functioned despite selfish or despotic big men or chiefs. (Friday, 1:40)

Gibson, Jon (AARP) and **Philip Carr** (University of South Alabama)
Signs of Power: Why Early Mounds are Southern and Other Thoughts

Southern hunter-gatherers built mounds and engaged in

other behaviors once considered complex, some over 6000 years ago. But were such behaviors really complex? Were they underpinned by power, raw power? We suggest four conditions that to varying degrees and in varying combinations gave rise to those isolated instances of elaborated egalitarianism. They include a corporate, or group-first, ethic, year-round food bounty, having to make up for a lack of stone, and a communal power grid based on reciprocity plus. And these conditions were more typically Southern, Deep Southern, rather than northern. (Friday, 1:00)

Gibson, Jon
(see Carr, Philip)

Gillam, J. Christopher and Holly Gillam (University of South Carolina)
The Hunter and the Hunted: Modeling Early Archaic Game Surveillance with GIS

The archaeological record provides many insights into the land-use practices of prehistoric peoples. Too often, however, the limited nature of the archaeological record hampers research into such topics as hunting behavior. Apart from the occasional lithic scatter, little of the archaeological record in the Eastern Woodlands provides direct evidence of the acquisition phase of hunting. The landscape GIS approach provides the means for evaluating hunting behavior within the physical landscape. This research evaluates hypothesized areas of Early Archaic game surveillance in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina to illustrate how the landscape GIS approach facilitates a better understanding of hunting behavior. (Saturday, 8:20)

Gillam, Holly M.
(see Gillam, J. Christopher)

Godzinski, Michael (Earth Search, Inc.)
Archaeology of the Devil's Elbow Railroad Embankment

This past summer, Earth Search, Inc. conducted National Register testing of a railroad embankment in New Orleans for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Future construction along this embankment will entail an underground drainage canal to help alleviate local flooding of this neighborhood which is situated well below sea level. After initial research uncovered antebellum specifications for railroad construction, selected areas were chosen for excavation. Field methodology included backhoe trenching to pinpoint the location of structural features as well as subsequent hand excavation to document the structural features for National Register testing. This paper will focus on the cultural residue buried beneath the Devil's Elbow neighborhood. (Thursday, 2:20)

Gougeon, Ramie A. (University of Georgia)
Mississippian Socio-Political Complexity as Historical Structure

Mississippian socio-political complexity can best be understood as a historical structure of the type described by Fernand Braudel. Unlike a synchronic structure, a historical structure is a system of social patterns that exist at different time scales. This paper explores the development of chiefdom level structures. I demonstrate

how chiefdoms of the Early Mississippian period were fundamentally different from those of the Late Mississippian. Finally, I propose that certain structural elements of the Mississippian period allowed remnants of these societies to coalesce into new societies in the face of changes brought about by European contact. (Thursday, 4:40)

Griffin-Miller, Cinder
(see Hayden, William)

Grissino-Mayer, Henri
(see Hally, David J.)

Groover, Mark D.
(see Forehand, Tammy R.)

Hall, Robert L. (University of Illinois at Chicago)
Sacred Fire Symbolism and World Renewal

In the Southeast the rekindling of a sacred fire could symbolize the renewal of the sun and by extension of metaphor, the earth or all of creation. In viewing the quartered circle as a symbol of the sun and sacred fire it is often overlooked that the defining elements of the quartered circle derive from earth symbolism. Renewing the sacred hearth with fresh clay was also an act of earth renewal. Lurking in the background of this Mississippian Period symbolism of renewal is the grave as a Woodland Period symbol of death and rebirth. (Saturday, 10:00)

Haller, Mikael J. (The University of Pittsburgh)
Zooarchaeological Indicators of Feasting Activity from the Anna Site (22AD500)

Recent excavations at the Anna site (22AD500), located in the Natchez Bluffs region of Mississippi, have uncovered a distinctive patterning of zooarchaeological remains. The faunal assemblage has similar characteristics to what has been considered indicative of feasting activity. An examination of the archaeological indicators of feasting activity will be compared to the material remains recovered from the Anna site in an attempt to understand the nature of these faunal deposits. (Friday, 9:00)

Hally, David J. (University of Georgia) and **Henri Grissino-Mayer** (Valdosta State University)
Dendrochronological Analysis of Charred Wood Samples from the King Site

Using stratigraphic and architectural evidence from domestic structures and burials, it has been possible to reconstruct the growth and decline of the King site community through time. Confirmation of this reconstruction has been sought through development of a relative chronology for site features using Fluoride analysis of burials and dendrochronological analysis of charred wall post from domestic structures. This paper describes the authors' attempt to develop a floating tree-ring master sequence for the site and to place charred wood samples from different structures in that sequence. (Friday, 9:00)

Hamilton, Conard
(see Kidder, Tristram R.)

Hamlin, Jenna M., John E. Kelly (Washington University), and **James A. Brown** (Northwestern University)
The Archaeology of Archaeology: Cahokia's Mound 34 Revisited

In the 1950's Cahokia's Mound 34 was the focus of University of Michigan and Gilcrease Institute investigations. Those projects revealed the first and only evidence of engraved shell cups and other related Southeastern Ceremonial Complex materials at Cahokia. During the 1998 and 1999 field seasons, personnel from Washington University and Northwestern University returned to Mound 34 to provide better documentation of the Gilcrease investigations. This paper summarizes the work of the past two years and implications regarding the possible Moorehead phase date of this mound. (Thursday, 2:00)

Hammerstedt, Scott W. (University of Alabama/PCI)
Prehistoric Settlement in West-Central Alabama: Preliminary Results of the 1999 Black Warrior Valley Survey

To date, little systematic survey work has been undertaken in the Black Warrior Valley near Moundville. Because of this, little is understood about outlying non-mound sites in the valley. As a first step towards providing a more comprehensive view, a survey of two three-mile-wide transects was conducted during the summer of 1999. Preliminary results are presented, and future survey goals are discussed. (Saturday, 1:00)

Harris, Norma J. (University of West Florida)
The Antebellum Periphery: Little St. Simons Island, Georgia

Little St. Simons Island was a remote section of a large antebellum plantation complex on the Georgia coast owned by Major Pierce Butler and his descendants during the late 18th and 19th centuries. Historical and archaeological research has been conducted for two sites on the island associated with the Butler occupation: Experiment Plantation and the Old House Site. Although these settlements lay outside of the primary focus of Butler's economic endeavors, they were an important part of the labor system that made Major Butler and his family among the largest landholders and slave owners in the southeast. (Saturday, 9:20)

Harris, Rebecca L. (University of Arkansas)
Lithic Valhalla: Lithic Analysis from 3CG21

3CG21 is a Middle Mississippian site located in northeastern Arkansas. The site was excavated over 25 years ago and remained in storage unanalyzed until the present undertaking. 3CG21's proximity to Crowley's Ridge, a notable source of local chert, allows for using techniques such as sourcing, minimum attribute set, and formal metric analysis. These techniques contrast with standard morphological treatment of lithics. This large collection of lithics contains a variety of morphological "types" including projectile points, bladelets, drills, scrapers, knives, etc. This study intends to contribute

information about behavior as pertaining to raw material procurement, reduction practices, and overall usage. (Thursday, 10:00)

Hayden, William (RCGA), **Cinder Griffin-Miller** (Gray and Pape, Inc.), and **Glen Walters**
Intrasite Spatial Analysis at 16LF66

Spatial analysis of 16LF66 attempted to identify any large-scale activity areas or structuring. Grid values based on non-feature excavation densities were interpolated for all artifact classes showing evidence of structuring. A weighted spatial cluster analysis based on Principal Components was performed providing an overview of similar areas within the site. Estimated feature densities were compared to interpolated values from the larger scale distributions to identify elements of the features that were anomalous and therefore discreet from larger scale spatial trends. Finally, an attempt was made to refine feature types into statistically discreet morphological or functional groups based on artifact assemblages. (Thursday, 3:40)

Hays, Christopher (LSU) and **Richard Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Ceramics at the Poverty Point Site: Contexts and Origins

This paper reports on the results of an ongoing analysis of prehistoric ceramics recovered from Goad's 1980 excavations and Connolly's 1998 excavations at the Poverty Point site. The sample included four basic groups: numerous sherds similar to the St Johns I series, numerous Wheeler series sherds, a small sample of Tchefuncte Plain, and a large number of grog-tempered sherds (mostly Baytown Plain, but also several decorated sherds of the Marksville period). Issues addressed include the stratigraphic and horizontal contexts of the ceramics and whether they were of local or extra-local manufacture. (Saturday, 1:00)

Heller, Nathanael (Louisiana Division of Archaeology)
Plaquemine Bone Tool Industry at the Discovery Site

The Discovery Site, 16LF66, is a large Plaquemine culture sheet midden in LaFourche Parish, Louisiana. The faunal collection from the site includes 45 bone tools and other worked bone objects, constituting evidence for the presence of a sophisticated bone industry. The focus of this industry was on the production of projectile points associated with hunting and fishing activities. Although the projectile point form used at the Discovery Site is well known from other sites, this collection adds new information on the manufacture and use of this tool type. Other bone tools and objects, although rare, attest to the versatility of the local bone tool industry. (Thursday, 3:20)

Hemming, Andy
(see Dunbar, James S.)

Hemmings, C. Andrew (University of Florida)
An Inundated Quarry in the Lower Aucilla River, Fossil Hole 8JE1497

The Aucilla River Prehistory Project has located, and

begun test excavation of an inundated quarry in the Lower Aucilla River, Fossil Hole 8JE1497. The stratified presence of locally extinct fauna, the concentration of artifacts only on deeper bathymetric contours, and the lack of diagnostic artifacts younger than Late Early Archaic converge to indicate abandonment and subsequent inundation prior to the Middle Archaic, circa 8000 years ago. Analysis of accumulated sediments will shed light on the association of what may be the only reported co-occurrence of tapir and Late Pleistocene archaeological material in North America. (Thursday, 9:00)

Hendryx, Greg (The University of Alabama /O.A.S.)
Flourishing Occupation Within the Hinterlands of the Hinterlands: Examining the Bear Creek Watershed, Alabama

The upper reaches of Alabama's Bear Creek have been found to be an area containing abundant prehistoric resources, with more than 280 sites found over a 6000 acre land tract. This area offers a mixed topography and thus varied site types, including rock shelters, deeply buried open-air sites, quarry sites and more. This paper discusses the archaeological potential of this rich environment and examines the relation of the Bear Creek's inhabitants to those of the surrounding Tennessee basin and the nearby Tombigbee basin. (Thursday, 10:40)

Henry, V. Gary
(see Ashcraft, A. Scott)

Herbert, Joseph
(see Irwin, Jeffrey)

Hermann, Nicholas
(see Fenton, James)

Herndon, Richard (Southern Illinois University)
The Baumer Site: Re-analysis of an Early/Middle Woodland Ceramic Assemblage on the Lower Ohio River Valley

Except for the cursory analysis in the original Kincaid (1951) report, the Baumer site ceramic assemblage has received little attention over the last 50 years. Consequently, this lack of research has reduced the interpretative value of the site within a regional framework. Re-analysis of the Early/Middle Woodland ceramic component at Baumer was undertaken with four main objectives: 1) to inventory the ceramic assemblage, 2) to produce a basic technological characterization of the assemblage, 3) refine the existing chronological sequence for the lower Ohio River, and 4) to address possible implications for regional studies. (Saturday, 1:20)

Hill, Jane (University of Memphis)
Dewey Cheatham and Howe: Cheating the Plow in Search of Site Features in Cultivation

This report deals with recent investigations of the Walls Phase Cheatham site (22DS514). This site, which has the potential to refine late Mississippian chronology in the Memphis area has been cultivated for many years, which has badly damaged its cultural deposits. This

paper investigates whether spatial distribution of artifacts in a controlled surface collection, combined with detailed topographic study, can enable archaeologists to determine the location of plowed down house mounds and other features, such as a palisade moat, no longer readily visible in the terrain. (Saturday, 10:00)

Hill, Jane

(see Tushingham, Shannon)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Wallace Bottom: Early Eighteenth Century Native American and French Material Culture on the Lower Arkansas River

The Menard-Hodges site locality corresponds to the Quapaw village of Osotouy and the earliest Arkansas Post. Fieldwork was conducted here in 1997-98 in conjunction with the Annual Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society Training Session. Exploring the environs of the Menard-Hodges site in June 1998, the Society Site Survey Seminar identified a hitherto-unsuspected French Colonial and Native American component. The extensive surface collection made by the Society/Survey team offers us a first glimpse of the material culture of an emerging multicultural society in the remote Arkansas hinterland of the Louisiana Colony. (Friday, 10:40)

Huddleston, Connie (Brockington and Associates)

Defining Activity Area at Pensacola's First Lighthouse

Twenty-two years have passed since Stanley South presented his theories of quantitative analysis and pattern recognition to historical archaeologists. Since that time, we have used South's artifact patterns to interpret all types of sites from all time periods. At the First Pensacola Lighthouse keeper's house site, analysis provided an additional opportunity to define and modify South's artifact patterning theories for a unique site with numerous overlapping occupations. This paper describes attempts to use artifact patterning to identify activity areas within this site, discusses the limitations of this analysis, and recommends directions for future patterning research. (Thursday, 10:20)

Hunter, James W., III (University of West Florida)

The Santa Rosa Island Wreck: Archaeological Investigations of an Early to Middle Eighteenth-Century Sailing Vessel

Discovered during a remote-sensing survey of Pensacola Bay in 1992, the Santa Rosa Island Wreck was investigated by the University of West Florida during a maritime archaeology field school in 1998. Survey revealed a ballast pile, lower hull remains, and a small artifact assemblage. In 1999, U.W.F. continued excavations. Although the identity of the shipwreck remains in question, the site is believed to be an early to middle 18th-century Spanish merchant vessel associated with either of the first two permanent colonial Spanish settlements in Pensacola. This paper will present the findings of the 1999 field investigations of the Santa Rosa Island Wreck. (Thursday, 2:00)

Hurley, Neil (U.S. Coast Guard)

"The Present Salary is Inadequate." The Life and Times of the First Pensacola Lighthouse Keepers

Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted Phase III archaeological data recovery of the site of the 1824-1858 Pensacola Lighthouse for the Department of the Navy during November and December 1998. The research focused on the first Pensacola Lighthouse keeper's house, events associated with the lighthouse, and the lifeways of the lighthouse keepers and their families. This presentation presents national and local historic contexts for the first Pensacola lighthouse, a glimpse into the history of the lighthouse, and the lifeways of the keepers and their families. (Thursday, 8:20)

Hutchinson, Dale L.

(see Magoon, Dane T.)

Iriarte, Jose (University of Kentucky)

The Emergence of Cultural Complexity in the Mound Building Cultures of Southeastern Uruguay

The prehistoric cultures of southeastern South America known as Vieira Tradition have been characterized as marginal hunter-gatherers organized in simple, small, and mobile bands. Unfortunately, this framework, has impeded consideration of more complex forms of socio-political organization. Recent archaeological work in southeastern Uruguay has challenged this long held assumption demonstrating the existence of more complex forms of socio-political organization in this mound-building culture. In this paper, some factors which may have triggered the emergence of cultural complexity ca. 4000 B.P. among hunter-gatherers are explored with particular emphasis on the dynamic human-environment interactions in wetland-grassland areas. (Friday, 2:20)

Irwin, Jeffrey, Wayne Boyko, Joseph Herbert (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources), and **Chad Braley** (Southeastern Archaeological Services)

Woodland Period Burial Mounds in the North Carolina Sandhills

In the Sandhills and southern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, a sand burial mound complex emerged during the Woodland period. Addressed sparingly by professionals, and represented today by an incomplete written and artifactual record, these mounds and the collective mortuary practice they represent are virtually unknown in the Southeast and are not well understood even in North Carolina. Recent work in the Sandhills at Fort Bragg has renewed interest in these burial mound phenomena, particularly their chronological placement. We revisit the existing data, in an attempt to refine our understanding of the temporal range of these mounds. (Saturday, 9:20)

Iseminger, William (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site)

The Cahokia Stockade: Discovery and Definition

A discussion of the discovery of the stockade through aerial photographs and the pursuant excavations from the mid-1960s through the 1980s, which confirmed at least four constructions of the walls and associated bastions

and gates around the eastern and southern sections of central Cahokia. Social and political implications of this defensive and social barrier will also be discussed. (Friday, 10:00)

Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi), **Melissa Reams** (U.S. Forest Service), and **Kate M. Wright** (University of Southern Mississippi) *Prehistoric Upland Occupation and Notions of Significance: Investigations at 22-JO-699, An "Insignificant" Site in the Pine Hills of Mississippi*

Evaluative procedures of 106 mandated archaeology largely excludes from further consideration small, low density sites and sites poorly represented by shovel test data. This paper reports on a joint Forest Service-University of Southern Mississippi excavation of a randomly chosen small upland low density site as a first step in documenting the most common site type in the Pine Hills region of southeastern Mississippi. In addition to shedding significant new light on the early Late Woodland occupation of the region, the excavation results suggest the need for a reevaluation of the data collecting techniques on which eligibility determinations are made. (Saturday, 10:20)

Jackson, Paul D. (Panamerican Consultants) *Raising the Standards of Cultural Resource Management: A View from Fort Stewart, Georgia*

One of the leading criticisms leveled by academia against cultural resource management organizations, particularly those privately owned, is that these firms have a tendency to give budgetary concerns priority over research. This point of view is often vigorously disputed by CRM firms, however; in many cases the criticism is justified. This paper examines this argument in a historical and applied perspective. Recent work from Phase I investigations at Fort Stewart, Georgia is used as an example of how CRM organizations can raise the standards of research without sacrificing the budget. (Saturday, 9:00)

Jacobi, Keith (University Museums, University of Alabama) *Rock of Ages: Sandstone, A Mortuary Legacy*

The mortuary behavior at the site of 1Tu1 (Pride Place) is unique. Excavations conducted by DeJarnette in 1933 and recent salvage excavations yield information on sixteen burials. Five of these sixteen burials incorporate sandstone in prominent ways. One notable use of sandstone is in the interment of an infant within a sandstone box. Comparisons are made with the nearby sites of Moundville and 1Tu2 (Snow's Bend) in the use or placement of sandstone within burials. Pride Place may have been a sandstone workshop. The health of individuals at 1Tu1 is also addressed. (Friday, 3:20)

James, Stephen R., Jr. (Panamerican Maritime) *The Yazoo River Fleet on the River of Death*

After the Union wrested control of the Mississippi River approximately forty steamboats with southern ties took refuge on the Yazoo River in northwestern Mississippi, a river whose Choctaw name translates as "River of Death." Ultimately all would be scuttled, burned or

captured as a result of Grant's efforts during the siege of Vicksburg. Recently Panamerican consultants conducted submerged resources investigations of the Yazoo under sponsorship of the Vicksburg District Corps of Engineers. Many of the Civil War vessels were located and archaeologically recorded. This paper will discuss the historical setting for the refuge and loss event, as well as our findings for specific vessels. (Friday, 2:00)

Jameson, John H. (National Park Service) *Presenting Archeology to the Public: Public Initiatives of the Southeast Archeological Center*

Public-oriented activities of the Southeast Archeological Center have been developed as a response to the growing public interest in archaeology and out of a realization that professional involvement should extend beyond the immediacies of research to mechanisms and programs that attempt to convey important information to the lay public. A recent project of the Center's Public Interpretation Initiative is the coordination of the National Park Service's Archeologist-Interpreter Shared Competencies Curriculum. The goals of this effort are to strengthen the relationship between archeology and public interpretation and ultimately to improve how archaeology is presented to the public. (Saturday, 10:40)

Jefferies, Dick (University of Kentucky) *Regional Scale Interaction Networks and the Emergence of Cultural Complexity along the Northern Margins of the Southeast*

This paper investigates the nature and extent of Mid-Holocene social and economic networks in the lower Ohio River valley region. The distributions of stylistically distinctive lithic and bone artifacts are used to define the geographical extent and boundaries of what appear to be culturally distinct social networks. Comparison of artifact attributes suggests that the Ohio River formed a social boundary, as well as a physical barrier, for Mid-Holocene hunter-gatherer groups in this part of the Midcontinent. Data suggest that relatively high levels of interaction were maintained among groups living north of the Ohio River, but that interaction with contemporary groups living south of the river was very limited. (Friday, 10:00)

Jenkins, Cliff (MDOT) *Slave Subsistence at Saragossa Plantation*

The diet of enslaved African-Americans has proven a productive area of research for faunal analysts as basic subsistence data are often not available from sources other than the archaeological record. The 1998 excavations at Saragossa plantation produced samples of faunal remains from the main-house kitchen and a house of enslaved African-Americans. These assemblages offer one of the first opportunities to examine antebellum subsistence practices in Mississippi. Variability within and between the assemblages is explored as well as questions concerning adequacy of diet, hunting practices, and labor patterns. Comparisons with slave faunal assemblages from other states assists in interpreting the diet of these enslaved Mississippians. (Friday, 8:20)

Johnson, Hunter B. (University of Alabama/OAS)
Archaeological Excavations at Pride Place (1Tu1) and its Role in the Moundville Economy

Excavations at Pride Place indicate that the site is a Mississippian farmstead dating primarily to the Moundville III phase. Structural remains, numerous pits, several human burials, and an extensive artifact assemblage were excavated. Although analysis is still on-going, preliminary investigations suggest that Pride Place played a specialized role in the Moundville economy after the large walled town was vacated by the majority of its occupants. Excavations produced evidence that the site served as a sandstone workshop during Moundville III times. An important link between site occupants and sandstone is also revealed in mortuary practices.
(Friday, 1:00)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
100 Years of Archaeology in Mississippi

Mississippi has always marched to a different drummer, even for the South, and the history of its archaeology is also a little out of step. Most early 20th century pioneers and WPA archaeologists spent relatively little time in Mississippi. The Lower Mississippi Survey set the pattern for mid century archaeology. Most was done by northern universities which mounted long-term projects and trained many of the archaeologists now working in the Southeast. Meanwhile, Mississippi universities relied on field schools. CRM changed all that. Recently, small business set asides have transformed the nature of archaeology once more. Universities are now turning to grants while CRM archaeology is being done by outside consulting firms.
(Thursday, 2:00)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi) and **Richard Stallings** (Cultural Horizons Inc.)
To Blimp or Not to Blimp: Experiments in Low Altitude Thermal Infrared Sensing

The Hollywood Site in northwestern Mississippi has been the focus of a series of remote sensing applications using a number of instruments including a conductivity meter, gradiometer, ground penetrating radar, and digital airborne sensor. We have also done a good deal of ground truth archaeology. It is therefore an ideal subject with which to evaluate the utility of a hand held thermal infrared scanner elevated to height of 100 meters by suspending it from a helium balloon. (Saturday, 11:20)

Jones, Dennis and Malcolm Shuman (Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc.)
Investigations at Woodstock Plantation: Three Phases of Mud, Fun, and Archaeology

Woodstock Plantation was a Mississippi River sugarcane plantation in East Baton Rouge Parish founded in the mid 1840s. From a very productive beginning before the Civil War, the plantation's infrastructure eventually was lost as a result of financial hard times, changing social conditions, river bank erosion, fire, and continued sugar cultivation. With the advent of new development in mid 1997, SURA began intermittent archaeological investigations. Phase I work

involved controlled surface collections that relocated the slave quarters. Phase II investigations excavated the remains of portions of the quarters. Phase III excavations documented the well preserved overseer's house foundations and determined the original architecture and building techniques. (Saturday, 10:00)

Jones, Joe B. (WMCAR)
In Defense of Small Sites Archaeology: A Lithic Time Capsule of Prehistoric Butchery in Lee County, Virginia

Analysis of the artifact assemblage recovered from a small lithic scatter (Site 44LE232) in the Ridge and Valley province of Virginia demonstrates the potential importance of small prehistoric sites in providing relatively uncluttered information about prehistoric activities and patterned behavior. The results of microwear, refit, and spatial analyses compared with pertinent ethnographic literature suggest that site deposits document a sequence of skinning, disarticulation, and filleting in separate work spaces within the site, culminating in a short episode of rehafting prior to abandonment. (Thursday, 8:40)

Jordan, Bill (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
The First Pensacola Lighthouse: Archaeology of a Keeper's Residence

The First Pensacola Lighthouse (1824-1858) occupied a strategic military and navigational position overlooking the mouth of Pensacola Bay. Phase III archaeological investigations at this site (8ES64) demonstrate that significant human activity has occurred there since the early eighteenth century. These investigations identified components of the Spanish settlement at Fort San Carlos de Austria, General Andrew Jackson's army, the first Pensacola lighthouse, the Civil War, and the Barrancas Range lights. This paper discusses the methods and results of archaeological investigations conducted at 8ES64 during November and December 1998. (Thursday, 8:40)

Judge, Christopher (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources) and **Carl Steen** (Diachronic Research Foundation)
Public Education and Culture History at the Johannes Kolb Site, Darlington County, S.C.

Every spring dozens of students and volunteers sojourn in the swamps of the Great Pee Dee River. This education oriented project takes place on a site protected by the state's Heritage Trust Program. The Kolb site has occupations including modern hunting camps, a 19th century farmstead, the homesite of Johannes Kolb, a 1730s settler, and prehistoric occupations ranging from Mississippian in the topsoil to Late Paleoindian at about 1.2m below surface. The Early Archaic component is particularly interesting, as this appears to be a base camp. Dozens of scrapers and flake tools have been recovered, in addition to Palmer, Kirk, Hardaway and other Early Archaic points. (Saturday, 11:00)

Judge, Christopher
(see Steen, Carl)

Keck, Charlene (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.)
Vertebrate Subsistence at the Discovery Site (16LF66)

A total of 43,019 faunal specimens were analyzed from 53 randomly selected samples excavated from the midden at the Discovery Site (16LF66). Recovery method consisted of water screening through quarter and eighth-inch mesh. At least 501 individuals representing 34 taxa were identified; however, relative abundance ratios and equity and diversity indices show a subsistence strategy focused on relatively few taxa. Gar (*Lepisosteus* spp.) provided the highest NISP; catfish (*Ictaluridae*) accounted for the highest MNI; alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) provided the greatest biomass. Butchery patterns were observed on alligator and deer specimens. (Thursday, 2:20)

Keck, Charlene
(see Montana, Angele)

Keel, Bennie C. (National Park Service) and **Brian J. Egloff** (University of Canberra, Australia)
Archaeological Fieldwork at Coweeta Creek in Southwestern North Carolina

During the 1960s and early 1970s, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina focused much of its research efforts on the origins and development of Cherokee culture in the Appalachian Summit region of western North Carolina. The Coweeta Creek site (31Ma34)--where major excavations spanned seven field seasons from 1965 to 1971--has never received the anthropological attention that it deserves. This paper provides an overview of the Cherokee Project fieldwork at Coweeta Creek and other sites, and it outlines the significance of Coweeta Creek to reconstructions of Cherokee lifeways during the late prehistoric and early historic periods. (Thursday, 3:20)

Keel, Bennie C. (National Park Service)
North Carolina Archeology in Historical Perspective

In 1960 archeological programs existed at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. Forty years later the number has grown to at least 25. The current status of archeology in the Old North State is traced from its 19th century beginnings through the 20th century. The development of anthropology programs, which housed archeological research at universities and colleges and the evolution of archeological concerns within state government is chronicled. Various research projects and their contributions as well as efforts of individual scholars are reviewed. (Thursday, 11:20)

Kelly, John (Washington University)
The Context of the East St. Louis Palisade: Run the Giants are Coming

The recent rediscovery of the large Mississippian mound center of East St. Louis has resulted in the excavation of a number of unique features. One of the more unusual features was a ditch with two parallel walls located to the inside. This fortification coincides with the initial erection of the central palisade at Cahokia. This paper examines the overall context and the broader

implications of the East St. Louis palisade both within the site and across the American Bottom and beyond. (Friday, 10:40)

Kelly, John (Washington University)
The Pulcher Tradition and the Ritualization of Cahokia: A Perspective from Cahokia's Southern Neighbor

In recent years the large early Mississippian site of Cahokia has been portrayed as a politically dominate community whose sphere extended over a relatively broad geographic area. The Pulcher tradition represents an Emergent Mississippian tradition located on Cahokia's southern periphery. This tradition persists into the early part of the early Mississippian period and is centered around the large mound center of Pulcher. The focus of this presentation is on the interaction between Cahokia and Pulcher, ca AD 1000-1100, and the role of ritual in this process. (Thursday, 9:00)

Kelly, John E.
(see Hamlin, Jenna M.)

Kidder, Tristram R. and Lori Roe (Tulane University)
Archaeology at the Raffman Site, Madison Parish, Louisiana

In 1998 the Center for Archaeology of Tulane University mapped and test excavated at the Raffman site. This site includes both an extensive Tchefoncte occupation and a Marksville component. Subsequently, the site was inhabited during the Baytown and early Coles Creek periods. It was during this time that the mounds at the site were constructed. Raffman may represent a major center in early Late Woodland Times. The site is clearly not a major Mississippian community, as we once theorized. Research at Raffman may shed light on mound building activities and settlement patterns during early Late Woodland times. (Saturday, 10:00)

Kidder, Tristram R. (Tulane University)
The Discovery Site in Regional Context

The late prehistoric culture history and chronology of the eastern portion of the Louisiana coastal zone is not well understood. Excavations at the Discovery site provide new evidence for understanding the culture history of this region in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. While showing connections to both the eastern Gulf Coast and parts of the Lower Mississippi Valley, the occupants of the Discovery site cannot be seen as appendages of some distant culture. These peoples were rooted in the local environment and evolved through their own distinctive history. (Thursday, 1:40)

Kidder, Tristram R. and Conard Hamilton (Tulane University)
Mapping Poverty Point

Ford and Webb presented a map of earthworks at the Poverty Point site in their 1956 monograph, but this rendering was based solely on aerial photographs. Their map has been accepted as the standard interpretation of the site and its features. In 1999 the Center for Archaeology, Tulane University, made a topographic map of the site using a laser transit and over 10,000 points. The new map suggests that the Ford and Webb

representation is not completely accurate. The digital data used to make the new map make it possible to visualize Poverty Point in a variety of new ways. (Saturday, 11:40)

King, Adam (SCIAA)
Frontiers, Peripheries, and Backwaters: Understanding the Edges of the Mississippian World

The first half of this paper will serve as an introduction to the Symposium. I will define concepts, outline the importance of understanding the edges of the Mississippian world, and discuss key questions guiding our interest in these edges. In the second half of the paper, I will present my own perspectives on how social formations at the edges may help us understand Mississippian chiefdoms. In this section, I will argue for the importance of a regional perspective and the need to look beyond traditional definitions of chiefdoms in attempting to understand Mississippian and non-Mississippian social formations. (Thursday, 8:00)

King, Adam, Keith Stephenson (SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, USC), and **Scott Thompson** (Washington University)
The Lawton Site (38AL11) and New Perspectives on Chiefdoms in the Middle Savannah Valley

The Lawton site is a small Mississippian mound center located in the palmetto swamp of the Savannah River floodplain. In this poster, results from a recent mapping and testing program are used to investigate the dating and layout of Lawton. Artifact distributions provide clues to site structure and suggest that a daub-covered palisade surrounded the site. Ceramics and radiocarbon dating show that Lawton was occupied during the Middle Mississippian Hollywood phase (AD 1250-1350). These new data are viewed from a regional perspective to refine our understanding of Mississippian polities in the Middle Savannah valley. (Poster, Friday 1:00)

Knight, Vernon J. (University of Alabama), **James A. Brown** (Northwestern University), **George E. Lankford** (Lyon College), and **Patricia J. O'Brien** (Kansas State University)
On the Subject Matter of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Art

As defined for our purposes, the imagery of SECC art is uniformly that of otherworldly subject matter. Depictions of tangible realities, such as portraiture or humans impersonating supernaturals, cannot be identified in this material despite common claims to the contrary. Moreover, references are primarily to celestial realities. Despite this general unity of subject matter, specific images and themes are not distributed uniformly. Regional variations are explainable as local adaptations with ethnic and linguistic correlates, and the social functions of the art vary by region. It is essential to take into account chronological variation in the art and its thematic content. We illustrate these fundamental claims with examples. (Saturday, 8:00)

Knight, Vernon J.
(see Walthall, John)

Krivor, Michael C. (Panamerican Maritime)
Submerged Cultural Resources Reconnaissance within the Lower White River, Arkansas

Panamerican Maritime, L.L.C. of Memphis, Tennessee was contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District to conduct a literature/archival review (to develop a navigational history of the river) followed by an initial reconnaissance level survey to document the submerged cultural resources within the Lower White River, Arkansas. The selective remote sensing survey of the White River included the use of a magnetometer and sidescan sonar to locate and map known shipwreck sites as well as locations thought to contain the remains of historic watercraft. This presentation will discuss the findings of this project. (Friday, 1:40)

Kyker, Rachel
(see Turley, Rebecca K.)

Lafferty, Robert H. (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc)
The Palisaded Village in the Central Mississippi Valley

By the 11th century palisaded villages had become a major feature of Mississippian central places in the confluence region of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. These palisades made militarily sophisticated use of space both in site placement and in the spacing of the bastions with respect to the maximum effective range of the bow and arrow. Even though these were expensive to build and maintain recent data suggests that they were maintained and rebuilt for nearly 500 years. (Friday, 9:00)

Lambert, Patricia M. (Utah State University)
Continuity and Change: The Early Historic Population at Coweeta Creek

Human skeletal remains from Coweeta Creek provide an opportunity to evaluate the impact of early European contact on Cherokee peoples of western North Carolina. Comparisons of skeletal indices of diet and health at the protohistoric Coweeta Creek site and the late prehistoric Garden Creek and Warren Wilson sites do not reveal significant changes in nutritional status during the early postcontact period. These comparisons do indicate changes in the nature of infectious disease stress. The skeletal data also suggest changes in ritual practices. These changes may have resulted from contacts with Europeans but could also be related to the late prehistoric decline of the Mississippian cultural sphere. (Thursday, 4:00)

Lammers, Jonathan
(see Stanton, William M.)

Lankford, George E. (Lyon College)
The Great Serpent

Most native societies in the Eastern Woodlands and Plains have beliefs and myths of a major power who controls the Beneath/Water World. That figure takes several forms, including underwater panther and horned serpent and variations of those themes. This "Great Serpent" is, despite significant cultural variation, rooted in an ancient widespread belief in a major cosmological

force which provides medicine power. That figure, further, is linked to the celestial world as the constellation Scorpius, a linkage which has been expressed by the addition of feathers or wings to serpent/panther figures in the iconography of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. (Saturday, 10:40)

Lankford, George E.
(see Knight, Vernon J.)

Larson, Lewis H. (University of West Georgia)
Two Centuries of Archaeological Inquiry in Georgia

A brief survey of archaeological pursuits in Georgia from the end of the Colonial Period to the end of the present century with observations and commentary on the changes and development of this activity mid-century to the present. (Thursday, 3:20)

Lee, Aubra L. and Rhonda Smith (Earth Search, Inc.)
A Comparison of Remote Sensing Techniques at North Bend Plantation

Archaeological data recovery was undertaken at North Bend Plantation, St. Mary Parish, Louisiana, by Earth Search, Inc. Funding for this project was provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. Ground penetrating radar, magnetic investigation, and thermal imaging were utilized to determine placement of excavations within the quarters and industrial complexes of the estate. This paper evaluates the utility of the three techniques for investigating the evolving landscape of the plantation during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. (Saturday, 11:00)

Lipo, Carl
(see Dunnell, Robert C.)

Little, Keith J. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Pottery Distributions and Social Boundaries in East Alabama

For many years, archaeologists have attempted to use artifact attribute distributions to discern Native American social boundaries. A review of the archaeological literature indicates widespread distributions of certain pottery-tempering agents across vast regions of the Southeast. While the geographic extents of the temper distributions exceed those that might be expected for small kin-based groups, they do appear to mirror a larger scale of social cohesion. Moreover, localities where distributions of different temper types meet provide unique opportunities for defining boundaries between smaller-scale groups that resided in those areas. Accordingly, this paper explores possible social boundaries reflected in east Alabama temper-type distributions. (Saturday, 1:40)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Michigan)
Investigation of Mississippian Mounds on the Middle Pearl River, Mississippi

Earlier investigations of Mississippian period settlements along the middle Pearl River in Mississippi noted that sites contained ceramics from both Plaquemine and Mississippian traditions. Preliminary

research on sherds recovered from the Pevey (22Lw510) and Lowe-Steen (22Lw511) sites indicates that a majority of the decorated sherds are made from a typical Plaquemine Addis paste while the majority of undecorated sherds are made from Mississippian shell-tempered pastes. This paper will examine this pattern in more detail and will offer possible social and historical explanations. (Saturday, 2:40)

Lorenz, Karl
(see Blitz, John)

Lott, Jacqueline
(see Matternes, Jennifer)

Lucas, Bill
(see Lucas, Jean)

Lucas, Jean and Bill Lucas (GIFAC)
Weeden Island II and Fort Walton Occupations at 8WL61 on Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida

The presentation is an overview of four years of investigations at 8WL61 on the south shore of Choctawhatchee Bay in Northwest Florida. Village remnants, including shell middens, are almost continuous across the five-acre site. A Weeden Island II component predominates. An apparent transitional Fort Walton component and a later, more limited Fort Walton/Pensacola component are also present. Shell middens on the site are underlain by a low density Archaic component. A wide variety of ceramic types are represented. Shell tools and beads are common. Lithics are rare, but present. A ceramic pipe with charred contents was an exciting find. (Poster, Friday 8:00)

Lusteck, Robert (University of Minnesota/
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Distinguishing Late Woodland from Mississippian Stage Deposits in the Tennessee Valley's Wheeler Basin

Southeastern archaeologists have traditionally used pottery to assign cultural affiliations to post-Archaic groups. In the Tennessee Valley of north Alabama, many archaeologists have equated grog tempered pottery with the Late Woodland stage and shell-tempered wares with the Mississippian stage. When the two tempers are found in the same deposit, it has been assumed that multiple components were represented. However, recent research has shown that there were Late Woodland groups that used shell temper and Mississippian groups that used grog. Based on these new interpretations, this paper reassesses component affiliations of previously recorded Tennessee Valley sites. (Saturday, 2:20)

Lynch, Alana A. (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Dem Bones: An Overview of the Subsistence Techniques Utilized at Pensacola's First Lighthouse

At 8ES64 the faunal assemblage from the first Pensacola Lighthouse Keeper's Residence provided data on the subsistence techniques of the residents. Analysis used both "maximum distinction" and "minimum distinction" to analyze the behavior of European descents living in a New World area of diversity. To this end, Feature 613 was chosen for in-depth analysis due to its high Number of Identified Specimens and the diversity of species

present. This paper will present data on wild game exploitation as well as the patterns and characteristics of the large refuse area. (Thursday, 11:20)

MacCord, Howard A., Sr. (Archeological Society of Virginia)

Virginia Archeology: A Look Back and a Look Ahead

Archeology in Virginia spans 200 years. Thomas Jefferson, W. H. Holmes, Pinky Harrington, and many others studied remains from pre-Clovis times through c. 16,000 years of prehistory and history. Knowledge has advanced steadily, creating an extensive literature. Emphasis has been on the Late Woodland and Contact Periods, which affected historical events. Historical archeology has flowered in Virginia and underpins a major Travel Industry. Today, over 100 Virginia archeologists work in government, academia, and the contracting world, augmented by an active avocational community. Despite these resources, many archeological challenges, such as major annual site losses, await attention. (Thursday, 11:00)

Magoon, Dane T. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

The Ceramics of Craftsman Robert Hay and Family: Middle-Class Consumer Choice in Antebellum New Bern, North Carolina.

This paper examines consumer status and consumer choice through the analysis of an early 19th century ceramic subassemblage from the Hay House in New Bern, North Carolina. The research focus is the household of Robert Hay, a well-documented craftsman who lived in the house from 1816 to 1850 with his family, servants, and apprentices. George Miller's CC Ware Index Values and Suzanne Spencer-Wood's Consumer Choice Profiles were utilized to examine the ceramics recovered from Feature 1016, a large trashpit located directly behind the house. Three hypotheses were tested, investigating the ability of these two methods to isolate differences in socioeconomic status. (Saturday, 2:00)

Magoon, Dane T. (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale), **Lynette Norr** (University of Florida), and **Dale L. Hutchinson** (East Carolina University)

Human Skeletal Remains from the Snow Beach Site (8Wa52)

The human skeletal remains from Snow Beach (8Wa52) provide an excellent resource for examining protohistoric cultural development in northwestern Gulf Coast Florida. In Wakulla County, seven elite Fort Walton burials were recovered from a circular embankment-type burial mound at the Snow Beach site by David S. Phelps in the late 1960s. This --

the 1930s when it was incorporated into the national park. Agents of the Great Smokey Mountains National Park and others have accumulated extensive historic and ethnographic documentation on this area. From these data, a model of the settlement of the valley and the land use patterns of particular farmsteads within the valley will be presented. (Thursday, 1:00)

Matternas, Hugh B.
(see Matternas, Jennifer)

May, Alan J. (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
Taking the Waters: All Healing Springs Spa and 19th century Homeopathy

Within the southern Piedmont of North Carolina are a number of streams and springs as well as a temperate climate. During the latter half of the 19th century there arose an interest in homeopathic medicine and related cures. Principal among these was healing springs and water treatments. Local entrepreneurs built a hotel/resort in western Gaston County, North Carolina near Crowders Mountain to cater to an increasingly affluent local populace. An archaeological survey and testing program was undertaken to recover artifacts and information about this resort. This report details the result of that survey as well as a brief literature review. (Thursday, 2:40)

Maygarden, Ben (Earth Search, Inc.)
The Tracks in the Devils Elbow: Text-Aided Railway Archaeology in New Orleans

Earth Search, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations for a New Orleans District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, drainage project in the "Devil's Elbow" neighborhood of New Orleans. A canal will be constructed where a railway embankment currently exists, originally constructed in 1853 by the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad. Historical documents allowed a specific text-aided research design to determine aspects of antebellum railway engineering used in construction of the embankment. Research using primary documents, secondary sources, and oral informants also facilitated analysis of how subsequent historic change in the embankment and its setting were manifested in the archaeological record. (Thursday, 2:00)

McBride, David
(see Fenton, James)

McCorvie, Mary R. (Shawnee National Forest) and **Elizabeth L. Fuller** (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
Archaeology and the Underground Railroad

The National Underground Network to Freedom Act of 1998 has given impetus to historical research on the Underground Railroad in the Eastern United States. However, most of these sites are above-ground architectural remains. Little attention has been given to documenting archaeological remains. Many sites would have been located among the rural freed slave communities of southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The Underground Railroad routes extended across harsh landscapes such as dense swamps, riparian areas, and

karst regions which afforded hiding places for runaway slaves, but might leave no trace of their previous use. All of these areas need to be explored archaeologically to examine the actual routes of the Underground Railroad. (Saturday, 11:20)

McCorvie, Mary R.
(see Fuller, Elizabeth L.)

McGhee-Snow, Katherine (University of Alabama/PCI, Inc.)
Preliminary Results of an Analysis of the Copper Assemblage Recovered from Moundville

Archaeological investigations at Moundville have produced 83 copper artifacts, mostly from burials. An inventory of these artifacts housed at the Office of Archaeological Services at Moundville has been compiled. The copper assemblage provides additional information on Moundville mortuary practices. A preliminary analysis indicates that the use of copper as a burial good was not restricted to sex or age. Consequently, the presence of copper appears to be a good indicator of rank in the Moundville society. (Saturday, 1:20)

McGimsey, Chip (University of Southwestern Louisiana)
The Marksville Site and the Marksville Period in Southeastern Culture History

The Marksville site is one of the more well-known sites in Lower Mississippi Valley culture history. The focus of extensive WPA excavations, it has seen only occasional work since then and remains very poorly understood. But recent work over the last few years is finally shedding some light on its archaeological record, including the first radiometric dates, and faunal and floral assemblages. Examination of the dates, and those from other Marksville period sites in the region, suggests the standard chronological model of the period may need to be reconsidered. (Saturday, 8:20)

McKivergan, David (Bregman and Company, Inc.)
Thomas J. Pluckhahn (University of Georgia)
A Critical Appraisal of Early and Middle Mississippian Settlement and Social Organization on the Georgia Coast

The poorly drained lands of Fort Stewart, in the interior Coastal Zone of Georgia, constitute a "backwater" in the most literal sense of the term. Surveys of the reservation reveal a surprising density of Early and Middle Mississippian components. While a few sites are larger than average, and one includes a small mound, for the most part these components are only weakly differentiated. Extrapolating from survey and excavation data, we suggest that while chiefdom-level societies were present in the region during the Early and Middle Mississippian periods, they were less fully integrated than their counterparts in the interior. (Thursday, 9:20)

McLaurin-Wright, Kate (University of Southern Mississippi)
Prehistoric Contamination at Saragossa Plantation: Lithics Specifics

The prospect of presenting the prehistoric lithic analysis from the Saragossa Plantation to a symposium full of historical archaeologists is a somewhat daunting task, and it presents a unique challenge. Given the absence of a set research design for this "prehistoric contamination" coupled with the disciplinary obligation to examine and generate informative data from all excavated cultural material, a general analysis of the lithic assemblage is presented. The paper focuses on organization, and the lithic reduction and raw material type and procurement, technological manufacturing techniques the prehistoric inhabitants of this site employed hundreds, if not thousands, of years before the uprooted and displaced historical inhabitants arrived at this plantation. (Friday, 10:40)

McNeil, Jim and Erwin Roemer (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Time in a Capsule, The Steamer Norman Disaster, Tom Lee and Beyond

On May 8, 1925, the Corps of Engineers steamer *M.E. Norman* carried 72 engineers and their families on a Mississippi River trip near Memphis. On the return trip, the *Norman* sank, 23 passengers and crew died in the sinking. Tom Lee, a black river worker, saved 32 people. On May 12, 1936, a small copper box containing items from the *Norman* disaster was placed in a concrete pillar of a bridge. This box resurfaced in 1997. In 1998, the box's contents were used as the basis for an exhibit about the tragic incident and the heroic deeds of Tom Lee. This paper presents the story of Tom Lee and the development of the exhibit. (Friday, 3:00)

Means, Harley
(see Dunbar, James S.)

Means, Ryan
(see Dunbar, James S.)

Meeks, Scott C. (University of Alabama- OAS)
Mississippian Craft Specialization in West-Central Alabama: An Analysis of the Pride Place Microlith Industry

Recent excavations at Pride Place have produced evidence of a microlith industry associated with late Moundville II and Moundville III phase occupations. This specialized lithic industry is examined from a morphological, technological, and functional perspective. Augmented with regional data, this paper discusses the evolution of Mississippian microlith industries in west-central Alabama and interprets the Pride Place microlith industry within the broader context of Mississippian craft specialization. (Friday, 2:40)

Meide, Chuck (Florida State University)
Investigation of the 19th Century San Marcos Shipwreck (8WA501), St. Marks, Florida

Situated in the shallows of the Wakulla River adjacent to the Fort San Marcos de Apalachee State Historic Site

are the remains of a large wooden-hulled sailing vessel which was lost sometime in the 19th century. The extant hull remains of the San Marcos vessel were first investigated by Florida State University archaeologists in 1992, and were subject to extensive excavations again in 1998. This paper discusses the fieldwork methodology and results of investigations of this site, which is believed to represent an early 19th century sailing vessel involved in the coastal and possibly cross-oceanic trade. (Friday, 3:00)

Melia, Robert
(see Yakubik, Jill K.)

Memory, Melissa (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)
More than Megafauna: Post Paleoindian Settlement in the Wacissa/Aucilla Drainage

While most research in the Wacissa/Aucilla region has focused on the rich Pleistocene components, the drainage is also home to an amazing quantity and quality of sites from all other aboriginal cultures defined in the area. The location of the rivers as the crossroads of the Northwest, North, and North Peninsular Gulf Coast culture areas affords the opportunity to refine their temporal and spatial definitions. The CARL Archaeological Survey has been documenting sites located in the river swamps and adjacent upland areas. This paper presents preliminary data on site types and settlement patterns and their regional implications. (Thursday, 9:40)

Memory, Melissa
(see Dunbar, James S.)

Meyers, Maureen (Louis Berger and Associates)
Mississippian Traces on the Periphery: Late Woodland in Southwestern Virginia

Late Woodland cultures of southwestern Virginia exhibited Mississippian influences, including palisaded villages and a settlement pattern hierarchy. This area was most notably influenced by the Mississippian chiefdoms of eastern Tennessee. These groups lack a regional perspective, and remain a periphery in Southeastern studies. In this paper I examine how chiefdom-like these Late Woodland groups may have been, and explore factors keeping them "on the edge". Studying peripheral groups such as these may improve our understanding of why the Mississippian was limited in time and space. (Thursday, 10:00)

Mikell, Gregory A. (Panamerican Consultants)
Late Archaic Estuarine Adaptation in Northwest Florida

When did aboriginal populations along the northern Gulf Coast begin to intensively exploit estuaries and estuarine fauna? Recently, two large, preceramic, Late Archaic shell midden sites located along the lower Choctawhatchee River in Walton County, Florida have been documented that have yielded evidence for intensive estuarine resource exploitation and sedentism as early as 5,000 years B.P. These sites, along with at least 14 additional nearby smaller Late Archaic sites, appear to predate "Elliot's Point Complex" and fiber tempered pottery-bearing sites in the region by 1,000

years. This paper presents an overview of several of the sites and the work conducted on them to date. (Saturday, 9:40)

Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
A Century of Archaeology in Florida

The early work (1891-1918) of C. B. Moore and limited federal relief projects of the 1930s provided a data-rich corpus that was built on and synthesized by J. M. Goggin, G. R. Willey, and others in the later 1940s, the same period in which Florida Park Service (1947-1953) archaeologists J. W. Griffin, R.P. Bullen, and H. G. Smith carried out excavations and recorded sites. The 1950s and 1960s marked the beginning of university-based training and research programs, followed in the 1970s by the growth of public archaeology programs. In the last two decades significant projects have continued to provide new data and interpretations. (Thursday, 3:40)

Mhilbachler, Mathew
(see Dunbar, James S.)

Miller, Christina and Susan E. Wood (SEAC, National Park Service)
Slavery and Tenancy at Magnolia Plantation

Magnolia Plantation was established in the 1830s along Cane River in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. Brick, double-pen cabins were under construction by at least 1845 and by 1858 there were twenty-four slave cabins. Magnolia's main house was burned in 1864 and completely rebuilt by 1898. Several of the former slave cabins were dismantled and used in the main house construction. Tenant farmers and day laborers continued to occupy the remaining cabins until the 1970s. Eight of the twenty-four cabins remain today. The Southeast Archeological Center conducted excavations in and around the slave/tenant cabins and located two of the dismantled cabins. Excavation, data and historical documentation illustrate slave and tenant life as it existed at Magnolia. (Friday, 1:20)

Miller, Christina
(see Wood, Susan E.)

Miller, Cinder (Gray and Pape, Inc.)
Site 16LF66: An Overview of the Excavations and Analysis

Site 16LF66 is a single component Plaquemine phase occupation located at the juncture of Bayou Manuel and Grand Bayou Blue in LaFourche Parish, Louisiana. Data recovery conducted at this site revealed excellent stratigraphic sequences and well preserved deposits. Excavation resulted in the collection of critical data regarding the distribution of pottery types and varieties in the region. Plaquemine burial and settlement patterns, and subsistence, health, and diet in this period. This paper provides a broad overview of 16LF66, placing it within a region and temporal setting so that the more specific papers that follow can be understood in context. (Thursday, 1:00)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. and Timothy S. Mulvihill (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
The 1999 Field Season at Parkin: Finishing the First Decade

A University of Arkansas field school and a month-long volunteer season at the Parkin site (3CS29) were focused on completing units from recent field seasons. Several of these contained features associated with two late Mississippian houses, Structures 11 and 13. This season marked the ninth consecutive year of excavations at the site, and plans are to take two to three years off to concentrate on finishing analyses and writing reports. In preparation for future research, some remote sensing (resistivity, magnetometer, and ground-penetrating radar) was carried out to try and locate features (especially bastions) associated with the defensive palisade. (Thursday, 4:00)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
(see Mulvihill, Timothy S.)

Montana, Angele and Charlene Keck (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.)
Seasonality Markers at Discovery (16LF66): The Faunal Evidence

Faunal data from late prehistoric sites in coastal southeast Louisiana have provided limited evidence on the seasonality of site occupation. Analysis of *Rangia* shell from the Discovery Site (16LF66) indicates that collection took place late Spring to early Summer. Incremental growth rings of drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) otoliths from Discovery show fishing occurred in mid Winter, late Winter, and early Summer. Unshed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) antler in the faunal assemblage indicates some hunting occurred in the Fall. The remains of migratory waterfowl at Discovery indicate some hunting could have occurred from Fall through Spring. Thus, analysis of faunal remains from Discovery indicates year-round resource procurement. (Thursday, 3:00)

Moore, Chris
(see Daniel, Randy)

Morse, Dan F. (Retired: Arkansas Archeological Survey)
The Antecedents of Mississippian Fortifications

This paper discusses the evidence for enclosures prior to the proliferation of palisades during the Middle and Late Mississippian periods. Of particular interest is the ditch surrounding the early Mississippian village of Zebree in Northeast Arkansas. The role of this feature is discussed at length. (Friday, 8:00)

Mozingo, Dea (The Coosawattee Foundation)
The Importance of Public Education in Archaeology

This paper will focus on the two ongoing public education programs in Northwest Georgia. This discussion has two goals, first it will present an overview of excavations at the Chieftains site in Rome, Georgia and the Thompson Mound site in Calhoun, Georgia. Chieftains is multicomponent with occupations during the Woodland, historic Cherokee, and Antebellum

periods. Thompson is a subordinate prehistoric village in the Chiefdom of Coosa. Secondly, the discussion will stress the importance of making archaeology publicly accessible in order to educate the public about the value of past and present Native American cultures and the natural environments which surround archaeological sites. (Saturday, 11:20)

Muller, Jon (Southern Illinois University)
The Algorithmic Rattlesnake Revisited: Style in the Prehistoric Southeast

Stylistic studies of Southeastern iconography and art have ranged from connoisseurship to detailed formal analyses. Typical approaches have tended to emphasize form (as in typologizing of themes or motifs) rather than the structure of Eastern art styles. The differences between structural and morphological studies will be discussed in the context of the purposes of the studies and the goals that can be expected to be achieved within the limitations of different kinds of study. (Saturday, 8:20)

Muller, Jon (Southern Illinois University)
An Archaeology of Illinois Archaeology

As with other developments of archaeological practice, Illinois archaeology has its own social and economic basis and milieu. This paper will briefly survey the late 19th and early 20th century origins of Illinois archaeology. The main focus of the paper however, will be on the social and cultural "archaeology" of archaeology after the 1930s. The formation of professional state archaeological groups and the development of post graduate education in archaeology will be discussed in relation to each other and to developments in the broader setting of academic life. Some key projects such as the University of Chicago excavations and public "salvage" work will be treated as "case studies." (Thursday, 10:20)

Mullins, Deborah R. (University of West Florida)
I Pledge Allegiance to the Flag: A Spanish Family's Adaptation in the American Period

When the Americans assumed control of Spanish West Florida in 1821, several families of Spanish origin remained in Pensacola under American authority. The Gonzalez family, prominent in the local Hispanic community, prospered under American rule. Archaeological investigations undertaken in 1998 at the Gonzalez house lot at Naval Air Station Pensacola defined one small part of this diverse frontier community. Each archaeological site has a story to tell; this paper considers a Spanish family's adaptation in the American period with an eye toward understanding the community at large. (Thursday, 4:00)

Mulvihill, Timothy S. and Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Salvage Excavations of a Baytown Village in Northeast Arkansas

Salvage excavations were conducted by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and volunteers over a month-long period at the Meador site (3SF414), a previously unrecorded Baytown site approximately 3 acres in size.

The salvage of this site was a model of cooperation between Native Americans, landowners and archeologists. During the course of excavations over 200 features were recorded, including bell-shaped pits, trash pits and fire hearths. Many of the pits had good faunal and botanical preservation. Several wall-trench houses, previously unknown for the Baytown Period in Northeast Arkansas, were also mapped during the salvage operation. (Saturday, 10:40)

Mulvihill, Timothy S.
(see Mitchem, Jeffrey M.)

Muniz, Mark (University of Colorado, Boulder)
A Re-Analysis of Deflation as a Mechanism for Contextual Preservation at the Little River Rapids Site (8Je603)

This paper re-evaluates the original interpretation of the Little River Rapids site based on data from geomorphic and chipped stone debitage analyses. Based on the distribution of formally shaped, diagnostic artifacts, Willis (1988) originally stated that intact activity areas were preserved across an exposed limestone shoal even after many millennia of inundation and erosion-due to the benign effects of sedimentary deflation. The results of this study point out the danger in assuming the "Pompeii Premise" and serve as one of the first detailed analyses of artifact spatial distribution for a prehistoric inundated site in the Southeast. (Thursday, 9:20)

Munson, Cheryl (Indiana University)
Fortifications and Calendars: Stockades at Mississippian Angel Phase Sites, Southwestern Indiana

Stockades at two Angel phase (A.D. 1050-1450) sites are described and compared. Excavations at Angel site, the central town of the Angel chiefdom, identified several long sections of bastioned walls and ancillary constructions. These have been interpreted as defensive constructions which surrounded much of the mound/plaza complex and residential areas. An interior stockade wall was also identified. At the related Southwind site, excavations exposed large segments of a stockade wall that enclosed a small village and plaza. Associated features include bastion constructions and small pits of unknown function. Several of these features form alignments of calendrical significance, providing evidence that their construction was not solely for defense. (Friday, 9:20)

Neuman, Robert (Cayuse Quarters)
Louisiana Archaeology: A Selective History

The nineteenth-century record of Louisiana antiquities has been documented and published upon in considerable detail. For the present paper only some of the main occurrences of that time period will be touched upon. Instead this presentation will address the effects of scientific archaeological procedures which led to the formulation of prehistoric cultures and their chronologies in Louisiana. Also discussed will be three most important events in the state that has expanded our knowledge of Louisiana's past, namely the development of the State Division of Archaeology, the growth of the Louisiana Archaeological Society, and the effects of Cultural Resource Management. (Thursday, 9:45)

Neumann, Thomas W.
(see Chamblee, John E.)

Norr, Lynette
(Magoon, Dane T.)

Obermeyer, Brice (University of Oklahoma)
Further Evidence for Ceremonial Feasting at Toqua: The Green Corn Ceremony in the Archaeological Record

In a paper presented at the 1997 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, VanDerwarker argued for the existence of elite sponsored competitive feasting at the Toqua site in East Tennessee which may have been similar to the Green Corn Ceremony. This paper argues that the connection with the Green Corn Ceremony is supported by an examination of additional sources of data from Toqua. First, I provide an overview of the arguments for continuity between the Dallas phase and historically known southeastern tribes. Next, I present ethnographic data on the Green Corn Ceremony. In conclusion, I critique VanDerwarker's research and present further evidence from Toqua which support her original suggestion. (Thursday, 1:00)

O'Brien, Patricia J.
(see Knight, Vernon J.)

Ortmann, Anthony (Tulane University)
Petrographic Analysis of Ceramic Thin-sections from Poverty Point

Nineteen pot sherds were obtained from surface collections at the Poverty Point site (16WC5) in northeastern Louisiana. In addition, four geological soil samples and four Poverty Point objects were collected. All samples were thin-sectioned and analyzed using image enhancing software. The composition of each of the thin-sections was compared to determine whether the pottery was produced locally or was imported for use at the Poverty Point site. Various characteristics of the ceramic paste, as well as any inclusions were used to differentiate the samples. (Poster, Friday 8:00)

Ostrom, Kelli A. (LSU)
Investigations of the Kitchen at Saragossa Plantation

Preliminary investigations of the kitchen site at Saragossa plantation (22Ad984) were undertaken by the University of Southern Mississippi field school during the summer of 1998. Investigations suggest that the kitchen was not built until 1855 when Saragossa was transferred to Walton and Anna Smith, and drastic changes were made to accommodate the first planters in residence. The kitchen is at once a plantation outbuilding, possible home to slaves, and a representation of rank. The kitchen is drawn as a site of social contest between planter and slave on the political landscape of segregation and power. (Friday, 10:00)

Pace, Judy (Bureau of Land Management)
Evaluation of the Gentry Road Site, Newton County, Mississippi

Determining National Register eligibility of early 20th century, rural domestic archeological sites in Mississippi

is a new endeavor. The analysis of the Gentry Road site on the Barnett Tract presents a case study for evaluating this type of site in future investigations. (Friday, 2:40)

Palmer, David (University of California-Berkeley)
Changes in Consumption Among African-American Sugar Plantation Workers During the Post-Bellum, Hand-Cutting Era: Multi-Level Analysis of the Blythewood Assemblage

Analysis of the artifacts recovered in the course of a multi-disciplinary investigation of a cabin occupied by African-American sugar workers at Blythewood Plantation in South Louisiana revealed increases in the consumption of several categories of mass-produced goods from the early Post-Bellum era to the end of the hand-cutting era, around 1940. Closer consideration of the data from Blythewood, along with that from contemporary plantation sites in Louisiana and Mississippi, makes it clear that this phenomenon represents something more than just increased market consumerism by Blythewood's inhabitants. (Saturday, 11:00)

Palmer, Thadra
(see Faught, Michael K.)

Patton, Robert (University of Florida/ Florida Museum of Natural History)
Mississippian and Calusa Political Development

Mississippianism, as one manifestation of cultural complexity, is multi-faceted and served poorly by those only noting either its presence or absence. This assertion reflects a shift from classification toward developmental processes. Recent research in southwest Florida traces the trajectory of non-agricultural political complexity at local and regional scales, and within the context of the greater Southeast. The study explores *the ways in which* Caloosahatchee society was or was not "Mississippian," as the term has been defined. As part of that study, this paper explicitly considers uneven development and formative interactions between Mississippian and Caloosahatchee "worlds." (Thursday, 8:20)

Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet (University of Georgia)
Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition

The primary difficulty in understanding the Mississippian to Historic transition among Southeastern native peoples lies in the discontinuity of the data available to researchers. As a methodology, faunal analysis is privileged in that it can be successfully applied from one time period to the next. Zooarchaeological assemblages from several different environments and degrees of European contact are examined to better understand the changes that occurred in the Vertebrate subsistence patterns of Southeastern peoples during this transition. Despite the arrival of Europeans and the introduction of their domestic animals, the data indicate continuity in subsistence strategies through time. (Friday, 9:20)

Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Symbolic and Practical Factors in the Orientation of Mississippian Mound Centers

Over the years, investigators have attempted to discern meaningful orientations in the siting of Mississippian mound centers. Some researchers have concluded that siting decisions had a strong symbolic component, in the form of orientation to the cardinal points or to celestial events. Other investigators have found that orientation was based on practical factors, such as topographic features. In this paper I draw on data from a broad-scale survey of mound centers to identify the most important factors in the orientation of Mississippian mound centers and suggest an explanation for the contradictory findings of earlier investigators. (Thursday, 1:20)

Peach, M.M.
(See Tushingam, Shannon)

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University)
Geographical Variation in Freshwater Mussel Extinction Rates: Archaeological Evidence and Implications

Archaeological shellfish assemblages often are compared to modern mussel collections in order to illustrate the dramatic impacts to riverine faunas that have occurred during the Historic period. Such impacts are evidenced by the extinction or reduction during this century of many species found in abundance in prehistoric middens. Conversely, recent work in the Ouachita Basin of northern Louisiana has produced archaeological mussel assemblages that are very similar in composition to modern collections. Biological reasons for this unusual pattern are offered, and the implications for archaeology, biogeography, and modern conservation efforts are considered. (Friday, 10:20)

Perrault, Stephanie L. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Angola Plantation I and II Sites Louisiana State Penitentiary, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

The Angola Plantation I and II sites are located within the confines of the Louisiana State Penitentiary-Angola, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. These two sites represent the remains of early nineteenth century antebellum and late nineteenth century postbellum plantation components, as well as an early prison component. 1998 test excavations at the two sites located numerous features consisting of postmolds, brick foundations, cisterns, and trash pits associated with plantation and prison structures. Both sites provided the opportunity to obtain information on the evolution of Mississippi River plantations. (Saturday, 10:40)

Phillips, John (University of West Florida)
Water-Powered Industry and Settlement in West Florida

Water-powered mills are informative occurrences that merit serious archaeological inquiry. These simple industries once dotted the West Florida landscape and were fundamental to the development of the Pensacola area. This paper considers 58 of West Florida's archaeologically and historically documented water-powered mill sites. The data reveal diachronic changes

in water-powered technology, applications, and mill distributions that reflect temporal changes in settlement patterns and economic systems that operated in the West Florida interior during the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. (Thursday, 4:20)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of Georgia)
Fifty Years Since Sears: Deconstructing Kolomoki

Kolomoki (9ER1), in the lower Chattahoochee River Valley, is one of the most famous yet least understood of the major Middle Woodland sites in the Southeast. The only substantial work at the site, conducted by William Sears fifty years ago, was flawed by an inverted and misplaced ceramic chronology, and by a failure to adequately document the off-mound features of the site. Systematic sampling, consisting of the excavation of test units and close interval shovel tests, was undertaken in the presumed village area at Kolomoki in 1998 in order to define more precisely the period, location, and intensity of occupation. (Saturday, 8:40)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J.
(see McKivergan, David A.)

Pokrant, Marie (University of West Florida)
Death on the Frontier: The Burials at Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1719)

During the 1998 field season at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galve on Pensacola Naval Air Station, University of West Florida archaeologists discovered burials beneath the projected footprint of the Church. This common Spanish practice reveals much about the role of status on the frontier. This paper will integrate the history and archaeology of Santa Maria while interpreting the burials in light of the orientation of the church, the alignment of the graves, and the materials found in burial context. (Friday, 3:20)

Pullins, Stevan (College of William and Mary)
The Status of Prehistory in Virginia's Clinch River Valley

Eighteen years ago, Keith Bott presented his first recommendation for further study in southwestern Virginia: the need to summarize the known data. The examination of prehistoric settlement along the Clinch River and associated upland areas in Russell and Scott Counties, based on recorded survey and excavation data, represents a first attempt to summarize data that today exists largely in the realm of gray literature. Before testable hypotheses can be developed that will enable stronger, more directed research designs, we must have a clear understanding of the current status of regional prehistory and the questions that need to be addressed. (Thursday, 11:20)

Rankin, Chris
(see Fenton, James)

Reams, Melissa
(see Jackson, H. Edwin)

Reilly, Kent (Southwest Texas State University)
A Proposed Ritual Function For The Bi-Lobed Arrow Motif

Structural investigations of the symbols and motifs contained within the art of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex demonstrate the presence of nodes of ritual intensification within the overall context of Mississippian religious organization. These nodes or cults focused on warfare, fertility, and ancestors. In the archaeological and iconographic record, the Bi-Lobed Arrow motif exists as both physical objects and as costume details on representations of Mississippian elites. Within these contexts the Bi-Lobed Arrow appeared to have functioned as a symbol conveying the mediating aspect of the chiefly office, and may have a ritual and iconic survival in early colonial Calumet symbolism. (Saturday, 11:00)

Richardson, Nicholas
(see Walker, Renee B.)

Rinehart, Charles (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.)
An Unusual Late Woodland Feature at the Hinman Site (44RN311)

During data recovery of a multicomponent prehistoric site near Roanoke, Virginia, an unusual fire/refuse pit (Feature 239) was excavated. While Late Woodland ceramics were found elsewhere on the site, Feature 239 contains nearly all of the shell-tempered sherds unearthed. Shell-, limestone-, or limestone/shell-tempered sherds form over 85 percent (N=670) of the feature's ceramic assemblage. Two corrected radiocarbon dates obtained, 1140 ± 90 BP and 1000 ± 100 BP, imply an occupation early in the Late Woodland period. This paper discusses these ceramic types and addresses possible social affiliations and interactions suggested by the sherd attributes. (Saturday, 11:00)

Rodning, Christopher B. (University of North Carolina)
Landscaping Communal Space at the Confluence of Coweeta Creek and the Little Tennessee River

This paper reconstructs public space within the seventeenth-century Cherokee town near the confluence of Coweeta Creek and the Little Tennessee River in southwestern North Carolina. A low mound was formed during the building and rebuilding of at least six council houses at this spot. A plaza beside it would have served as a venue for communal gatherings in the space between the council house and village. This mound and village form one of the few archaeological sites that offer clues about how seventeenth-century native groups in western North Carolina and surrounding areas planned and created public space within their communities. (Thursday, 3:40)

Rodning, Christopher B.
(see Wilson, Gregory D.)

Roe, Lori
(see Kidder, Tristram R.)

Roemer, Erwin
(see McNeil, Jim)

Rosborough, Leigh A. (University of West Florida)
Milling Around in Pensacola, Florida: A Preliminary Report on a Second Spanish and Early American Mill

In July 1999, the University of West Florida investigated a Colonial and early American mill community in the Escambia River Valley of West Florida. The 1999 fieldwork concentrated on the well-documented Second Spanish and Early American components, yielding information on possible slave cabins and the overseer's house. The preliminary report will describe the historical and archaeological research on this interesting site. (Thursday, 4:40)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
The People of Oliver (22Co503): A Late Mississippian/European Contact Site on the Mississippi Delta

Salvage excavations were undertaken at the Oliver Site, (22Co503) in Coahoma County, Mississippi when the landowner requested permission to remove a large, Late Mississippian period mound, that also had early European contact artifacts associated with it. The remains of more than 25 people were found in and around the mound. Of special interest were the lone interments of skulls that were recovered from the site. The mortuary patterns, paleopathology and demographic characteristics of the Oliver Site peoples are discussed and compared to skeletal populations from contemporaneous sites in the region. (Friday, 9:20)

Russo, Mike (National Park Service-SEAC)
Bigger, Longer and Uncut: Thresholds of Power at Florida's Archaic Shell Rings?

Four to three thousand-year-old shell rings in Georgia and South Carolina are thought to have been either utilitarian garbage dumps of egalitarian societies or public works for early complex societies. In Florida shell rings 3 to 6 times as large (bigger) were built contemporaneously and more than a thousand years earlier (longer). Until recently these remained unexcavated (uncut). Excavations have now been undertaken on five of Florida's shell rings sufficiently to recover information concerning their function. I explore whether these new data provide additional evidence that at least some Archaic societies in the Southeast were more socially complex than others. (Friday, 2:40)

Saltus, Allen R., Jr. (Archaeological Research, Inc.)
Underwater Archaeology in Inland Waters

Cultural resources in inland waters provide a rich repository to investigate regional activity. Inland water sites include inundated terrestrial sites, trash deposits, landings, abandoned watercraft and a few shipwrecks. Watercraft site locations are almost always patterned, with great preservation if found totally underwater. The lack of a quantifiable terminology for watercraft and a method and theory designed for this resource has hampered their investigation. The patterned nature of site locations, number of sites, and preservation provide an environmental laboratory for the investigation of our cultural landscape. (Friday, 1:00)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)
Political Ecology of Hunter-Gatherer Complexity

Power relations among populations of distinct ethnic and sociocultural configuration mediate human relations to environment and better explain differences in relative cultural complexity than does subsistence ecology alone. The ethnographic record of hunter-gatherers worldwide, when viewed at appropriate scale and context, demonstrates this, as do archaeological data on hunter-gatherers in the prestate world. Case material from the Southeast are marshaled to advance a political ecology of hunter-gatherer diversity. (Friday, 9:00)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida) and
Daniel T. Elliott (Southern Research)
Return to Stallings Island

Despite decades of severe looting, the National Landmark Stallings Island site holds enormous potential in its surviving assemblage of features and shell strata. A recent project to relocate the 1929 trench excavation proved that most of the midden overlying basal clay is disturbed. However, numerous pit features penetrating basal clay by as much as one meter contain organic-rich matrix with numerous artifacts, animal bone, and botanic material. In addition, off-mound shell strata believed redeposited by flooding are instead undisturbed. Many new radiocarbon dates help to place these new findings in the ongoing effort to reconstruct Stallings prehistory in detail. (Saturday, 8:40)

Saucier, Roger T. (Geoscience Consultant)
Geomorphic Context of the Discovery Site (16LF66)

The site is situated on the natural levee ridge of the Bayou Blue distributary of the Lafourche delta complex of the Mississippi River deltaic plain. Development of the distributary about 1,500 years ago isolated a large wetland tract to the north as an enclosed basin. Eventually the Bayou L'Eau Bleu/Grand Bayou Blue channel breached the natural levee ridge, providing the basin with an outlet for runoff by 1,500 years ago. The site apparently was established at the confluence by 500 years ago. Later sedimentation from the Bayou Lafourche distributary capped the site with a thin layer of alluvium. (Thursday, 1:20)

Saucier, Roger T. (Geoscience Consultant)
Paleogeography and Geomorphology in the Lower Mississippi Valley

The 1950s were the Fiskian era--a numerical age for all Mississippi River courses, cutoffs, and surfaces. Too good to be true? Yes! A new era of geologic mapping during the 1960s suggested repeatedly that his estimates were much too young. As archaeologists gained confidence and radiometric dates emerged, they had the last word. In the Mississippi Delta, a wave of regional surveys fleshed out the pattern of shell middens. Later, CRM surveys added tremendously to the list of less conspicuous sites. More recent geomorphic mapping provides new approaches to finding those elusive Archaic and Paleoindian sites throughout the valley--without doubt, they are there! (Thursday, 9:00)

Saunders, Joe W. (Northeast Louisiana University)
Are We Fixing to Make the Same Mistake Again?

A variety of "prime movers" have been attributed to the development of social inequality in prehistory. Sedentism, agriculture, trade, population density, and specialization are among some of the prerequisites that no longer are viewed as necessary conditions for the emergence of social inequality. The occurrence of large-scale earthen architecture earlier than previously thought, may lead some to suggest that the planning, organizing, and provisioning of labor could not occur among egalitarian societies. The data from Watson Brake (16OU175) suggest otherwise. Instead, it appears that seasonal hunter-gatherers, lacking trade, managed to construct the Watson Brake earthworks. (Friday, 3:00)

Saunders, Rebecca (Museum of Natural Science, LSU)
Feast or Quotidian Fare?: Rollins Shell Ring and the Question of Ring Function

Rollins Shell Ring, on Fort George Island, was one of three sites tested in a project designed to investigate shell ring evolution and function on the northeast Florida coast. Topographic maps and excavations completed in 1997 confirm a horseshoe-shaped structure with a sterile interior; a number of "ringlets" attached to the interior or exterior of the ring also had sterile interiors. Soils analysis indicated that neither the interior of the ring nor the ringlets had been disturbed. A trench through the main ring exposed deposits suggestive of feasting activities. This hypothesis is explored with reference to Rollins and other ring sites on the lower Atlantic coast. (Saturday, 9:00)

Schroedl, Gerald F.
(see Ahlman, Todd M.)

Scott-Ireton, Della (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)
Everything Old is New Again: Finding Pensacola's Shipwrecks

Since the 16th century seafarers and settlers have sailed into Pensacola Bay seeking shelter, food, trade, and plunder. Some of their ships never sailed out, leaving shipwrecks as evidence of colonization, warfare, and commerce. In the late 1980s, reports of shipwrecks in the bay and bayous, and the first University of West Florida underwater archaeology field school, demonstrated the value of pursuing, a systematic survey to locate, document, and record submerged cultural resources. This paper will describe the history of underwater archaeological investigations in Pensacola Bay, including the surveys and excavations that have put Pensacola at the cutting edge of marine archaeology. (Thursday, 1:00)

Sheldon, Craig
(see Cottier, John)

Sherard, Jeff (University of Alabama/OAS)
Pride Place: A Sandstone Workshop

Pride Place (1Tu1), a farmstead within the Moundville polity, was the location of a sandstone workshop. Occupants of the site were involved in the manufacture

of a variety of sandstone artifacts. The site lies within the Pottsville formation, which contains pockets of a very fine grey micaceous sandstone. Excavation and analysis have revealed a close link between Pride Place and nearby outcroppings. This paper will focus on the sandstone workshop aspects of Pride Place and the role that sandstone artifacts played within the Moundville chiefdom. (Friday, 3:00)

Sherwood, Sarah (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
The Geoarchaeology of the Pride Place Site, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

This paper discusses the depositional history and local geomorphic context of the Pride Place Site. The site is located on a terrace overlooking the Black Warrior River in the Fall Line Hills of the East Gulf Coastal Plain. The pedological and sedimentological characteristics are described and interpreted using micromorphology, grain size and other physical analyses. (Friday, 1:40)

Shreve, Lynn (SEAC/National Park Service)
The Story Under the Store: The Magnolia Plantation Agency, Cane River Creole National Historic Park, Louisiana

Plantation owners often stored utilitarian domestic commodities for dispersal to their slave population in a structure called a "storehouse", "commissary", "store", or "agency". Archaeological investigations under the Magnolia Store, which was built circa 1870, revealed the remains of an earlier building with brick piers. An associated burned layer contained ceramics, glass, and bousillage fragments. The materials appear to be the remains of an Agency that occupied the location prior to the store. Artifacts from the agency will be compared with materials recovered from cabins in the slave quarter to explore the relationship between the planter and the slave population. (Friday, 2:00)

Shuman, Malcolm
(see Jones, Dennis)

Simek, Jan F., Todd Ahlman, Brad Creswell (University of Tennessee), **Alan Cressler** (NSS), and **Jay D. Franklin** (University of Tennessee)
The Context of Mississippian Cave Art: The Archaeology of 11th Unnamed Cave, TN

11th Unnamed Cave in the Cumberland Plateau of Middle Tennessee contains an archaeological record reflecting ceremonial use of this cave during the Mississippian period. Pictographs, petroglyphs, and mud glyphs are all present in the cave's dark zone, making it the only site with all three Southeastern cave art forms. Historical references suggest that the cave may have contained burials, although no direct evidence for them is present today. Clay mining and strange placement of river cane torches indicate that the site was used for a complex of activities. A series of radiocarbon age determinations places these activities into temporal context. (Friday, 10:40)

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

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)
When Walls Rose and Mounds Fell: Views on Mississippian Palisades from the Nashville Basin

While undoubtedly created for diverse reasons in the late prehistoric Southeast, the primary function of palisades in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee was defense against endemic patterns of raiding. Alongside descriptive information on Middle Cumberland Mississippian palisades, evidence is presented for nucleation of populations in fortified communities and violent conflict in the form of scalping and decapitation. Finally, the argument is presented that warfare had a tremendous social impact reflected in a shift of communal labor expenditures from mound construction (ca. A.D. 1000-1250) to palisade construction (ca. A.D. 1250-1400) and accompanying changes in the political landscape of the region. (Friday, 8:40)

Smith, Maria (Northern Illinois University)
Intergroup Conflict between Dallas and Mouse Creek Mississippian Sites: the Osteological Evidence

It is widely acknowledged that Mississippian Period archaeological evidence of intergroup conflict is manifested by site fortification and violent trauma on human skeletons. Site fortification is ubiquitous in many areas but to date there is little comprehensive osteological data on the endemicity, nature and pattern of violent trauma. As part of a comprehensive long term project in the Tennessee River valley, traumatic injury data (cranial trauma, scalping, inflicted points, dismemberment) were collected for all available Dallas and Mouse Creek Mississippian sites from the Chickamauga Basin of East Tennessee. Results suggest that intergroup violence was infrequent but interpersonal violence was not. (Thursday, 4:20)

Smith, Marvin T. (Valdosta State University)
European Material from Oliver, a Protohistoric Site in Mississippi

The European "trade" assemblage from the Oliver site is described and discussed. These artifacts have important implications for understanding the introduction of European items, protohistoric trade, and the timing of the depopulation of the central Mississippi valley. The use of certain artifacts as temporal markers is also discussed. (Friday, 9:40)

Smith, Patrick (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Lithic Debitage Analysis: Size Does Matter

The Horsesugar site (1MR509) is a multicomponent lithic scatter lying within an oxbow of the Buttahatchee River near the city of Hamilton, Alabama. Excavations at Horsesugar have produced cultural material from at least three different periods. The earliest among these is the late Paleoindian/Early Archaic period suggested by the presence of Big Sandy, Kirk Corner Notched, and Stanfield projectile points. Later periods are indicated by Ledbetter and Madison projectile points. This paper explores what can be learned through the analysis of debitage recovered from such a well-stratified and well-preserved, multicomponent site. (Thursday, 9:00)

Smith, Rhonda
(see Lee, Aubra L.)

Smith, Whitney (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Gettin' Trashed: An Assessment of the Refuse Pits at the First Pensacola Lighthouse, Site 8ES64

One of the most useful methods in reconstructing lifeways of past populations is to evaluate what site occupants discarded. At the First Pensacola Lighthouse Keeper's House, Site 8ES64, archaeologists examined 74 features during data recovery in November 1998. Of these 74 features they determined 21 to be refuse pits. These pits, ranging in size from 35 cm to 6 m in diameter and up to 1.1 m deep, occurred across a 40 m by 50 m area of the site. This paper documents the artifact content and density, the shape and size, and the distribution of the 21 refuse pits. Excavation techniques are also discussed. (Thursday, 9:20)

South, Stanley
(see Deagan, Kathleen)

Southerlin, Bobby (Brockington and Associates)
Yamasee Indians in the South Carolina Lowcountry: Excavations at 38BU1605

Archaeological investigations at 38BU1605 have identified a Native American occupation associated with the Yamasee Indians. On early historic maps, the site is located within an area shown as "Old field" just east of the Yamasee settlement of "Chechesy Town." The Yamasee migrated from Spanish Florida and were present in the South Carolina Lowcountry in Beaufort County between 1684 and 1715. As the occupation span was so brief, Yamasee sites tend to be very ephemeral. Excavations at 38BU1605 provide some of the best archaeological data on the Yamasee Indians in South Carolina. Archaeological features, artifacts, and organic remains provide valuable data on Yamasee material culture, subsistence, and settlement patterns. (Friday, 1:40)

Stackelbeck, Kary L. (University of Kentucky)
The Big Eddy Site: Results of the Late Paleoindian Lithic Refit Analysis

The Big Eddy site is a deeply buried, stratified site on the Sac River in Southwest Missouri. Refit analysis of debris and tools from 16 Late Paleoindian knapping features and from selected nonfeature contexts suggests that there is a high degree of site integrity. The Late Paleoindian occupants minimally utilized this site as a lithic workshop. The results of the refit analysis indicate that they practiced site maintenance, ostensibly because they anticipated reoccupation of the site. These findings are significant for better understanding local hunter-gatherer adaptation in this region of the Midwest. (Thursday, 9:20)

Stallings, Richard (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
Lithic Technology, Spatial Organization, and an Unusual Burial at an Early Late Archaic Site in Tennessee

Phase III investigations were recently completed at 40Wm184, a single component short-term encampment.

Macroscopic analysis of the lithic artifacts suggests a logistically organized group whose lithic technology was geared toward a very specific set of tasks. Microwear analysis of a large sample of un-modified and utilized flakes was combined with macroscopic analysis to examine gender issues, define site function and explore intrasite organization. The lone burial consisted of a single female interred with the skull of a second female. This unusual burial pattern has rarely been reported in Southeastern sites. The significance of this site to regional Late Archaic patterns will be discussed. (Saturday, 9:20)

Stallings, Richard
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

Standifer, Marie Scott (Louisiana State University),
Shirley C. Tucker (University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Jenna Tedrick Kuttruff** (Louisiana State University)
Archeobotanical Examination of Textiles from the Whitehurst Freeway Project, Washington, D.C.

Rare textile remains were recovered from the Whitehurst Freeway Project, a Late Woodland site in Washington, DC. Archeobotanical analysis using the SEM demonstrated that two yarns had been used in construction and that each had a distinct anatomy. Yarn A fragments were circular with uneven ends; vascular bundles were present. Yarn B fragments were rectangular with smooth ends; cells occurred in rows. Comparisons with reference material indicated that A yarns originated from a monocot stem and B yarns from pre-treated, basswood (*Tilia americana* L.) bark. These findings expand our knowledge of the source plants used in prehistoric textiles. (Saturday, 11:20)

Stanton, William and Jonathan Lammers (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)
Archaeological and Environmental Overview of the Aucilla and Wacissa River Drainage, Florida

Florida's Aucilla and Wacissa river drainage system has been a focal point of human activity for the last 12,000 years. Attesting to this extensive occupation are hundreds of archaeological and historic sites, scattered throughout the swamps, springs, rivers and uplands, and even out along the inundated remnant river channels now in Apalachee Bay. Long a favorite region for collectors, the last decade has witnessed several academic and government institutions conducting significant investigations in the area. This paper reviews the environmental factors that influenced site formation, and outlines the history and progress of archaeological research. (Thursday, 8:00)

Stanton, Bill
(see Dunbar, James S.)

Stanyard, William F. (TRC Garrow Associates)
Resisting Change in Middle Archaic Societies of the Southeast: The Morrow Mountain Phase in Northern Georgia

The Morrow Mountain phase replaced the Kirk Stemmed and Stanly technological traditions throughout the Midsouth by the early portion of the Middle Archaic

period (ca. 7500 B.P.). In Alabama, Tennessee, and portions of the Carolinas, the Sykes-White Springs, Benton, and stemmed lanceolate traditions replaced Morrow Mountain by about 6500 B.P. In northern Georgia, however, Morrow Mountain occupations date to as late as 5700 B.P., and possibly later. This paper discusses Morrow Mountain phase technology and chronology, and explores the possible motivations for its lengthy persistence in northern Georgia. (Saturday, 8:20)

Starr, Mary Evelyn (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Mississippian Architecture in the Central Mississippi Valley

CRM and agency research are gradually contributing to our database of non-ceramic aspects of Mississippian culture in the Central Mississippi Valley. Rectangular wall trench structures began to be built during the Late Woodland period. A number of village plans have been exposed, revealing that Mississippian architecture includes a wide size range as well as unusual forms such as pile-supported building. By the protohistoric, singly-set post buildings dominate the record. (Thursday, 1:40)

Starr, Mary E.
(see Collins, Brian R.)

Steen, Carl (Diachronic Research Foundation) and
Christopher Judge (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)
Stratigraphy at Sandstone Ledge Rockshelter, Lexington County S.C.

Excavations at a rockshelter in the sandhills of central South Carolina have yielded evidence of human occupation from modern times to Clovis, and an unknown period beyond. There is clear stratigraphy of Woodland and Mississippian occupations, with sterile sands falling between a buried Deptford midden and later occupations. Sterile sand falls between Thoms Creek pottery at the base of the Deptford layer and a buried Archaic midden which has Savannah River points on top, and a fluted point at the base. In the light sand below artifacts drop off before peaking again another 30cm deeper, and dying out entirely by about 2.5m below surface. (Thursday, 10:40)

Steen, Carl
(see Judge, Christopher)

Stephenson, Keith
(see King, Adam)

Stewart, Lee
(see Carr, Philip J.)

Stewart, Piper Vista (SAIC - Eglin AFB EMSH)
Geographic Information Technology: Eglin Air Force Base

Traditional archaeology surveys and historic building preservation and documentation have seen dramatic changes through the implementation of Geographic Information System (GIS) Technology. This paper explores the advances made in cultural resource management and planning through the use of GIS at Eglin Air Force Base. The use of global positioning

systems (GPS) in the field to record accurate real time locations, base wide mapping for planning and preservation, and digital photographic incorporation for documentation will all be discussed and illustrated. (Saturday, 8:00)

Stone, Lindsay S.
(see Gage, Matthew)

Sweeney, Alex (Brockington and Associates)
Ceramics from Pensacola's First Lighthouse

Over the past 20 years, archaeologists have refined their use of documented ceramic typology to accurately date eighteenth through twentieth century sites. Decorative techniques, body structure, and paste types are ceramic characteristics used in conjunction with historic records to provide date ranges for historic occupations. In 1998 Brockington and Associates excavated the site of the first lighthouse keeper's residence (8ES64) at the Pensacola Naval Air Station. These excavations recovered thousands of ceramic sherds, allowing technicians to reconstruct numerous vessels. This paper describes sherd and vessel analytical techniques used to produce accurate date ranges for site occupation periods. (Thursday, 10:40)

Taylor, Sean G. (Diachronic Research Foundation)
Prehistoric Ceramics at Fort Johnson: Multivariate Analysis of a Collection from the Central Coast of South Carolina

A large collection (n=5,200) of prehistoric ceramics from Fort Johnson, Charleston, South Carolina (38CH69) offered an opportunity to examine attributes of sherd paste and see how they relate to existing ceramic typology and cultural change. Previous taxonomic systems developed for the coastal regions of South Carolina have relied largely upon exterior surface treatments and macroscopic observations of paste characteristics for classifications of assemblages. Through the use of microscopic analysis of prehistoric sherd paste, and analysis of many other variables, it is hoped that patterns of specific paste recipes will be found that will be more reliable means for the determination of ceramic typology and associated changes in culture. (Saturday, 2:00)

Tedrick Kuttruff, Jenna
(see Standifer, Marie S.)

Thieme, Donald (University of Georgia)
Chemical Analysis of Cultural Sediments: Recent Results from Georgia and New York

Recent studies in Georgia and New York illustrate the relevance of various methods of sediment chemical analysis to particular archaeological problems. Analyses of organic matter, phosphorous, phosphates, and cations such as Ca, Mg, K, and Na can be used to detect prehistoric or historic human behaviors. Many signatures decay with increasing age of the cultural sediments, however, and most elements will migrate vertically or horizontally depending on their concentration and the pH of soil solutions. Surprisingly little use has been made of sediment chemistry on the youngest, "historic" archaeological contexts in North

America. Metal cations such as Pb and Zn show particular promise at historic sites. (Saturday, 8:40)

Thomas, Prentice M. and L. Janice Campbell (Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc.)
The Burkett Site (23MI20): Implications for Settlement Complexities

Insofar as mound construction, participation in long distance trade and well defined intrasite variation in activities imply a level of social complexity, the Burkett site represents an excellent case study. Situated in the bootheel of southeast Missouri on a former channel of the Mississippi River, Burkett is the type site for the earliest ceramic phase in the area and appears to have been a regional population center. This paper explores the complex community plan at Burkett, the implications for its importance in the site hierarchy of the region and its relationship to contemporaneous settlements. (Friday, 11:00)

Thompson, Scott
(see King, Adam)

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida)
Testing at Sarabay

Recent excavations at 8DU631 on Big Talbot Island revealed sections of a contact/mission period native village. Block excavations uncovered sections of a structure and a number of features. This village is thought to have been associated with the Spanish Mission on Fort George Island and may be part of the village the Spanish referred to as Sarabay. (Friday, 2:00)

Torrence, Corbett (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Caloosahatchee Landscapes: An Architectural Analysis of Precolumbian Social Structure in Southwest Florida

This paper proposes that coastal mounds in southwest Florida were constructed as monuments and are not products of haphazard garbage accumulation. Their arrangement, function, and physical characteristics enable a reconstruction of the changing political landscape, and provide insights into the architectural design of different types of social space. Architectural design is typically symbolic of cosmological and social order and thus helps maintain political and cosmological traditions, despite individual or group competition and resistance. (Friday, 2:00)

Troccoli, Ruth (University of Florida)
Peripheries and Backwaters: Understanding the Edges of the Mississippian World

Current theoretical approaches used to interpret the non-Mississippian societies that filled interstices in and surrounded the Mississippian polities are presented. The approaches to this topic vary by region, and by the amount of ethnohistoric data available. Recognition that non-Mississippian societies had significant interactions with Mississippian groups has raised questions about the nature of the interactions (i.e., warfare, trade, symbolic) and their impacts. These approaches are compared for applicability across space, through time and by how the

operational terms are defined (e.g., complexity, chiefdom, chiefly, authority) in order to develop a more unified model of these interactions. (Thursday, 11:00)

Trubitt, Mary Beth (Western Michigan University)
Defining the Center: The Search for Cahokia's Palisade Resumes

A new project is underway to investigate the palisade around "downtown" Cahokia. The focus of the fieldwork is to locate the walls on the western and northern sides of the ceremonial center. Our goals are to understand the function and timing of palisade construction, and to explain why it was built when it was. Palisade building represents a shift in monumental construction at Cahokia, and is tied to political changes occurring at this Mississippian center around A.D. 1200. (Friday, 10:20)

Tucker, Shirley C.
(see Standifer, Marie S.)

Tuma, Michael (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Ethnoarchaeology of the Subsistence Behaviors among a Rural African American Community in Southwestern Mississippi.

This paper describes ongoing ethnoarchaeological research among a rural African American community located near Saragossa Plantation. The primary goal of the study is to understand subsistence behaviors at African American archaeological sites through ethnographic observation of modern subsistence behaviors. Methods included participant-observation, interviews, photography, tracking of animal remains through the cultural process, and collection and mapping of discarded bones. Recorded subsistence activities included harvest of wild food resources, butchery and fish cleaning, cooking, food sharing, and refuse disposal. These behaviors, and their influences on the vertebrate bone assemblages, are powerful tools for interpreting the behaviors behind faunal patterning at African American archaeological sites. (Friday, 9:20)

Turley, Rebecca and Rachel Kyker (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Analysis of Quartz from the Savannah River Valley: The Importance of Geofact Classification

Distinguishing between naturally occurring and utilized quartz has posed a problem for many archaeologists. Often natural outcrops are disturbed by timber harvesting, farming, and other activities. Characteristics used to identify quartz debitage may also result from the aforementioned disturbances. To deal with this problem, a geofact classification is employed when analyzing quartz. This paper underscores the necessity of geofact classification and provides an example of its usage in analysis of quartz materials from the Savannah River valley. Also, possible solutions concerning better methods to differentiate quartz are proposed to aid in future studies. (Thursday, 8:00)

Tushingham, Shannon and Jane Hill (University of Memphis)
Introduction to Histories of Southeastern Archaeology

This paper serves as an introduction to the papers included in *Histories of Southeastern Archaeology* through a discussion of the origin of, and inspiration for this symposium. Commentary on the postprocessual benefits of recording the personal reflections and memories of this generation of scholars will be provided. (Thursday, 8:00)

Tushingham, Shannon, M. M. Peach, and David H. Dye (University of Memphis)
Richardson's Landing: Recent Archaeological Investigations at a Late Mississippian Site in Tipton County, Tennessee

Recent archaeological research at Richardson's Landing (40TP13), a fifteenth century Mississippian site, has been conducted by the University of Memphis over the past two years, including a six-week archaeological field school this past summer. The fieldwork, as well as previous investigations at the site, will be summarized. In addition, the site's physiographic setting will be examined in terms of Central Mississippi Valley regional geomorphology. (Saturday, 2:00)

Tuttle, Michael C. (Panamerican Maritime)
Underwater Archaeological Investigations of the Battle of Johnsonville Site, Kentucky Lake, Tennessee.

During 1998 Panamerican Maritime conducted an intensive remote sensing and diver investigation of a 4 mile section of Kentucky Lake off the now submerged town of Johnsonville, Tennessee. To determine existence of suspected U.S. Naval vessels lost during a Confederate raid on Johnsonville, numerous remote sensing targets were recorded and analyzed for indications of shipwreck sites. Twelve sites were dived on and three watercraft were found on the lake bed. The remains of two of the vessels appeared not to be Civil War era, while the third remains a bit of an enigma. Further investigations during the summer of 1999 will hopefully determine the final remains temporal affiliation. (Friday, 2:40)

Underwood, John R. (College of William and Mary)
An Archaeological Assessment of the City of Chesapeake

This paper represents an assessment of the archaeological resources in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia. It is based on the records of sites officially recorded with the Department of Historic Resources in Richmond, Virginia, before the end of September, 1998. The intent of this study is to describe the nature of the current sample, identifying relevant patterns in site location, data, and distribution. The City of Chesapeake contains numerous archaeological resources of regional and national significance, namely those relating to the exploitation of the Great Dismal Swamp by Native American and later European and American populations. (Thursday, 11:40)

Valimont, Brian (University of Alabama)
The Powell Mound Site (1MB9) and the Definition of the Late Woodland Phase on the Alabama Coast.

Criteria for the definition of late Woodland stage cultural manifestations on the Alabama coast is being investigated. Based on ceramics, the Powell Mound site (1MB9) has been tentatively assigned to the late Woodland Tate's Hammock phase. Additional definitive criteria are being investigated for this time period and region. This may include stone pendants (also referred to as sinkers or plummets), projectile points, possible unreported features, mound construction and mound typology. Investigation will specifically focus on ceramics, and their correlation with excavation levels and mound construction episodes. (Saturday, 11:40)

VanDerwarker, Amber M. and Kandace R. Detwiler (University of North Carolina)
Gender, Feasting, and the Consumption of Plant Foods at Coweeta Creek

This paper considers the social aspects of Cherokee foodways through a spatial analysis of plant remains from archaeological contexts. In so doing, we examine the Coweeta Creek site, a seventeenth-century Cherokee town in the Appalachian Summit region of western North Carolina. Previous analyses of the faunal remains from Coweeta Creek have revealed distinct patterning from three different social contexts—the townhouse, the village area, and a ceremonial feast. Analyses of the floral materials from the site have revealed similar spatial patterns that we argue to be the result of differential consumption based on gender and ceremony. (Thursday, 4:20)

VanDerwarker, Amber M.
(see Wilson, Gregory D.)

Wagner, Mark J. (SIU-Carbondale)
Piney Creek Ravine: A Late Prehistoric Rock Art Complex in Southwestern Illinois

The Piney Creek Ravine Rock Art Complex consists of four adjacent sites that in combination represent the largest body of prehistoric rock art yet found in Illinois. The over 200 painted and pecked images at these sites include anthropomorphs, winged beings, animals, and geometric designs. Variance among the images suggests that they are not all contemporaneous but were created over a several hundred year long period. The absence of typical AD 1250-1350 Mississippian icons such as the cross-in-circle and human hands suggests the bulk of the images may date to the Emergent or Early Mississippian periods. (Friday, 11:20)

Walker, Renee B. (Skidmore College) and **Nicholas Richardson** (University of Washington)
A Consideration of the Taphonomic Factors Affecting the Faunal Assemblage from Dust Cave

The site of Dust Cave in northwest Alabama contains thousands of bone fragments from over 5,000 years of periodic human occupation. Preservation of the bone at the site, for the most part, is exceptional, particularly when one considers that the site dates to the Late Paleoindian, Early and Middle Archaic periods.

However, taphonomic factors such as human modification, nonhuman alteration, and differential preservation have affected the faunal assemblage. We attempt to explain some of the factors which affected the assemblage in order to clarify assumptions about the human subsistence economy of the Dust Cave occupants. (Friday, 8:20)

Wall, James A.
(see Collins, Brian R.)

Walling, Richard (Southern Exposure Archaeological Consultants)
The McNight Site (22Co560): Prairie Phase Deposits

Panamerican Consultants, Inc., under contract with the Mississippi Department of Transportation, conducted Phase II excavations on a portion of the multicomponent (Middle Woodland through Mississippian) McNight site (22Co560). The site is located in the Upper Yazoo Basin, Coahoma County, Mississippi. Within the project area, intact deposits were limited to truncated features, a substantial portion of which resulted from a Middle Woodland Prairie phase occupation. The Prairie phase deposits are examined and compared with (more or less) contemporary components. (Saturday, 9:00)

Walters, Glen
(see Hayden, William)

Walthall, John (University of Illinois, Urbana),
Vernon J. Knight (University of Alabama), and
Gregory Waselkov (University of South Alabama)
Alabama Archaeology in the 20th Century

Alabama encompasses a diverse landscape, ranging from the Appalachian highlands in the north to the low pine hills of the Coastal Plain, south to the marshes of Mobile Bay. We present a brief overview of the history of archaeological research in Alabama since C.B. Moore and each of us discusses the history of archaeology in areas of the state where our efforts have been focused. Walthall summarizes work conducted in the Tennessee Valley, Knight provides an overview of research at Moundville on the edge of the Coastal Plain and Waselkov discusses research in Colonial archaeology in the Mobile Bay area and northward along its tributary rivers. (Thursday, 2:20)

Waselkov, Gregory (University of South Alabama)
Historic Indians of the North-Central Gulf Coast

Numerous small tribes occupied the north-central Gulf coast during the early historic period, from the mid-sixteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. Ethnohistory provides us with some information on these *petites nations*, as the French called them. But archaeology is also beginning to contribute to our understanding of how small native groups coped with the colonial onslaught. Studies of the Mobilians, Tomés, Pascagoulas, Apalachees, Chatos, and other small tribes complement our much fuller knowledge of the very different adaptive responses to colonialism developed by larger native polities in the interior Southeast. (Friday, 11:00)

Waselkov, Gregory
(see Walthall, John)

Waters, Gifford J. (University of Florida)
St. Augustine's First Spanish Fort: Archaeological and Historical Evidence of its Location

Recent research has yielded data suggesting the site 8SJ34 as the location of St. Augustine, Florida's first Spanish fort built by Pedro Menendez de Aviles in 1565. Research has shown there was a significant sixteenth century occupation at the site which is located approximately one hundred yards south of the original village established in St. Augustine. Numerous excavated features, the most significant of which is a moat-like trench dated to the sixteenth century, support the hypothesis of this site being the location of the first Spanish fort. Documentary research has also supported interpreting the site as the location of the 1565 Menendez fort. (Friday, 1:00)

Webber, Jennifer (Georgia Museum of Natural History)
Five Cats at Stobo Plantation

The 18th century site of Stobo Plantation, near Charleston, SC, contained a relatively high density of cat (*Felis domesticus*) bones. It is hypothesized (Webber and Reitz 1999) that these bones were the result of a purposeful burial. In order to test this hypothesis further, several lines of evidence were examined. Recovery bias due to the use of 1/4" screen size was tested following Shaffer (1992). A log ratio comparison of the recovered cat elements to a complete skeleton was performed, following Reitz and Zierden (1991). Artifactual and contextual evidence associated with the cat burial was also examined in order to test the hypothesis. (Friday, 10:00)

Weinstein, Richard
(see Hays, Christopher)

Welch, Paul D. (Queens College, CUNY)
Mississippian House Mounds at Shiloh, Tennessee

The Shiloh Indian Mounds site has over eighty known Mississippian house sites, in addition to a bastioned palisade enclosing eight or nine mounds. Because the site has never been plowed, dozens of the houses are visible today as small mounds. Perhaps as many as twenty were excavated by F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., in 1933-34 but his field records contain few details. Excavations in two more, in 1998 and 1999, reveal that while some taller house mounds were built features, the height of the house mounds is largely the result of erosion of the surrounding surface during the houses' occupation. (Poster, Friday 1:00)

Welch, Paul
(see Anderson, David G.)

White, Andrea (College of William and Mary)
Evidence Unearthed at Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta

Over the past 3 years, the City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program has been conducting intermittent archaeological investigations on an early 1730-1750

Native American mission known as Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta. Settled primarily by displaced Yamasee Natives, this site was one of the last mission communities belonging to a once extensive mission system. This paper provides a preliminary investigation into the Yamasee, who represent the last vestiges of a once thriving Native American population in this region and furnishes information relative to the Spanish mission system and its final demise. (Friday, 1:20)

White, Max E. (Piedmont College)
Petroglyphs and Prehistoric Stone Constructions in Northeast Georgia

The focus of this paper is prehistoric stone structures and a recently discovered petroglyphic boulder in northeastern Georgia. While some of the stone structures have been investigated by archaeologists, others are only mentioned in the literature. An attempt was made to locate some of those mentioned in the Wauchope survey, including one that was not investigated by Wauchope or by Smith in the 1950's. In addition, deer hunters found a petroglyphic boulder in the Chattahoochee National Forest that was unknown to archaeologists. This paper will be accompanied by slide illustrations. (Friday, 11:40)

White, Nancy Marie (University of South Florida)
Late Archaic Adaptation in the Apalachicola-Lower Chattahoochee Valley, Northwest Florida-South Georgia/Alabama

Recently accumulated data on the Late Archaic in the Apalachicola-lower Chattahoochee Valley of northwest Florida- south Georgia/Alabama demonstrate that neither fiber-tempered ceramics nor settlement patterns conform to traditional descriptions. Poverty Point-related microtools and clay balls have only a coastal distribution so far; functional explanations still seem best for this. Sociopolitical complexity is a tricky issue; material correlates of social difference (other than division of labor by age) cannot be isolated. Deliberately built mounds are still not known earlier than the Middle Woodland. (Friday, 11:20)

Whitley, Thomas (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
GIS and 3D Modeling of the First Pensacola Lighthouse, the Keeper's Residence and Surroundings

The transition from excavating archaeological features to a visual interpretation is often a difficult procedure. Even when photographs of historic sites can be found their resolution, distortion or viewing angle may not show all of the desired detail. Using ArcView 3.1 with the 3D Analyst extension, archaeological features can be projected into three dimensional space and used to create a reconstructed visual setting. The information recovered from the First Pensacola Lighthouse excavation, in conjunction with period maps and photographs was used to simulate the visual context for the locale, providing an interesting and informative picture of life at the site. (Thursday, 10:00)

Widmer, Randolph (University of Houston)
Explaining Sociopolitical Complexity in the Foraging Adaptations of the Southeastern United States

Sociopolitical complexity is typically associated with an agricultural subsistence base. However examples of precocious sociopolitical complexity associated with non-agricultural adaptations, including substantial mound construction, are being documented in the southeastern United States from the Archaic Period. Some were followed by less complex Woodland adaptations. These situations challenge lineal models of sociocultural development. A theoretical model is presented to account for the waxing and waning of sociopolitical complexity in foraging adaptations throughout both the Archaic and Woodland Periods in the southeastern United States. It is argued that an understanding of demographic processes holds the key to explaining these complex sociopolitical developments in foraging adaptations. (Friday, 9:20)

Wilkins, James C. (University of Alabama/OAS) and
Richard S. Fuller (University of Alabama)
An Overview of the Prehistoric and Historic Record of Pride Place (1Tu1)

This paper is an overview of the prehistoric and historic record for Pride Place and the surrounding vicinity. Located in the current city limits of Tuscaloosa, and 45 kilometers from Moundville, the study area has an interesting historic and prehistoric background. First excavated in 1933 by David L. DeJarnette, archaeological records were buried in cabinets for over 60 years before research was resumed on the site in 1996. Occupation of Pride Place occurred during the Gulf Formational, Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Recent construction activity threatened a portion of the archaeological deposits at the site, resulting in these investigations. (Friday, 1:20)

Williams, Carrie (University of West Florida)
Secrets Revealed: Historical Archaeology at the Site of Old Christ Church, Pensacola, Florida

Old Christ Church, the oldest standing Episcopal church in Florida, has sealed colonial deposits from the Spanish and British occupation of Pensacola, Florida beneath its floor. The historical documents indicate that the land was not used during the colonial period, however, archaeology has revealed a well, post holes, wall trenches, and possible garden lots that date to early Spanish and later colonial occupation. Through historical and archaeological research these colonial deposits have been studied to determine the land use of the site on which Old Christ Church stands. (Friday, 3:40)

Williams, Stephen (Peabody Museum, Harvard)
Some Ruminations on the Archaeology of Southeast Missouri

Mounds in Southeast Missouri were noted in 1810 near New Madrid. This site was later excavated in 1851. The period 1870-1900 saw many mound sites noted with excavations at more than a dozen by the BAE. In the post-war era the first work was by the author and others in the period 1950-56. Important highway salvage work

was carried out in the 1960's and '70s. This activity was followed by the Griffin-sponsored work on the Power's phase. More recent work has been that of Dunnell and O'Brien and their students. Important CRM work was done early by Jim Price, and more recently by Robert Lafferty. (Thursday, 8:15)

Wilson, Carrie V. (NAGPRA Representative-Quapaw Tribe)
"The Three Village Robe" An Interpretation of an 18th Century Quapaw Painted Hide and its Diagrammatic Representation of the Mississippian Ceremonial Complex

The Musee de l'Homme in Paris, France, has in its collections three eighteenth century Quapaw pictographic painted hides. Designs on these hides depict sun and moon, feathered calumets, the French colonial structures, Quapaw villages, a battle scene, a Quapaw victory dance, a snake, bears, cranes, horses, buffalo masked dancers, and are enclosed within abstract border designs. The ethnohistorical designs in the "Three Village Robe" provide a stepping stone back in time. This is especially true when looking at the "Three Village Robe," ethnographic components of historic Dheghia, and the diagrammatic representation of the Mississippian ceremonial complex at Cahokia. (Saturday, 10:20)

Wilson, Gregory D., Amber M. VanDerwarker, Kandace Detwiler, and Christopher B. Rodning (University of North Carolina)
Boiling, Baking, and Pottery Breaking: 17th Century Foodways at the Coweeta Creek Site

Archaeological studies of food preparation and consumption seldom combine both ceramic and paleobotanical datasets. Here we present an analysis of ceramic and paleobotanical assemblages from the Coweeta Creek site in western North Carolina. We offer a functional analysis of vessel sizes and shapes represented in rimsherds and large vessel fragments. Ceramic evidence of food preparation and serving is then related to paleobotanical evidence of food consumption. These datasets allow us to reconstruct the 17th century Cherokee foodways of the Coweeta Creek community. (Thursday, 4:40)

Wolfe, Irmgard H. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Prehistoric Pottery at Saragossa Plantation, Natchez

Excavations over three field seasons at the location of slave houses at Saragossa Plantation have revealed a prehistoric occupation. Several features and an assemblage of pottery and lithics were recovered. This paper presents the results of the pottery analysis which outline a basic culture history of the site and compares the results of other work on prehistoric sites in the Natchez District. (Friday, 10:20)

Wood, Susan E. and Christina Miller (SEAC, National Park Service)
The Magnolia Plantation Blacksmith Shop

Ambroise and Julia Buard LeComte established Magnolia in the 1830s along the Cane River in

Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. In 1996 a portion of the plantation was conveyed to the National Park Service and included in the Cane River Creole National Historical Park. The plantation's blacksmith shop, circa 1830-1840, was built of hand-hewn posts, beams and bousillage. It is an excellent example of the post-on-sill construction technique. In 1997 a crew from the Southeast Archeological Center conducted excavations within the shop. The recovered artifacts demonstrate the shop's crucial role in Magnolia's construction and operation. (Friday, 1:40)

Wood, Susan
(see Miller, Christina)

Woodall, Ned (Wake Forest University)
Mississippian-Woodland Interaction in the North Carolina Piedmont

In the century prior to Spanish contact the northwest Piedmont of North Carolina was situated between regions under the competitive influences of the Lamar chiefdoms of Coosa and Cofitacheque. Three seasons of excavations at the Porter Site, a single-component Woodland site on the Yadkin River reveal evidence of intensive exchange of commodities and information with Lamar systems to the south and west. The presence at the site of a possible public building and one burial containing lavish grave goods of Lamar affiliation suggest a strategy on the part of Woodland Big Men and Lamar chiefs which would have the effect of enlarging the Mississippian culture area. (Thursday, 9:40)

Worth, John E. (Coosawattee Foundation)
Coastal Chiefdoms and the Question of Agriculture: An Ethnohistorical Overview

As has been aptly summarized by archaeologist David Hurst Thomas as "the Guale problem," considerable debate still exists regarding the degree to which the Indians of the Atlantic coastal zone north of St. Augustine could be characterized as sedentary agriculturalists, particularly when compared with interior groups. Influenced by early Jesuit letters, many researchers consider late prehistoric coastal groups to have been severely limited in both agricultural productivity and settlement stability due to environmental constraints, though all groups clearly farmed during the later Franciscan mission period. This paper addresses the problem with a wide range of ethnohistorical data from early colonial sources. (Friday, 8:40)

Wright, Charlie (University of Southern Mississippi)
The OCR Carbon Dating Procedure and its Application at the Saragossa Site, Natchez Mississippi

Soil, because of its physical nature, is one of the primary concerns of archaeological investigation. This context is constantly changing, especially chemically and due to environmental conditions unique to its physical location. The OCR (Oxidizable Carbon Ratio) procedure provides us a profile of soil that shows a deposit and its behavior through time, cultural changes after occupation, and can produce ages to cultural features. Initial OCR analysis of the Saragossa site in Natchez Mississippi demonstrates that this procedure may be used in

archaeological studies to obtain chronostratigraphic sequences, contextual information, and to define formational processes. (Friday, 11:00)

Wright, Kate M.
(see Jackson, H. Edwin)

Yakubik, Jill (Earth Search, Inc.) **and Robert Melia**
(Real Time Thermal Imaging)
Through the Looking Glass: The Use of Fiber Optics in Archaeological Contexts

Recent advances in thermal imaging made by Real Time Thermal Imaging have included the use of fiber optics to provide a "window" into inaccessible areas. Together with Earth Search, Real Time is investigating the application of this technology to archaeological contexts. This paper discusses both the theory and methodology of this remote sensing technique, as well as Real Time results achieved to date on sites in south Louisiana. (Saturday, 10:40)

Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Archaeology at Saragossa Plantation

Archaeological investigations of Saragossa were conducted in 1997, 1998, and 1999, and were aimed primarily at locating the remains of the slave houses there and investigating aspects of the everyday lives of the inhabitants. This paper documents the history of the plantation, outlines the research design and describes the archaeological, ethnographic, and architectural methods employed in this research project. (Friday, 8:00)

Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Hunting at Saragossa Plantation

Archaeological investigations at Saragossa Plantation located outside of Natchez, Mississippi revealed that enslaved African Americans there supplemented their diets with wild resources, including fish, rabbit, opossum, turtle, and deer. Concurrent ethnographic research among the descendant community illustrates that while results of hunting and fishing comprise a significant portion of the diet, the social activity of hunting (usually done as a group) may be as important to the overall welfare of the community as the products of the hunt. The implications for hunting as a social activity within the slave community at Saragossa are explored in this paper. (Friday, 1:00)

