



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE



BULLETIN 45
2000



Keith Stephenson



BULLETIN 43

2000

ABSTRACTS OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 8-11, 2000

THE CROWNE PLAZA
MACON, GEORGIA

Edited by
Adam King
Keith Stephenson
and
Jennifer M. King

Adam King, Program Chair
Jennifer M. King and Keith Stephenson, Local Arrangements Chairs

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The Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina

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**Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Bulletin 43
Errata**

The SEAC Sponsored Symposium (pages 3 and 14) "The Archaeology of Native North Carolina: Papers in Honor of H. Trawick Ward" was organized by Jane M. Eastman, Christopher B. Rodning, and Edmund A. Boudreaux

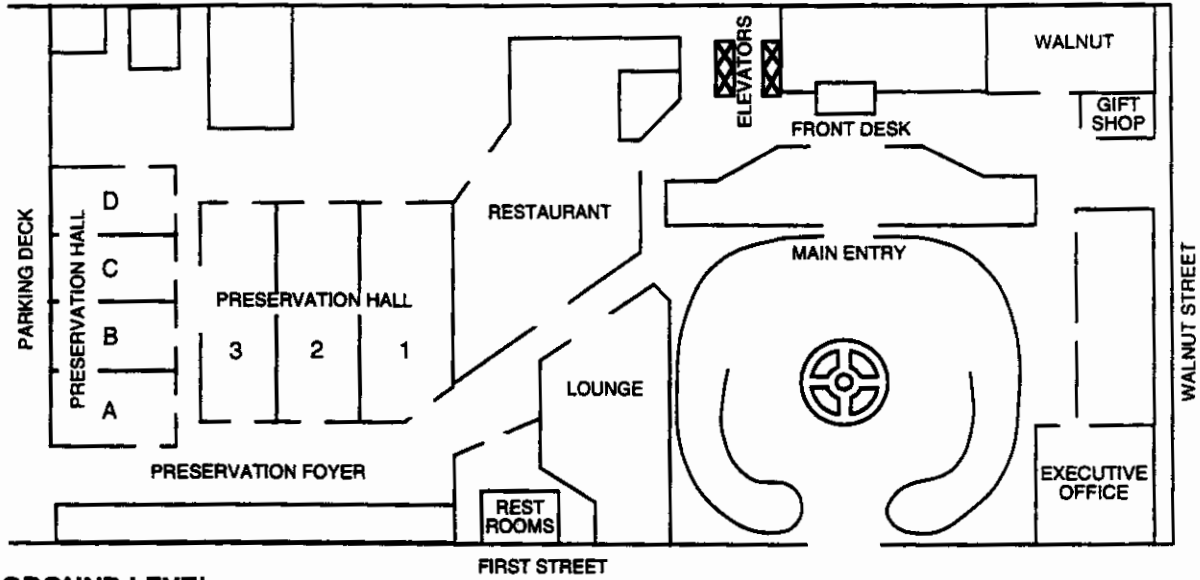
Maureen A. Meyers should read Maureen S. Meyers (pages 11 and 17)

Requested Program Changes

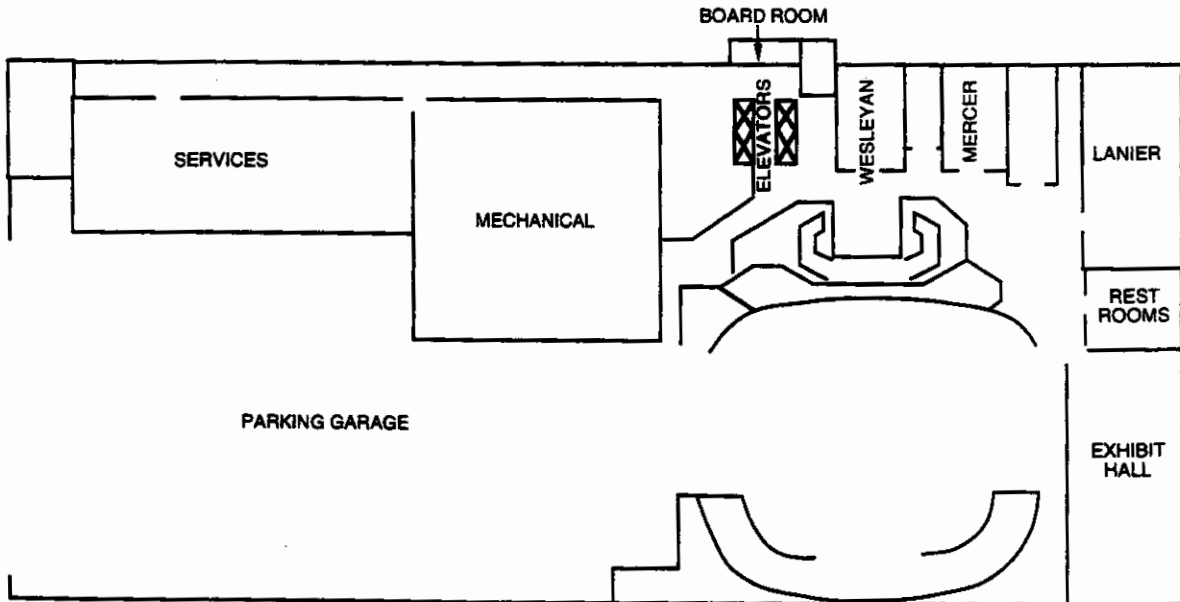
Wayne Boyko will serve as a second discussant in the session "Landscape Perspectives on the Prehistory of the Sandhills, North Carolina" (page 4).

The paper titled "Utilization of GIS and Imaging Software at Fort Stewart, Georgia" was authored by Mike Kennedy and Price K. Laird (page 5).

The Crown Plaza Macon



GROUND LEVEL



LOWER LEVEL

Welcome to Macon and the Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. With an organization such as ours, having a long history and limited geographical range, it is a common occurrence to attend a meeting in a city that hosted SEAC in the past. Macon is something of a special case, however. It played an important role in the formation of our organization and actually served as its permanent home from 1955 to 1971, hosting every other meeting during that period. After twenty-nine years, we are very pleased to bring you all back to Macon.

Following the trend of the past several years, this year's program is another full one, containing 234 papers and posters, 21 session discussants, 10 workshop presentations, and a keynote address. Although it doesn't rival Pensacola, with its sunny beaches and seafood, for the all-time record number of presenters, it does represent a healthy increase over pre-Pensacola meetings. In addition to 12 general sessions, there are 15 symposia in the program covering a wide range of topics. For the second year in a row, we have had to go to five concurrent sessions to fit all these into the usual three days. The page following these remarks contains the program from the first SEAC held in Macon in 1939. It is worth a moment of your time to look at that snapshot of our organization in its infancy. You see the names of men and women who became giants in our discipline, and you also see how far SEAC and Southeastern archaeology have come. We all have good reason to be very proud of the organization we helped to create.

Past program chairs know that editing the *Bulletin* is one of the more challenging aspects of organizing a SEAC meeting. The material comes from many different authors, and is written in a variety of styles. In compiling and editing that material, I chose to follow the *American Antiquity* style guidelines. In a time when accepted standards of punctuation, grammar, and syntax often are manipulated to meet specific literary ends, I hope my adherence to this style guide did not alter the meaning of any titles or abstracts. I made every effort to allow those who submitted excessively long abstracts the opportunity to remedy their mistake. Those who did not respond have no choice but to defer to my editorial decisions.

As is always the case with undertakings this large, there are many people responsible for its success. In planning this meeting, our vision was to make it a Georgia meeting, so we invited individuals and organizations from around the state to participate. Throughout these four days, you will notice the important roles played by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, the Society for Georgia Archaeology, the National Park Service's Ocmulgee National Monument, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. I would like to thank these groups for their efforts. Also, I owe a special thanks to Rita Elliott and Dean Wood for their help arranging special events.

Without question, our most important support came from Mark J. Brooks, director of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP). Despite having gone through this same arduous process with Ken Sassaman, who was program chair in 1998, Mark, as supervisor to both Keith Stephenson and myself, allowed us the time and resources to organize SEAC 2000. I also owe a debt of thanks to the entire SRARP staff, all of whom I have managed to involve in this undertaking in some capacity. Finally, we extend a special thanks to Bruce E. Rippeteau, director of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, for never failing to understand the importance of volunteer service to SEAC.

No two people are more directly responsible for the success of SEAC 2000 than my co-organizers, Jennifer M. King and Keith Stephenson. Their organizational skills and unwavering attention to details served as an invaluable counter to my propensity to gloss over small things. I have always enjoyed common efforts more than individual endeavors, and I cannot think of two people with whom I would rather share the toil of organizing SEAC.

Again, welcome to Macon. Whether you are visiting for the first time or the first time in almost thirty years, I hope you enjoy your stay and the conference.

Adam King
Program Chair

FOURTH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Fourth Southeastern Archaeological Conference was held at Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon Georgia on November 10-11, in the new Monument Museum building.

J. Joe Finkelstein, Chairman
Madeline D. Kneberg, Secretary
Robert Wauchope, Chairman of Program Committee &
Acting Secretary
William G. Haag, Editor of NEWS LETTER

PROGRAM
Friday, November 10th
Morning Session

Call to order and introductory remarks by the Chairman
Welcoming remarks by John C. Ewers, acting superintendent of Ocmulgee National Monument

"The Archaeological Cultures of the Macon Area"
Charles Fairbanks, Archaeologist
Ocmulgee National Monument

Tour of Ocmulgee National Monument

Afternoon Session

"Archaeological Culture Sequences in East Tennessee"
T. M. N. Lewis
Madeline D. Kneberg
Division of Anthropology
University of Tennessee

"Stamped and Painted Pottery on Hiwassee Island, East Tennessee"
Alice Hendrick
Division of Anthropology
University of Tennessee

"Notes on Chipped Stone"
Andrew H. Whiteford
Division of Anthropology
University of Tennessee

"Additional Notes on Moundville Crania"
Charles E. Snow W.P.A.
Archaeological Laboratory
Alabama Museum

"Guntersville Basin Pottery Types"
Marion L. Dunlevy
W. P. A. Archaeological Laboratory
Alabama Museum

"Notes on Louisiana. Archaeology"
James A. Ford
George Quimby
Division of Anthropology
Louisiana State University
Charles E. Snow

"Preliminary Notes on the Baumer Site"
John Bennett
Department of Anthropology
University of Chicago

Evening Session

"Recent Archaeological Field Work in Kentucky"
Ralph D. Brown
Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology
University of Kentucky

Discussion groups

Saturday, November 11th
Morning Session

"Preliminary Remarks on the Types of Deformation of Guntersville Crania"
Charles E. Snow

"Methods in Ethno-History"
J. Joe Finkelstein
Division of Anthropology
University of Tennessee

"Burial Typology"
James B. Griffin
Ceramic Repository
University of Michigan

Business Meeting

Discussion of field methods

Afternoon Session

Discussion groups

MACON AND THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Keith Stephenson and Adam King

The only remaining questions are: when will the annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference return to Macon, which along with Ann Arbor must be counted as the birthplace of this professional society? Better yet: when will the town of Macon build a hotel large enough and strong enough to hold those who currently participate in the Annual Meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference? No matter the excesses of the past and the transfer of the Southeast Archaeological Center to Tallahassee, I hope that SEAC is still welcome in Macon. After all, that town, in good anthropological fashion, gave two of its most gracious and intelligent women to the cause of archaeology.

Christopher Peebles (1996:260)

As the “mature” and “senior” age grades of the SEAC establishment will recall, the town of Macon and the nearby Ocmulgee National Monument figure prominently in the 62-year history of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The federally-subsidized archaeology of the New Deal era, especially work conducted in the vicinity of Macon, was an important catalyst in the formation of SEAC during the late 1930s. Despite the long association between our organization and Macon, it has been almost three decades since an annual conference was held in the town Peebles labeled the “birthplace” of SEAC. In commemorating our return, the following paragraphs discuss the history of SEAC in Macon. Included in this short narrative are significant and not-so-significant details about each annual meeting held in the city. While this is meant to be a historical sketch, our more important goal is to revive old memories of the beginnings of our organization.

One of the first and most extensive of the federal relief program excavations in the Southeast occurred in the Ocmulgee River basin near Macon, Georgia (Hally 1994). The Ocmulgee project, administered by the National Park Service from 1933 through 1941, involved over a dozen sites throughout the Macon area with the best known being the Macon Plateau site. The labor force of women and men employed for this project was massive, peaking at 800 by 1935 (Hally 1994:1), and was supervised by people who became renowned in Southeastern archaeology. The archaeologists most recognized for their involvement in the eight-year project included A. R. Kelly as principal investigator, James A. Ford, Gordon R. Willey, Jesse D. Jennings, and Charles H. Fairbanks (Williams 1994:8).

The scale of work and pace of recovery at Ocmulgee were such that visits frequently were paid by James B. Griffin, William S. Webb, T. M. N. Lewis, Albert C. Spaulding, Matthew W. Stirling, and John R. Swanton to compare and discuss new ceramic types and site features (Walker 1994). In 1938, recognizing the need for a forum where new information could be shared and artifact typologies standardized, James B. Griffin and James A. Ford organized what has come to be known as the first Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan (Webb 1988; Williams 1960).

The wealth of information recovered during this period called for continued meetings, which were held at the institutions and laboratories conducting federal relief program projects. The Ocmulgee National Monument at Macon was one of these locations. Of the 27 cities where the 56 previous SEAC meetings have been held, Macon has been the conference locale 11 times with Birmingham and Knoxville tying for a distant second at four times apiece (see table). Traditionally, each conference in Macon was hosted by the Ocmulgee National Monument—a museum, laboratory, and office facility established on the grounds of the Macon Plateau site. During those early years, meetings were usually topical and supplemented by discussion groups and reports on sub-regional developments.

and inspire some tales of the good old days. After all, the “facts” of this historical sketch cannot convey the actual experiences of the people who lived the “history” we describe, and it is these experiences which round out the true spirit of SEAC. As you attend this year’s annual meeting, 61 years to the day (Friday and Saturday November 10th and 11th, 1939) that SEAC first met in Macon, pause for a moment to consider our predecessors who created an organization that has remained vibrant, interactive, and creative even into the 21st century.

Note. We extend our appreciation to Stephen Williams for his comments on an earlier version of this article. Certain portions of information for this narrative were obtained from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology library where SEAC records were housed during the tenure of State Archaeologist and Institute Director Robert L. Stephenson, who served as Custodian of SEAC Archives during the 1970s.

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Meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference 1938-1999

SEAC Year	Annual Meeting	Year	Date	Location	Program Chairperson(s)	Local Arrangements	Reference
61	56	1999	Nov 10-13	Pensacola, FL	Elizabeth D. Benchley	Judith A. Bense	Bulletin 42
60	55	1998	Nov 11-14	Greenville, SC	Kenneth E. Sassaman	Christopher Judge, Monica L. Beck	Bulletin 41
59	54	1997	Nov 5-8	Baton Rouge, LA	Rebecca Saunders	David B. Kelley, Richard A. Weinstein	Bulletin 40
58	53	1996	Nov 6-9	Birmingham, AL	Ian W. Brown	Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Judith Knight	Bulletin 39
57	52	1995	Nov 8-11	Knoxville, TN	Gerald F. Schroedl	Jefferson Chapman	Bulletin 38
56	51	1994	Nov 9-12	Lexington, KY	C. Margaret Scarry, John F. Scarry	Mary Lucas Powell	Bulletin 37
55	50	1993	Nov 3-6	Raleigh, NC	Vincas P. Steponaitis	Mark A. Mathis	Bulletin 36
54	49	1992	Oct 21-24	Little Rock, AK	John H. House, Marvin D. Jeter	Martha Ann Rollinson	Bulletin 35
53	48	1991	Nov 6-9	Jackson, MS	Janet Ford, Patricia Galloway	Samuel O. Brookes	Bulletin 34
52	47	1990	Nov 7-10	Mobile, AL	H. Edwin Jackson	Gregory A. Waseikov	Bulletin 33
51	46	1989	Nov 8-11	Tampa, FL	Nancy M. White	Lee Hutchinson-Neff	Bulletin 32
50	45	1988	Oct 19-22	New Orleans, LA	Malcom C. Webb	J. Richard Skenkel	Bulletin 31
49	44	1987	Nov 11-14	Charleston, SC	Glen T. Hanson	Albert C. Goodyear	Bulletin 30
48	43	1986	Nov 5-8	Nashville, TN	Robert C. Mainfort	Carl Kuttruff	Bulletin 29
47	42	1985	Nov 7-9	Birmingham, AL	Marvin D. Jeter	C. Roger Nance	Bulletin 28
46	41	1984	Nov 8-10	Pensacola, FL	Judith A. Bense		Bulletin 27
45	40	1983	Nov 3-5	Columbia, SC	Stanton W. Green	Albert C. Goodyear	Bulletin 26
44	39	1982	Oct 27-29	Memphis, TN	David H. Dye	Charles H. McNutt	Bulletin 25
43	38	1981	Nov 11-14	Ashville, NC	Jefferson Chapman	H. Trawick Ward	
42	37	1980	Nov 13-15	New Orleans, LA	Sharon I. Goad	Thomas Ryan	
41	36	1979	Nov 8-10	Atlanta, GA	Robert L. Blakely, Anne F. Rogers	Roy S. Dickens, Jr.	Bulletin 24 (1981)
40	35	1978	Nov 9-11	Knoxville, TN	Jefferson Chapman		Bulletin 23 (1980)
39	34	1977	Oct. 26-29	Lafayette, LA	Jon L. Gibson		Bulletin 22 (1980)
38	33	1976	Nov. 4-6	Tuscaloosa, AL	John A. Walthall	Carey B. Oakley	Bulletin 21 (1983)
37	32	1975	Nov. 6-8	Gainesville, FL	Kathleen Deagan	Roy S. Dickens, Jr.	Bulletin 20 (1983)
36	31	1974	Oct. 24-25	Atlanta, GA	Lewis H. Larson, Jr.		Bulletin 19 (1976)
35	30	1973	Oct 5-6	Memphis, TN	Drexel A. Peterson, Jr.	Daniel Fowler	Bulletin 18 (1975)
34	29	1972	Oct. 13-14	Morgantown, WV	Bettye J. Broyles		Bulletin 17 (1980)
33	28	1971	Nov 12-13	Macon, GA	Richard D. Faust		SEAC-NL 28 (2) (1986)
32	27	1970	Oct 30-31	Columbia, SC	Robert L. Stephenson		Bulletin 15 (1972)
31	26	1969	Nov 14-15	Macon, GA	John W. Griffin		Bulletin 13 (1971)
30	25	1968	Nov 8-9	Knoxville, TN	Alfred K. Guthe	C. Fred Bohannon	Bulletin 11 (1969)
29	24	1967	Nov 10-11	Macon, GA	Bettye Broyles		Bulletin 9 (1969)
28	23	1966	Nov 4-5	Avery Island, LA	William G. Haag (?)	George Fischer	Bulletin 8 (1968)
27	22	1965	Nov 12-13	Macon, GA	William H. Sears	Robert Wauchope	Bulletin 6 (1967)
26	21	1964	Nov 6-7	New Orleans, LA	Stephen Williams	Edward D. Jahns	Bulletin 5 (1967)
25	20	1963	Nov 1-2	Macon, GA	Stephen Williams		Bulletin 3 (1965); SEAC-NL 9 (2) (1963)

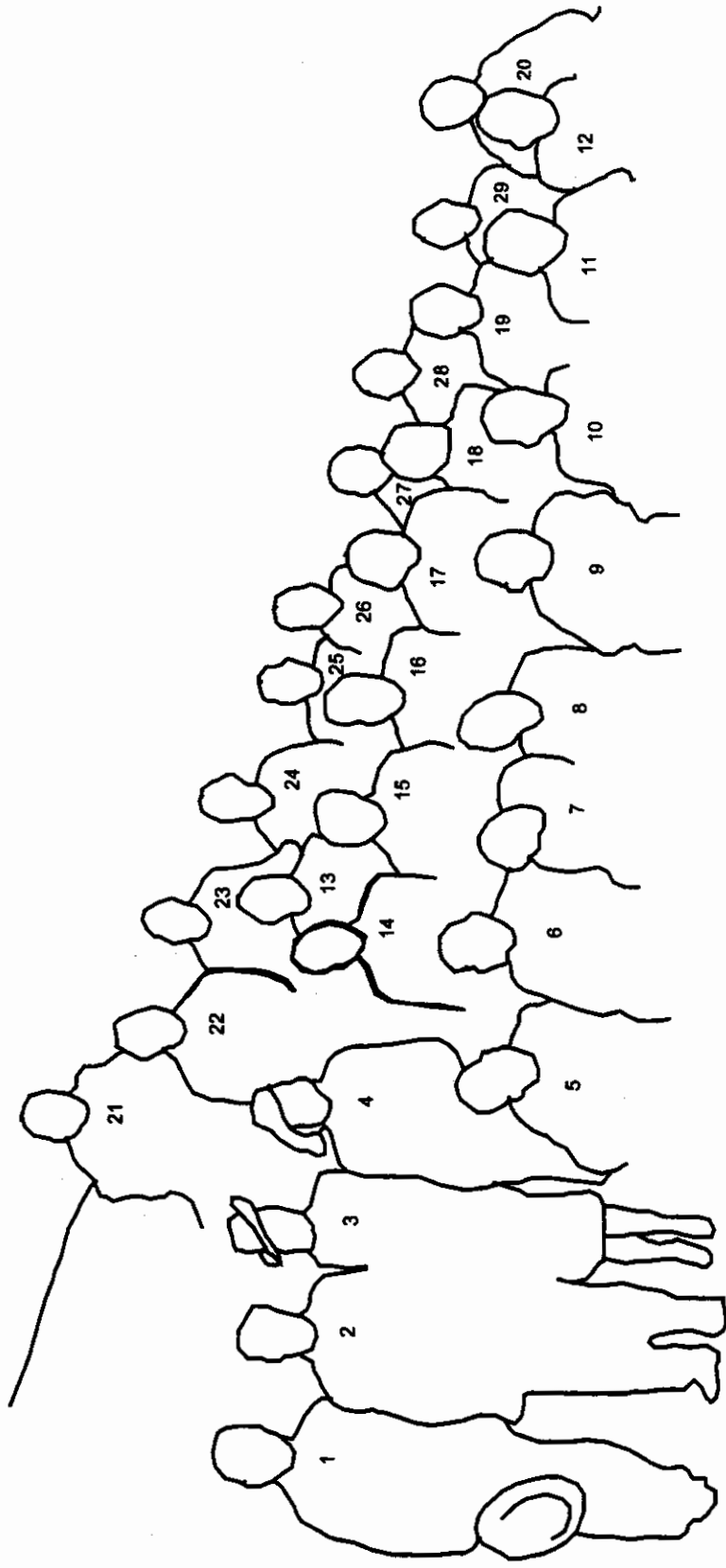
SEAC-NL SEAC Newsletter SIS Southern Indian Studies

Meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference 1938-1999 (Continued)

SEAC Year	ANNUAL Meeting	Year Date	Location	Program Chairperson(s)	Local Arrangements	Reference
24	19	1962 Nov 2-3	Moundville, AL	Stephen Williams	David L. DeJarnette	Bulletin 1 (1964)
23	18	1961 Dec 1-2	Macon, GA	Stephen Williams	John W. Walker	SEAC-NL 10(2) (1971)
22	17	1960 Nov 4-5	Gainesville, FL	John M. Goggin, William H. Sears		SEAC-NL 10(1) (1966)
21	16	1959 Nov 13-14	Macon, GA	Stephen Williams	Louis R. Caywood	SEAC-NL 8 (1962)
20	15	1958 Dec 5-6	Chapel Hill, NC	Joffre L. Coe		SEAC-NL 6 (1959)
19	14	1957 Nov 1-2	Macon, GA	Wilfred D. Logan		SEAC-NL 7(1) (1960)
18	13	1956 Nov 30-Dec 1	Baton Rouge, LA	William G. Haag		SEAC-NL 7(1) (1960)
17	12	1955 Oct 21-22	Macon, GA	Joel L. Shiner		SEAC-NL 5(1) (1956)
16	11	1954 Nov 12-13	Moundville, AL	David L. DeJarnette		SEAC-NL 5(1) (1956)
15	10	1953 Nov 20-21	Chapel Hill, NC	Joffre L. Coe		SEAC-NL 5(1) (1956)
14	9	1952 Oct 31-Nov 1	Macon, GA	Charles H. Fairbanks		SIS Vol. 5 (1954)
13	8	1951 Nov 2-3	Gainesville, FL	John M. Goggin		SEAC-NL 3(3) (1953)
12	7	1950 Oct 13-14	Knoxville, TN	T.M.N. Lewis		SEAC-NL 3(2) (1952)
11	-	1949				SEAC-NL 3(1) (1951)
10	-	1948				SEAC-NL 2(4) (1941)
9	-	1947				SEAC-NL 2(3) (1940)
8	-	1946				SEAC-NL 2(1) (1939)
7	-	1945				SEAC-NL 7(1) (1960)
6	-	1944				SEAC
5	-	1943				
4	-	1942				
3	6	1941 Sept 4-5	Lexington, KY	William G. Haag		
2	5	1940 Sept 4-5	Baton Rouge, LA	James A. Ford		
1	4	1939 Nov 10-11	Macon, GA	J. Joe Finkelstein		
1	3	1939 June 23-24	Birmingham, AL	Charles G. Wilder		
-	2	1938 Nov 4-6	Birmingham, AL	Jesse D. Jennings		
-	1	1938 May 16-17	Ann Arbor, MI	James B. Griffin		



Attendees of the 1939 Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Ocmulgee National Monument)



- 1. John C. Ewers (Acting Supt.)
- 2. J. B. Griffin (Ann Arbor)
- 3. Madeline D. Kneberg (Knoxville)
- 4. Marion Dunlevy (Birmingham)
- 5. James A. Ford (Baton Rouge)
- 6. John Alden (Knoxville)
- 7. Joseph R. Caldwell (Savannah)
- 8. F. S. Hulse (Chicago)
- 9. J. W. Bennett (Chicago)
- 10. Joel Denton (Chapel Hill)

- 11. G. I. Quimby (Baton Rouge)
- 12. J. L. Coe (Chapel Hill)
- 13. Thomas Cain (Savannah)
- 14. Charles H. Fairbanks (Macon)
- 15. J. Joe Finkelstein ? (Knoxville)
- 16. Karl Schmidt (Chicago)
- 17. C. G. Wilder (Birmingham)
- 18. Carl F. Miller (Guntersville, OH)
- 19. R. D. Brown (Logansport, KY)
- 20. J. A. Jackson (Macon)

- 21. H. D. Dahms (Birmingham)
- 22. A. H. Whiteford (Knoxville)
- 23. Charles E. Snow (Birmingham)
- 24. Paul Meyers (Macon)
- 25. Robert Ritzenthaler (Milwaukee)
- 26. Robert Wauchope (Atlanta)
- 27. Sam Price (Atlanta)
- 28. Julian Thomas (Atlanta)
- 29. John T. West (Macon)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Layout of Crowne Plaza.....	ii
Preface and Acknowledgments.....	iii
Macon and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.....	v
Annual Meeting Program.....	1
Thursday Morning, November 9.....	3
Thursday Afternoon, November 9.....	4
Thursday Evening, November 9.....	6
Friday Morning, November 10.....	6
Friday Afternoon, November 10.....	8
Friday Evening, November 10.....	10
Saturday Morning, November 11.....	10
Saturday Afternoon, November 11.....	12
Student Paper Competition.....	13
Abstracts of Symposia and Workshops.....	14
Abstracts of Papers and Posters.....	19

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Cover Design: Dennis Hendrix, Westinghouse Savannah River Corporation

Cover Art: Photograph of the Mound D-1 "Earth" Lodge, Ocmulgee National Monument during excavation (photograph courtesy of the National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center). Line drawing of the Macon "Earth" Lodge after excavation, reproduced from Fairbanks 1946, *American Antiquity* 12 (courtesy of the Society for American Archaeology).

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

REGISTRATION

Preservation Foyer

Wednesday, 4:00-9:00 pm
Thursday, 7:30 am-4:00 pm
Friday, 7:30 am-4:00 pm
Saturday, 7:30 am-10:00 am

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Exhibit Hall

Thursday, 8:00 am-5:00 pm

BOOK EXHIBITS

Exhibit Hall

Thursday, 8:00 am-5:00 pm
Friday, 8:00 am-4:30 pm
Saturday, 8:00 am-Noon

SLIDE PREVIEW

Board Room

Thursday, 7:30 am-4:00 pm
Friday, 7:30 am-4:00 pm
Saturday, 7:30 am-2:30 pm

SEAC Reception and Great Spirits Competition

Georgia Music Hall of Fame

Thursday, 7:00-10:00 pm

SEAC Annual Business Meeting

Preservation 1-3

Friday, 4:30 pm

Keynote Address by Leland Ferguson

Africans and German Moravians: Cultural and Racial Alienation in the Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Town of Salem, North Carolina

Preservation 1-3

Friday, 7:30-8:30 pm

SEAC Dance Featuring Gravity's Rimm

Preservation Hall

Friday, 9:00 pm-1:00 am

Tour of Macon Plateau and Authentic Georgia Barbecue

Ocmulgee National Monument

(Barbecue by reservation only)

Saturday, 3:00-8:00 pm

SPECIAL MEETINGS & EVENTS

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Hospitality Suite

Wednesday, 6:00-7:30 pm

First Annual Student Reception

Preservation Foyer

Wednesday 7:30-9:00 pm

Student Workshop: Strategies for Giving Conference Papers and Posters

Wesleyan

Thursday, 4:00-5:30 pm

Student Workshop: Career Opportunities for Archaeologists and How to Write an Effective Vita

Wesleyan

Thursday, 5:30-7:00 pm

EXPOS

A Synthesis of Mississippian and Historic Period Native Americans in South Carolina

Thursday, 8:00 to 10:40 am and 1:00 to 4:20 pm,
Preservation 2

SEAC Sponsored Symposium

The Archaeology of Native North Carolina:
Papers in Honor of H. Trawick Ward

Thursday, 8:00 to 11:20 am, Preservation 3

Landscape Perspectives on the Prehistory of the Sandhills, North Carolina

Thursday, 8:00 to 11:40 am, Lanier

Not Quite Cahokia: Nonconformity in the Uplands

Thursday, 1:00 to 4:00 pm, Preservation 3

Recovering Meaning from the Symbols and Imagery of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex

Friday, 8:00 to 10:40 am, Preservation 3

Mississippi Archaeology and Beyond: Papers in Honor of Patricia K. Galloway

Friday 8:00 to 11:20 am, Lanier

Chronology and Culture in the Cairo Lowland: Archaic-Woodland

Friday, 8:10 to 10:20 am, Preservation 2

Archaeology of the Muscle Shoals Area: New Investigations and Old Collections

Friday, 1:00 to 3:20 pm, Preservation 3

Archaeology of Coastal Georgia and Northeast Florida

Friday, 1:00 to 4:00 pm, Lanier

Chronology and Culture in the Cairo Lowland: Woodland-Mississippian

Friday 1:00 to 3:20 pm, Preservation 2

Georgia On Our Minds: Papers in Honor of James W. Hatch

Friday, 1:00 to 3:20 pm, Preservation C&D

Native American Archaeology in Georgia: What We Know in the Year 2000

Saturday 8:00 to 10:40 am and 1:00 to 2:20 pm, Preservation 3

Rupestrian Research in the Southeast

Saturday, 8:00 to 11:20 am, Lanier

The Question of Cultural Crossroads in Prehistoric Southwestern Virginia

Saturday, 8:00 to 10:20 am, Preservation 2

The Dog Island Shipwreck Survey: 2000 Field Season

Saturday, 10:00 am to Noon, Preservation A&B

GENERAL SESSIONS

Woodland, Archaic and Before

Thursday, 8:00 to 11:40 am, Preservation C&D

Understanding the Past through Material Culture

Thursday, 8:00 to 11:00 am, Preservation A&B

Field and Analytical Methods

Thursday, 1:00 to 3:40 pm, Preservation C&D

Urban Settings, Social Landscapes, and Cultural Identities

Thursday, 1:00 to 3:40 pm, Lanier

Bioarchaeology, Mortuary Studies, and Paleodemography

Thursday, 1:00 to 3:00 pm, Preservation A&B

Historic Site Investigations

Friday, 8:00 to 11:20, Preservation C&D

Spanish Florida and the Caribbean

Friday, 8:00 to 9:40 am, Preservation A&B

Mississippian and Historic Native American Settlement Studies

Friday, 10:20 to 11:40 am, Preservation A&B

Mississippian and Protohistoric Site Investigations

Friday, 1:00 to 3:20 pm, Preservation A&B

Mississippian and Protohistoric Studies

Saturday, 8:00 to 9:40 am, Preservation C&D

Subsistence Studies

Saturday 10:20 to 11:40 am, Preservation C&D

Cave Archaeology

Saturday, 8:00 to 9:20 am, Preservation A&B

SYMPOSIUM

A Synthesis of Mississippian and Historic Period Native Americans in South Carolina

C. Judge and W. Green, Organizers
Preservation 2

- 8:00 **Judge, C.** An Overview of the Irene Period in South Carolina
- 8:20 **Cable, J.** Demographic Succession as a Factor in Explaining Offsetting Spans at Mississippian Centers
- 8:40 **Wagner, G. E.** Mississippian Plant Use in the Middle Wateree Valley, South Carolina
- 9:00 **Schohn, J. M.** A Lodge of Their Own: A Look at Vessel Function at a Possible Cofitachequi Women's Lodge
- 9:20 **South, S.** Architecture and Solar Alignment at a Moundless Ceremonial Center
- 9:40 **Oliver, B. L.** Legacy from the Earth: Pee Dee Research in North Carolina
- 10:00 **Moore, D. G., and R. A. Beck** An Overview of Mississippian and Protohistoric Period Settlement of the Catawba River Valley in North Carolina
- 10:20 **May, J. A., and V. A. Tippitt** Early Historic Catawba Nation Archaeology
- 10:40 **Civitello, J.** The Transformed Landscape at Spratt's Bottom: Anthropogenic Evidence

SEAC SPONSORED SYMPOSIUM

The Archaeology of Native North Carolina: Papers in Honor of H. Trawick Ward

J. M. Eastman, Organizer
Preservation 3

- 8:00 **Davis, R. P. S.** Settlement Structure and Occupational History at the Fredricks-Jenrette Site Complex, Orange County, North Carolina
- 8:20 **Boudreaux, E. A.,** The Fredricks Site: Social Diversity within a Late Contact Period Siouan Community in North Carolina
- 8:40 **Daniel, I. R.** Stratified Early-Middle Holocene Remains in the North Carolina Coastal Plain
- 9:00 **Eastman, J. M.** Growing Up and Growing Old: Gender and Life Cycles from an Archaeological Perspective
- 9:20 **Holm, M. A.** Vertebrate Subsistence Practices Along the Dan River at the Time of Contact

- 9:40 **Driscoll, E. M.** Mortuary Patterning at Town Creek Mound, North Carolina
- 10:00 **Carnes-McNaughton, L. F.** Politically Correct, Culturally Sensitive and Archaeologically Accurate: The Nature of Public Archaeology at Town Creek Indian Mound, State Historic Site
- 10:20 **Rodning, C. B.** European Trade Goods at Coweeta Creek and Their Role within Native Communities of Protohistoric Southwestern North Carolina
- 10:40 **Moore, D. G.** Site Evolution and Settlement Plan at the Warren Wilson Site
- 11:00 **Ward, H. T.** Fiction from Fact at the Townson Site in Southwestern North Carolina
- 11:20 **Keel, B. C.** Backdirt, Bondo, Duct Tape, and Nintendo Archaeology: An Appraisal of the Career of Henry T. Ward
- 11:40 **Steponaitis, V.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

Landscape Perspectives on the Prehistory of the Sandhills, North Carolina

J. Schuldenrein and J. M. Herbert, Organizers
Lanier

- 8:00 **Pitty, A.** Landform Mapping and Archaeology in the Sandhills and Vicinity, North Carolina
- 8:20 **Idol, B.** Landscape and Site Distribution in the Sandhills: Perspective from Flat Creek
- 8:40 **Irwin, J. D., and W. S. Culpepper** Prehistoric Land Use in the North Carolina Sandhills
- 9:00 **Thieme, D. M.** Stratigraphy and Pedology of Some Prehistoric Sites in the Carolina Sandhills
- 9:20 **Leigh, D.** Eolian vs. Bioturbation Burial of Artifacts on Upland Divides in the Coastal Plain
- 9:40 **Benson, R.** How Many Floors in this Box?: Vertical Artifact Distribution in the North Carolina Sandhills
- 10:00 **Blanton, D. B., and S. C. Pullins** Building a Case for Sandy Site Integrity: Studies from North Carolina and Virginia
- 10:20 **Herbert, J. M.** Busted! Broken Pots and Arrested Assumptions
- 10:40 **Hargrave, M. L., L. E. Somers, J. D. Irwin, and B. Idol** Using Geophysics to Detect

Prehistoric Features in the Sandhills, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

- 11:00 **Schuldenrein, J.** Landscape Geoarcheology in the Southeast and Beyond: Lessons Learned from the Sandhills
- 11:20 **Anderson, D. G.** Discussant

GENERAL SESSION

Woodland, Archaic and Before

D. L. Ramsey, Chair
Preservation C&D

- 8:00 **Goodyear, A. C.** Recent Investigations at the Topper Site, Allendale County, South Carolina
- 8:20 **Gillam, J. C.** Preliminary Report on the Early Archaic Taylor Component at the Topper Site (38AL23), Savannah River Valley, South Carolina
- 8:40 **Anslinger, C. M.** Taking a New Look at an Old Site: St. Albans Revisited
- 9:00 **Handley, B. M.** Investigations at the Blue Goose Midden (8IR15), Indian River County, Florida
- 9:20 **Petersen, S. C.** Resource Management Studies on the Middle Archaic of the North Carolina Piedmont: A Survey of the Gray Literature
- 9:40 **Thompson, V.** A Model for Variation and Complexity in Hunter-Gatherer Societies: An Example from Southern Illinois
- 10:00 **Sassaman, K. E.** University of Florida Archaeological Field School at Blue Spring State Park, Volusia County, Florida
- 10:20 **McGahey, S., and D. Sims** The Lower Yocona Site: A Question of Craft Specialization in the Lower Mississippi Valley
- 10:40 **Fenton, J. P., and N. Herrmann** Finding the Boundaries: Laboratory Research on Indian Knoll
- 11:00 **Kidder, T. R.** New Data on Early Woodland Settlement in Northeast Louisiana
- 11:20 **Ramsey, D. L.** Tchula Period Phases in the Northern Yazoo Basin: Some Implications Regarding Ceramic Distribution
- 11:40 **Mann, J. A.** Preliminary Assessment and Interpretation of an Ongoing Seriation of Late Woodland Ceramics from Central Alabama

GENERAL SESSION

Understanding the Past through Material Culture

C. R. Moore, Chair
Preservation A&B

- 8:00 **Little, K. J.** Late Holocene Climate Fluctuations and Culture Change in the Southeastern United States
- 8:20 **Reber, E.** A-Maize-ing Science: Using Compound Specific Isotope Techniques to Investigate Form/Function Relations in Mississippi Valley Pottery
- 8:40 **Turley, R. K.** Sand and Grit Tempering in Ceramic Analysis
- 9:00 **Drake, E.** Point-Count Analysis of Grog-Tempered Sherds from the Ink Bayou Site (3PU252)
- 9:20 **Waggoner, J. C., and M. K. Faught** Artifact Typology: The Kirk Point Revisited
- 9:40 **Bradbury, A., and P. Carr** A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Materials from the St. Albans Site
- 10:00 **Moore, C. R.** A Technological Analysis of the Early Archaic Debitage from G.S. Lewis-East (38AK228), South Carolina
- 10:20 **Franklin, J. D., and A. Bradbury** Continuity or Change?: Late Archaic Hunter-Gatherer Technological Organization in the Elk River Basin, Giles County, Tennessee
- 10:40 **Benson, R.** Building a Lithic Landscape: Short-Term Goals and Long-Term Consequences
- 11:00 **Wilson, G.** Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Early Mississippian Greenstone Tool Industry at Moundville

The day will conclude with a

SYMPOSIUM

A Synthesis of Mississippian and Historic Period Native Americans in South Carolina

C. Judge and W. Green, Organizers
Preservation 2

- 1:00 **Worth, J. E.** The Yamassee in Florida: An Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Overview

- 1:20 **Saunders, R.** Pottery and Ethnicity: Yamassee Ceramics in Florida during the Mission Period
- 1:40 **Green, W., and C. B. DePratter** Ten Years of Yamassee Archaeology in South Carolina: A Retrospective and Guide for Future Research
- 2:00 **Southerlin, B.** The Yamassee in South Carolina: A View from Chechessee Old Field
- 2:20 **Schroedl, G. F.** Cherokee Archaeology in South Carolina
- 2:40 **Harmon, M.** Struggle in the Face of Defeat: Cherokee Indian Efforts to Adapt to a Changing World
- 3:00 **Steen, C.** Looking into Pee Dee Prehistory
- 3:20 **Schohn, J. M.** The Pee Dee Diaspora: The Pee Dee Indian People after 1737
- 3:40 **Browne, E.** The South Carolina Proprietary Government and the Establishment of European Trade, 1666-1685
- 4:00 **DePratter, C. B.** Discussant
- 4:20 **Smith, M. T.** Discussant
- 3:40 **Cobb, C., and B. Butler** Mississippian Diasporas and Upland Settlement in the Lower Ohio Valley
- 4:00 **Anderson, D. G.** Discussant

GENERAL SESSION

Field and Analytical Methods

W. B. Yates, Chair

Preservation C&D

SYMPOSIUM

Not Quite Cahokia: Nonconformity in the Uplands

S. Alt, Organizer

Preservation 3

- 1:00 **Alt, S.** Identity, Tradition, and Accommodation during the Rise of Mississippianism in the American Bottom
- 1:20 **Howe, J. L.** Ceramic Diversity in the Uplands: American Bottom Chronology Reconsidered
- 1:40 **Pauketat, T.** A Radical Mississippianization Model: Resettlement and Population Estimates
- 2:00 **Jackson, D.** The Mississippian Community at the Grossman Site
- 2:20 **Kruchten, J.** Early Cahokian Fluidity on the Fringe: Pfeffer Mounds and the Richland Complex
- 2:40 **Wesselmann, J.** The Politics of Family: Implications of Courtyard Construction and Group Movement in the Uplands
- 3:00 **Kelly, L. S.** Results of Preliminary Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Halliday Site
- 3:20 **Hargrave, E., K. Hedman, and T. Emerson** Mortuary Tradition at Cahokia: A Comparison between Early Mississippian Upland Cemeteries and Cahokia
- 1:00 **Bland, M. C. P.** Results of Deep Testing in the Ocmulgee River Floodplain
- 1:20 **Sassaman, K. E., J. C. Russel, and J. C. Endonino** The Digitized St. Johns: A GIS Approach to Regional Preservation Planning in Northeast Florida
- 1:40 **Sadler, D. L., and P. K. Laird** Utilization of GIS and Imaging Software at Fort Stewart, Georgia
- 2:00 **Yates, W. B.** Geographic Distribution and Geochemical Constituent Analyses of Soapstone Vessels from Throughout Florida: Implications for Late Archaic Trade Networks and the Expansion of Interaction Spheres
- 2:20 **Norr, L., and D. L. Hutchinson, W. H. Marquardt, K. J. Walker, and L. A. Newsom** Isotopic Evidence for Subsistence at Caloosahatchee and Safety Harbor Sites along the Gulf Coast of Florida
- 2:40 **Lynch, A.** The Potential for Zooarchaeological Analysis and Interpretation Using Paradox Database Software
- 3:00 **Boyd, C., B. Whisonant, L. Le May, and B. Kuennecke** Remote Sensing and the Archaeological Investigation of Two Salt Furnaces in Saltville, Virginia
- 3:20 **Shlasko, E.** "How Do You Know Where to Dig?": Survey Techniques on Civil War Sites
- 3:40 **Isaac, A. D.** Oral History and Field Methodology in African-American Archaeology
- 1:00 **Faberson, T. A.** Lost Cows, Free Pigs, and the

GENERAL SESSION

Urban Settings, Social Landscapes, and Cultural Identities

D. Loren, Chair

Lanier

- Knoxville, Tennessee City Council: Implications for Nineteenth-Century Urban Sites
- 1:20 **Dean, T., and D. Elliott** Digging the City of Love: Historical Archaeology at Commonwealth, Georgia
- 1:40 **Ellenburg, V.** Private Fortifications in the Late Eighteenth-Century Tennessee Frontier: A View From Knoxville, Tennessee
- 2:00 **Underwood, J. R.** Historic Site Location in the Cities of Suffolk and Chesapeake, Virginia
- 2:20 **Matternes, J., and H. Matternes** Historic Site Patterning in the Big and Little Cataloochee Valleys of North Carolina
- 2:40 **Stine, L. F.** A Second Look at Rural Life: Contemplating Historical Landscapes, Archaeological Methods, and Social Theory
- 3:00 **Mann, R., and D. Loren** Practical Negotiations: Making Social Landscapes at Bayou Goula
- 3:20 **Loren, D., and B. Pavao-Zuckerman** Presentation is Everything: Tableware and Faunal Remains at Los Adaes
- 3:40 **Detwiler, K.** Feeding Egos: Old World Foods and Apalachee Identities

GENERAL SESSION

Bioarchaeology, Mortuary Studies, and Paleodemography
T. Foster, Chair
Preservation A&B

- 1:00 **Williamson, M. A.** Health and Behavior in Late Prehistoric Georgia: A Comparison between Upland and Coastal Agriculturalists
- 1:20 **Jacobi, K. P., and M. C. Hill** Bone Handling among Prehistoric Southeastern Native Americans
- 1:40 **Matternes, H.** Comparing Community Health among Less-Than-Complete Skeletal Assemblages
- 2:00 **Hill, M. C.** Hip Injuries: Prehistoric Orthopedics at the King Site
- 2:20 **Carroll, R. F.** Death at Birth: Child Birth Deaths in the Central Mississippi Valley
- 2:40 **Hill, M. C., and R. H. Lafferty** The Helm Site, Arkansas: Bioarchaeology and Community Involvement
- 3:00 **Foster, T.** Temporal Trends in Paleodemography of the Late Historic Creek Indians

STUDENT WORKSHOPS

- Strategies for Giving Conference Papers and Posters**
C. Rodning, Organizer
Wesleyan
- 4:00-5:30 G. Fritz, A. King, C. Rodning, and V. Steponaitis
- Career Opportunities for Archaeologists and How to Write an Effective Vita**
D. Ramsey, Organizer
Wesleyan
- 5:30-7:00 D. Anderson, P. Garrow, R. Jefferies, D. Ramsey, K. Sassaman, and L. Sullivan

SEAC RECEPTION AND GREAT SPIRITS COMPETITION

Georgia Music Hall of Fame
Thursday, 7:00-10:00 pm

SYMPOSIUM

- Recovering Meaning from the Symbols and Imagery of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex**
K. Reilly and D. H. Dye, Organizers
Preservation 3
- 8:00 **Brown, J. A.** Chronological Implications of the Bellows-Shaped Apron
- 8:20 **Allan, J.** Therianthropes and Herpetomorphic Aberrations: Teratology in SECC Rock Art
- 8:40 **Schultz, T. C.** Medicine Bundles, Secret Societies and the SECC
- 9:00 **Dye, D. H.** The Accouterments of High Office: Elite Ritual Paraphernalia from Pickwick Basin
- 9:20 **Penton, D.** Evidence of Eighteenth-Century Ritual Activities at the Port of Panama City, Florida Site (8BY717)
- 9:40 **Reilly, K.** The Striped-Pole Motif and the Ritual Construction of Cosmic Order in the

- Southeastern Ceremonial Complex
10:00 Diaz-Granados, C., and J. R. Duncan Meaning and Metaphor in the Mississippian Motifs of Missouri Rock Art
10:20 Walker, C. Head Vessels and the SECC: An Iconographic Interpretation
10:40 Lankford, G. E. Raptor on the Path

SYMPOSIUM

Mississippi Archaeology and Beyond: Papers in Honor of Patricia K. Galloway
 S. Brookes and E. Peacock, Organizers
Lanier

- 8:00 Johnson, J. K.** Trade Bead Assemblages from Chickasaw Sites in Northeast Mississippi
8:20 Carleton, K. H., and E. Peacock Artifacts and Insect Remains from Two Eighteenth-Century Choctaw Features in South-Central Mississippi
8:40 Starr, M. E. The Problem of Quapaw Origins: The View from the East Bank
9:00 Waselkov, G. A. Bear Oil in the Colonial Southeast
9:20 Jackson, H. E., and R. Fields Documenting Variability among Piney Woods Upland Sites: A Status Report on the Prehistoric Archaeology of Southeast Mississippi
9:40 Young, A. Recent Advances in the Archaeology of Slavery in Mississippi
10:00 Rafferty, J. Jackson's Well: A Contact Period Site in Attala County, Mississippi
10:20 Hogue, S. H. Lyon's Bluff Revisited: Health and Diet at a Mississippian Single Mound Site
10:40 Ethridge, R. The French Connection: The Ethnohistorical Evidence for a Chickasaw/French Connection
11:00 Barnett, J. Patricia Galloway and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History
11:20 Brookes, S. My Friend Pat

SYMPOSIUM

Chronology and Culture in the Cairo Lowland: Archaic-Woodland
 R. H. Lafferty and P. M. Thomas, Organizers
Preservation 2

- 8:10 Lafferty, R. H.** Introduction

- 8:20 Chapman, S.** The Dirk Site: A Small Late Archaic Camp in the Missouri Bootheel
8:40 Campbell, L. J., and P. M. Thomas The Weems Site: Ritual and Chronology in Southeastern Missouri
9:00 Brown, S., L. J. Campbell, and P. M. Thomas Where in the Woodland is the Burkett Phase: Examining Data from the Type Site.
9:20 Morehead, J. R. Overview of Lithic Assemblages and Industries at Burkett
9:40 Lopinot, N. H. Late Archaic and Woodland Archaeobotany in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas: Status, Trends, and Problems
10:00 Hopgood, J. F. Discussant
10:20 McNutt, C. H. Discussant

GENERAL SESSION

Historic Site Investigations

M. D. Groover, Chair
Preservation C&D

- 8:00 Groover, M. D., and R. D. Brooks** The Brown and Howell Sites: Material Characteristics of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry
8:20 Cabak, M. Wealth and Consumerism at Bush Hill Plantation
8:40 Shorter, G. W. "Privies in Case of Siege": Excavations at the Citadel, Fort Morgan
9:00 Jensen, T. "Gimme Shelter": Union Shelters of the Civil War, A Preliminary Archaeological Typology
9:20 Kellar, E. J., and R. S. Kidd Pipes, Pit Cellars, and the Public: Excavations of the Hermitage Triplex
9:40 Chapman, C. T. The Madison Family Cemetery at Montpelier: A Founding Father's Final Resting Place
10:00 Gums, B. Historic Potteries on Mobile Bay
10:20 Meyers, D. Site 40KN150-Knox County, Tennessee: An Example of Structural Change through the Years
10:40 Avery, P. G. Preliminary Investigations at Uffington House, Rugby Tennessee
11:00 Brown, I. W., A. A. Dumas, and S. Bernard The Laboratory Site (16IB130) and Tabasco Manufacture on Avery Island, Louisiana: A Report on the 2000 Investigations

11:20 Ahlman, T. M. Historical Archaeology, Evolutionary Ecology, and Twentieth-Century Farmsteads

GENERAL SESSION

Spanish Florida and the Caribbean

E. M. Yates, Chair

Preservation A&B

- 8:00 Marrinan, R. A., H. J. Kratt, and E. P. Wright** Excavations in the Church-Convento Complex at the O'Connell Mission Site (8LE157)
- 8:20 Waters, G. J.** Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Non-Local Aboriginal Ceramics in St. Augustine
- 8:40 McEwan, B., and J. H. Hann** Reconstructing Mission San Luis
- 9:00 Johnson, K. W., B. C. Nelson, and D. K. Kloetzer** Searching for the Church at the Seventeenth-Century Indian Pond Site in North Florida
- 9:20 Yates, E. M.** Elbows off the Table: Reconstructed Vessels from Carolina Point Plantation, Water Island, USVI
- 9:40 Kidd, R. S., and M. D. Hardy** From Goat Eaters to Beefeaters: Patterns of Choice and Consumption from the Carolina Point Plantation Slave Village, USVI

GENERAL SESSION

Mississippian and Historic Native American Settlement Studies

S. Hammerstedt, Chair

Preservation A&B

- 10:20 Albertson, E.** Seventy Years of Mississippi Period Archaeology at Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- 10:40 Hammerstedt, S.** Characteristics of Late Woodland and Mississippian Settlements in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- 11:00 Finney, F. A.** Theodore H. Lewis and the Northwestern Archaeological Survey's 1891 "Lost Survey" of Cahokia and Other American Bottom Mound Groups
- 11:20 Jackson, P. D.** A Reexamination of the Late Mississippian and Protohistoric Settlement Patterns in the Savannah River Drainage

11:40 Foster, T. Evolutionary Ecology of Creek Settlement Mobility

POSTER SESSION I

Exhibit Hall

8:00-11:30 am

- Carnes-McNaughton, L. F., and J. H. Prosser** With Superman's Eyes: Application of Frequency Domain Electromagnetic Survey at Brunswick Town
- McCorvie, M., E. Fuller, and A. Krieger** Archaeology and Underground Railroad Research on National Forest Lands
- Davis, E.** Using Test Borings to Assess the Cultural Resource Potential of Alluvial Deposits

SYMPOSIUM

Archaeology of the Muscle Shoals Area: New Investigations and Old Collections

D. H. Dye and E. M. Futato, Organizers

Preservation 3

- 1:00 Driskell, B. N.** Late Paleoindian and Archaic Research at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama
- 1:20 Ensor, B.** Early Archaic Kirk Corner Notched Occupation at the Refuge Site (1LU356), Lauderdale County, Alabama
- 1:40 Meeks, S. C.** Interaction and Integration of Middle Archaic Peoples in the Midsouth: A View from the Western Middle Tennessee River Valley
- 2:00 Futato, E. M.** Reanalysis of Chipped Stone Tools from 1LU25 and Shoals Area Archaic Settlement Patterns
- 2:20 O'Hear, J. W.** Gulf Formational in the Shoals Area as Seen from the Bluff Creek and Perry Sites
- 2:40 Dye, D. H., and K. P. Jacobi** Raiding and Mortuary Patterning at the Koger's Island Site
- 3:00 Schroeder, S.** Discussant
- 3:20 McNutt, C. H.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

Archaeology of Coastal Georgia and Northeast Florida

R. Crook, Organizer
Lanier

- 1:00 **Harris, N.** Archaeological Survey of Little St. Simons Island, Georgia
- 1:20 **Crook, R.** Investigations at the North End Site (9GN107), Little St. Simons Island, Georgia
- 1:40 **Weinand, D., F. Andrus, and R. Crook** The Discovery and Significance of Cownose Ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*) Remains in the Mississippian Period North End Site, Little St. Simons Island, Georgia.
- 2:00 **Garrison, E.** A Burned Pre-Contact Structure at Grove's Creek, Skidaway Island, Georgia.
- 2:20 **Pate, L.** An Analysis of Grog-Tempered Pottery from the Georgia Coast
- 2:40 **Rolland, V., and P. Bond** The Search for Spiculate Clays in the Lower St. Johns River Region, Florida
- 3:00 **Ashley, K. H.** Ocmulgee Pottery and People on the Atlantic Coast: Late Prehistoric Interactions and Immigrations
- 3:20 **Saunders, R.** Invented Tradition?: Native American Pottery in the Mission Period in *La Florida*
- 3:40 **Reitz, E.** Long-Term Impact of Fishing on Marine Fishes at St. Augustine, Florida
- 4:00 **Milanich, J.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

Chronology and Culture in the Cairo Lowland: Woodland-Mississippian

P. M. Thomas and R. H. Lafferty, Organizers
Preservation 2

- 1:00 **Tuttle, M. P., R. H. Lafferty, and P. Thomas** Earthquakes and Chronology in the Cairo Lowland
- 1:20 **Buchner, C. A.** The Archaeological Sequence at the Clifford LaPlant Site (23NM561) on Barnes Ridge
- 1:40 **Mathews, J. H.** Late Woodland and the Emergence of Mississippian in Southeastern Missouri

- 2:00 **Lafferty, R. H.** Dates and Contexts at the Hillhouse Site (23MI699): A Small Early to Middle Mississippian Village
- 2:20 **Wesler, K. W.** Chronology and Culture at Wickliffe Mounds, Kentucky
- 2:40 **Powell, G. S., and N. H. Lopinot** Late Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, and Mississippian Plant Use in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas
- 3:00 **Cottier, J.** Discussant
- 3:20 **Williams, S.** Discussant

SYMPOSIUM

Georgia On Our Minds: Papers in Honor of James W. Hatch

D. A. Humpf and A. King, Organizers
Preservation C&D

- 1:00 **King, A., and D. A. Humpf** Cool Dude in a Loose Mood: The Contributions of James W. Hatch to Southeastern Archaeology
- 1:20 **Humpf, D. A.** Looking for Lamar: The Penn State Oconee Uplands Project
- 1:40 **Gudel-Shaffer, B.** Ceramic Studies of Upland Lamar Period Archaeological Sites in the Georgia Piedmont
- 2:00 **Bonhage-Freund, M. T.** Variations in Bell Phase Subsistence in the Upper Oconee River Region: Upland vs. Bottomland Strategies
- 2:20 **Boyko, W. C. J.** Them's Good Eatin': Changing Foodways in the Mississippian Oconee Valley
- 2:40 **Van Rossum, P., and J. Schulenberg** Pigs, Gin & Shovel Tests: Lessons Learned from the Marshall Site
- 3:00 **Williams, M. J.** Discussant
- 3:20 **Peebles, C.** Discussant

GENERAL SESSION

Mississippian and Protohistoric Site Investigations

P. Welch, Chair
Preservation A&B

- 1:00 **Mikell, G.** The Face of Change: The Late Weeden Island-Fort Walton Transition on Choctawhatchee Bay in Northwest Florida
- 1:20 **Maxham, M. D.** Toward Understanding Life in the Moundville Countryside: Excavations at 1TU66, the Grady Bobo Site

- 1:40 **Finney, F. A.** The East St. Louis Mound Center Revisited
- 2:00 **Welch, P.** Shiloh: A Major Mississippian Mound Center on the Tennessee River
- 2:20 **Brown, L. E.** Excavations at the Morgan Mountain Village Site (1CA42)
- 2:40 **Mitchem, J. M.** Changing Ideas About the Parkin Site, Northeast Arkansas
- 3:00 **White, T. V.** Artistic Style at the Humber-McWilliams (22CO601)/Gilbert (22CO605) Site Complex Coahoma County, Mississippi
- 3:20 **Worth, J. E.** New Excavations in the Heart of the Coosa Chiefdom: A Status Report on Fieldwork at the Thompson Site (9GO4)

POSTER SESSION II

Exhibit Hall

1:00-4:30 pm

- Seramur, K., and E. A. Cowan** Geoarchaeology of Aeolian and Marine Deposits at the Long Point Archaeological Site, Croatan National Forest, North Carolina
- Harris, R. L.** Earthworks Made Easy: Mapping with GPS and GIS
- Smith, M., and V. S. Birdsong** Dynamic Systems for Assessing Survey Coverage by Environmental and Cultural Zones: Florida Test Case



SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Preservation 1-3

4:30 pm



Friday Evening, November 15

KEYNOTE ADDRESS



LELAND FERGUSON

Africans and German Moravians: Cultural and Racial Alienation in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century
Town of Salem, North Carolina

Preservation 1-3

7:30-8:30 pm

SEAC DANCE FEATURING:

GRAVITY'S RIMM

Preservation Hall

9:00 pm-1:00 am

SYMPOSIUM

Native American Archaeology in Georgia:

What We Know in the Year 2000

P. H. Garrow, Organizer

Preservation 3

- 8:00 **Crass, D. C.** A Proud Heritage of Research: A Look Back at Georgia Archaeology
- 8:20 **Anderson, D. G., R. J. Ledbetter, and L. O'Steen** Paleoindian Archaeology of Georgia
- 8:40 **Elliott, D. T.** Archaic South of the Fall Line
- 9:00 **Stanyard, W.** The Archaic Period of North Georgia
- 9:20 **Schnell, F. T.** Woodland South of the Fall Line
- 9:40 **Garrow, P. H.** The Woodland Period North of the Fall Line
- 10:00 **Stephenson, K., and F. Snow** Mississippian South of the Fall Line
- 10:20 **King, A.** Year 2000 Perspectives on Mississippian in Northern Georgia
- 10:40 **Williams, J. M.** Lamar

SYMPOSIUM

Rupestrian Research in the Southeast

J. Allan and C. Diaz-Granados, Organizers

Lanier

- 8:00 **Varnedoe, B., and J. Allan** Aboriginal Glyph Caves of Alabama
- 8:20 **Charles, T.** The Rock Art of South Carolina
- 8:40 **Ashcraft, A. S.** Rock Art Survey Results from Western North Carolina
- 9:00 **Coy, F. E.** Who was Garrick Mallery?
- 9:20 **Wagner, M. J.** Austin Hollow Rock: The Power of Place and Rock Art in Southern Illinois
- 9:40 **Duncan, J., and C. Diaz-Granados** Gender Motifs and Oral Traditions in Missouri Rock Graphics

- 10:00 **Hayward, M. H., and M. A. Cinquino** Puerto Rican Rock Art: Their Characteristics and Their Potential for Investigation
- 10:20 **Loubser, J. H.** Layer by Layer: Precision and Accuracy in Rock Art Recording, A Case Study from the Great Murals at Cueva de El Ratón, Central Baja California, Mexico
- 10:40 **Swadley, B. H.** Actively Managing Rock Art Sites
- 11:00 **Hudson, T. B.** Witch's Nest: The Most Important Rock Art Site in the World?
- 11:20 **Hranicky, J.** Short Mountain Pictograph Site: A Solar Observatory Site in Shenandoah County, Virginia

SYMPOSIUM

The Question of Cultural Crossroads in Prehistoric Southwestern Virginia

S. C. Pullins and M. A. Meyers, Organizers
Preservation 2

- 8:00 **MacCord, H. A.** Southwest Virginia's Archeological Past
- 8:20 **Pullins, S. C.** The Middle Woodland Period in Southwestern Virginia: Regional Influences and the Concept of Cultural Crossroads
- 8:40 **Boyd, D. C., and C. C. Boyd** Skeletal and Mortuary Patterning in the Late Woodland of Southwest Virginia
- 9:00 **Meyers, M. A.** Late Prehistoric Cultural Interaction in Southwestern Virginia
- 9:20 **Hoffman, D.** Fort Ancient and Beyond: A Look at the Distribution of Engraved Marine Shell Gorgets from the Southeast
- 9:40 **Whyte, T. R.** Radiocarbon Dates on Pottery Residues and Structural Remains from the Late Woodland and Protohistoric Components at 31WT330, Watauga County, North Carolina
- 10:00 **Egloff, K. T.** Discussant
- 10:20 **Sullivan, L. P.** Discussant

GENERAL SESSION

Mississippian and Protohistoric Studies

R. Gougeon, Chair
Preservation C&D

- 8:00 **Jackson, P. D.** The Coeval Occupations of West Jefferson and Moundville I Phase Sites in West-Central Alabama
- 8:20 **Marcoux, J. B.** Display Goods Production in

the Moundville Chiefdom: A Mississippian Dilemma

- 8:40 **Wall, J.** Paired Figures and Forked Poles: A Contextual Analysis of Mississippian Iconography
- 9:00 **Gougeon, R.** Individual Potters in Household Analysis
- 9:20 **Rees, M.** Culture History and Historical Process in the Central Mississippi and Black Warrior Valleys
- 9:40 **Regnier, A.** The Protohistoric Phases of Central Alabama as Understood through Analysis of Ceramic Vessels

GENERAL SESSION

Subsistence Studies

A. VanDerwarker, Chair
Preservation C&D

- 10:20 **VanDerwarker, A.** Late Woodland Subsistence in the Roanoke River Valley
- 10:40 **Scarry, M. and E. Reitz** Changes in Foodways at the Parkin Site, Arkansas
- 11:00 **Orr, K. L.** Resource Use at Santa Elena: An Analysis of Fisheries Exploitation Strategies
- 11:20 **Patterson, J. A.** Historic Marine Shell Utilization at Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies
- 11:40 **Webber, J.** Something Fishy: Preliminary Zooarchaeological Data from 14 Legare Street

GENERAL SESSION

Cave Archaeology

J. D. Franklin, Chair
Preservation A&B

- 8:00 **Pritchard, E.** Ongoing Research of the Prehistoric Gypsum Mining in Hubbards Cave, Warren County, Tennessee
- 8:20 **Standifer, M., and S. C. Tucker** *Eryngium yuccifolium* Michaux as a Fiber Source Plant for Bags and Sandals
- 8:40 **Kuttruff, J. T.** Analysis and Replication of an Early Woodland Twined Bag
- 9:00 **Smith, P.** West Jefferson Bluff Shelter Utilization: What's the Use?
- 9:20 **Franklin, J. D., J. F. Simek, C. H. Faulkner, and A. Cressler** The Archaeology of Gernt Shelter Cave, Tennessee

SYMPOSIUM

The Dog Island Shipwreck Survey: 2000 Field Season

C. E. Horrell and M. J. Damour, Organizers
Preservation A&B

- 10:00 **Damour, M.** The Geoarchaeology of St. George Island and its Relation To The Shipwreck Record
- 10:20 **Hoffman, W.** History of Florida State University's Maritime Research at Dog and St. George Islands
- 10:40 **Horrell, C. E., and M. Damour** Florida State University's Continued Archaeological Investigations: The Dog Island Shipwreck Survey
- 11:00 **Gensler, P. L.** Public Outreach and Education through the Dog Island Shipwreck Survey
- 11:20 **Meide, C.** The Perfect Storm? Using Historical and Archaeological Evidence to Recreate the 1899 Hurricane and Shipwreck Event at Dog Island
- 11:40 **Faught, M. K.** Discussant
- 12:00 **Ward, C.** Discussant

Saturday, November 10, 2000

SYMPOSIUM

Native American Archaeology in Georgia: What We Know in the Year 2000

P. H. Garrow, Organizer
Preservation 3

- 1:00 **Smith, M. T.** Protohistoric Archaeology of Georgia: The Spanish Contact Period
- 1:20 **Braley, C. O., and T. J. Pluckhahn** Recent Advances in the Archeology of Historic Creek Indians in Georgia
- 1:40 **Webb, P.** The Historic Cherokee Occupation of North Georgia
- 2:00 **Sassaman, K. E.** Discussant
- 2:20 **Jefferies, R.** Discussant



STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Todd Ahlman (University of Tennessee)
Historical Archaeology, Evolutionary Ecology, and Twentieth-Century Farmsteads

Edmond A. Boudreax (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
The Fredricks Site: Social Diversity within a Late Contact Period Siouan Community in North Carolina

Kandace R. Detwiler (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Feeding Egos: Old World Crops and Apalachee Identities

Scott W. Hammerstedt (Pennsylvania State University)
Characteristics of Late Woodland and Mississippian Settlements in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama

Jon Bernard Marcoux (University of Alabama)
Display Goods Production in the Moundville Chiefdom: A Mississippian Dilemma?

Mintcy D. Maxham (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Toward Understanding Life in the Moundville Countryside: Excavations at 1TU66, the Grady Bobo Site

Eleanora A. Reber (Harvard University)
A-Maize-ing Science: Using Compound Specific Isotope Techniques to Investigate Form/Function Relations
in Mississippi Valley Pottery

Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky)
A Model for Variation and Complexity in Hunter-Gatherer Societies: an Example from Southern
Illinois

Tucker V. White (University of Memphis)
Artistic Style at the Humber-McWilliams (22CO601)/Gilbert (22CO605) Site Complex in Coahoma County,
Mississippi

Gregory D. Wilson (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Moundville Greenstone Industry in the Black Warrior Valley,
Alabama

**SEAC SPONSORED SYMPOSIUM
The Archaeology of Native North Carolina: Papers in Honor of H. Trawick Ward**

Organizer: Jane M. Eastman
Discussants: Bennie C. Keel and Vincas P. Steponaitis
Time: Thursday, 8:00 to 11:40 am

Henry Trawick Ward has been studying the archaeology of southeastern North America for more than thirty years. Trawick considers himself an anthropologist before an archaeologist. His students have benefited greatly from his talents in fieldwork and in writing about what life was like in the past. This symposium honors Trawick upon his retirement from the University of North Carolina. Presenters include some of Trawick's former and current students and close colleagues from this institution. Similar to Trawick's diverse contributions to knowledge about North Carolina's native cultures, the topics covered in this symposium range from the Archaic through the Contact periods and from the mountains to the coast.

Landscape Perspectives on the Prehistory of the Sandhills, North Carolina

Organizers: Joseph Schuldenrein, J. and Joseph M. Herbert
Discussants: David G. Anderson
Time: Thursday, 8:00 to 11:20 am

Aeolian environments provide some of the most complex contexts for understanding prehistoric sites and their preservation settings. This symposium summarizes results of recent geomorphological, geophysical and archeological investigations in the Sandhills province of North Carolina. Site-specific, local, regional and interregional perspectives are advanced in an attempt to model observations and to structure research strategies for investigating these multi-faceted stratigraphic settings. The multiplicity of approaches utilized to address these questions demonstrates that interdisciplinary strategies are the most appropriate investigative strategies. It is possible to interpret assemblages and site configurations that appear deceptively simple initially, but belie adaptive strategies, landscape relations, and geomorphic overhauls over the course of the Late Quaternary.

A Synthesis of Mississippian and Historic Period Native Americans in South Carolina

Organizers: Christopher Judge and William Green
Discussants: Chester B. DePratter and Marvin T. Smith
Time: Thursday, 8:00 to 10:40 am and 1:00 to 4:20 pm

This symposium is the final step in the prehistoric/protohistoric syntheses undertaken by the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists. Designed as documents which shape cultural resource management decisions, they also serve as academic treatments reviewing information known to date and proposing research questions and problems for future investigations. The research reported in this symposium largely has been conducted in the last ten years and fills a void in South Carolina archaeology. Understanding the transition from pre-contact to contact and then to the historic period is crucial to the state's archaeological and historical knowledge.

Not Quite Cahokia: Nonconformity in the Uplands

Organizer: Susan Alt
Discussant: David G. Anderson
Time: Thursday, 1:00 to 4:00 pm

The American Bottom region of Illinois is known not only as the home of Cahokia, but also as a region with one of the best-defined cultural sequences in North America. Given this sequence, and ongoing research focused on several upland sites 10 to 30 miles outside of the American Bottom, we are finding that upland villages do not conform to the patterns seen in communities of the same time period in and around Cahokia. It is in these differences and in the similarities that we have evidence of how local identities and traditions interact with a greater community, which has been subject to profound political and social upheavals.

Strategies for Giving Conference Papers and Posters

Organizer: Christopher B. Rodning
Time: Thursday, 4:00 to 5:30 pm

Giving formal papers and posters at archaeology conferences are excellent ways for students to develop their interests and expertise and to get feedback from other archaeologists. Undergraduate research projects, master's theses, and dissertation research are all good background for conference presentations, as are other projects in which students are involved. Speakers in this workshop will make comments about how to prepare and how to deliver effective conference papers and posters. Question-and-answer discussions will follow each speaker's presentation.

Career Opportunities for Archaeologists and How to Write an Effective Vita

Organizer: Dawn L. Ramsey
Time: Thursday, 5:30 to 7:00 pm

After obtaining a degree, students suddenly find themselves in need of a job. The purpose of this workshop is to inform students about the variety of employment opportunities for archaeologists. A panel of archaeologists will discuss their particular employment and what it takes to acquire those jobs. The workshop will also focus on strategies for writing effective vitae.

Chronology and Culture in the Cairo Lowland: Archaic-Woodland

Organizers: Robert H. Lafferty and Prentice M. Thomas
Discussants: James F. Hopgood and Charles H. McNutt
Time: Friday, 8:10 to 10:20 am

Excavations in the Cairo Lowland during the past decade have resulted in over 100 new radiocarbon dates from various sealed contexts that span the past four millennia. The ten sites recently sampled include small Archaic camps, and midsize villages in addition to the classic mound sites that have been excavated for centuries. Precisely dated contexts range from filled in earthquake effects, houses, and large storage pits to small pit ovens that show the evolution of the adaptation of technology to the flora, fauna and geology of the region.

Recovering Meaning from the Symbols and Imagery of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex

Organizers: Kent Reilly and David H. Dye

Time: Friday, 8:00 to 10:40 am

Critical studies of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex symbols, motifs, and themes illustrate that in many instances Mississippian objects carry a symbolic system of communication intended for ritual use. Iconographic and ethnographic studies strongly suggest that the function of these symbols and rituals was threefold: they provided metaphors by which these prehistoric Native American cultures described the actuality of an animated and multileveled cosmos; they laid the ideological validation for political and social order; and they described the interface between the natural and supernatural as a cosmic stage on which ancestors could be contacted.

Mississippi Archaeology and Beyond: Papers in Honor of Patricia K. Galloway

Organizers: Sam Brookes and Evan Peacock

Time: Friday 8:00 to 11:20 am

Dr. Patricia Kay Galloway is leaving the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for Austin, Texas. This group of papers by some of her friends is to honor this lady, archaeologist, ethnohistorian, past president of SEAC and *bon vivant*. Most papers will deal with matters of interest to Pat but a couple will simply be reminiscences of good times in the Magnolia state.

Archaeology of the Muscle Shoals Area: New Investigations and Old Collections

Organizers: David H. Dye and Eugene M. Futato

Discussants: Sissel Schroeder and Charles H. McNutt

Time: Friday, 1:00 to 3:20 pm

Muscle Shoals, situated along the upper portions of Pickwick Lake on the Tennessee River in northwest Alabama, is the locus of some of the most concentrated and richest archaeological sites in the Southeast. The sites found here include shell mounds, platform mounds, burial mounds, villages and cemeteries, caves, lithic workshops, temporary camps, and so on. Many of the more prominent sites were investigated during the WPA; other sites have been excavated in recent years; additional research is being conducted on curated collections. This symposium updates our current understanding of Shoals Area archaeology, based on these investigations.

Chronology and Culture in the Cairo Lowland: Woodland-Mississippian

Organizers: Prentice M. Thomas and Robert H. Lafferty

Discussants: John Cottier and Stephen Williams

Time: Friday 1:00 to 3:20 pm

Excavations in the Cairo Lowland during the past decade have resulted in over 100 new radiocarbon dates from various sealed contexts that span the past four millennia. The ten sites recently sampled include small Archaic camps, and midsize villages in addition to the classic mound sites that have been excavated for centuries. Precisely dated contexts range from filled in earthquake effects, houses, and large storage pits to small pit ovens that show the evolution of the adaptation of technology to the flora, fauna and geology of the region.

Georgia On Our Minds: Papers in Honor of James W. Hatch

Organizers: Dorothy A. Humpf and Adam King
Discussants: J. Mark Williams and Christopher S. Peebles
Time: Friday, 1:00 to 3:20 pm

The Death of Dr. James Hatch on December 11, 1999 has deprived the Southeast, particularly Georgia, of an enthusiastic and respected researcher. Jim's death has also deprived his students of a valued and dedicated teacher and mentor. Jim was known in the Southeast for his work on Dallas phase social status and for his work on Mississippian sites in Georgia. He directed seven Penn State field schools in the Oconee River valley in Georgia from 1987 to 1997. In this session, Jim's field school students present the results of his research on these projects.

Archaeology of Coastal Georgia and Northeast Florida

Organizer: Ray Crook
Discussant: Jerald T. Milanich
Time: Friday, 1:00 to 4:00 pm

Current research on prehistoric and historic archaeological sites along the Georgia and Northeast Florida coasts is presented. Papers include considerations of settlement and subsistence systems, migration patterns, ceramics, and domestic architecture.

Native American Archaeology in Georgia: What We Know in the Year 2000

Organizer: Patrick H. Garrow
Discussants: Kenneth E. Sassaman and Richard W. Jefferies
Time: Saturday 8:00 to 10:40 am and 1:00 to 2:20 pm

The last comprehensive overview of Georgia archaeology was published in 1975. More research has been done since that time than was done in total prior to 1975 and, thanks to cultural resource management studies, research has focused on the entire known range of human occupation in the state. The purpose of this symposium is to present a synthesis of Georgia Native American archaeology that can be understood and used by both professional archaeologists and interested nonprofessionals. The participants in this symposium were chosen from the Georgia professional community based on their research interests. Two participants reprise their roles in the 1975 publication to provide continuity between this symposium and the overview of a quarter of a century ago.

The Question of Cultural Crossroads in Prehistoric Southwestern Virginia

Organizers: Stevan C. Pullins and Maureen Meyers
Discussants: Keith T. Egloff and Lynne P. Sullivan
Time: Saturday, 8:00 to 10:20 am

Southwestern Virginia has often been referred to as a "cultural crossroads", where the fringes and frontiers of cultural groups from adjacent regions met and overlapped in a poorly understood mix of cultural traditions. However, recent and ongoing work has indicated that, rather than representing a marginal area for better-known groups from eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, southwestern Virginia was the home of distinct, indigenous groups with cultural traditions that both influenced and were influenced by the cultural

traditions of adjacent groups This symposium examines recent work conducted in the Ridge and Valley/ Appalachian Plateau region of southwestern Virginia, and seeks to bring together multiple perspectives in an effort to better understand settlement and cultural process in the region.

Rupestrian Research in the Southeast

Organizers: Jean Allan and Carol Diaz-Granados

Time: Saturday, 8:00 to 11:20 am

Rock art features survey, recording and conservation, specific site descriptions, regional overviews, history, and interpretation using ethnographic sources.

The Dog Island Shipwreck Survey: 2000 Field Season

Organizers: Christopher E. Horrell and Melanie J. Damour

Discussants: Michael K. Faught and Cheryl Ward

Time: Saturday, 10:00 am to Noon

There are numerous historical, geoarchaeological and cultural topics that are germane to research regarding Florida's maritime history. Florida State University's Program in Underwater Archaeology has continued such research in order to locate, catalogue and investigate shipwrecks and other maritime resources on and around Dog and St. George Islands, Florida. A research program has developed that is focused on locating the remains of two seventeenth-century shipwrecks, *Le Tigre* (1766) and *HMS Fox* (1799), as well as other submerged cultural resources. The papers in this symposium address these research issues and findings.

Ahlman, Todd M. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Historical Archaeology, Evolutionary Ecology, and Twentieth-Century Farmsteads

A recent publication (O'Brien and Lyman 2000) has suggested that Darwinian evolutionary theory has a place in historical archaeology. This essay agrees with this position; however, it is suggested here that evolutionary ecology may have greater explanatory power and be more agreeable with other theoretical perspectives in historical archaeology. Using data from twentieth century farmsteads in east Tennessee and the South Carolina Piedmont, an optimization model is proposed to explain the differential rate of modernization within the household, structural, and production spheres. It is suggested that differences in agricultural production led to the differential rate of modernization between the two areas. *(Friday, 11:20 am)*

Albertson, Eric (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Seventy Years of Mississippi Period Archaeology at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

A summary of Mississippi period archaeology to date at Fort Campbell is presented. Lying along the Western Highland Rim, the Fort Campbell Military Reservation is home to a growing number of identified Mississippi period components. To date, the suite of Mississippian sites includes at least six stone box cemeteries. During the course of the past seventy years, Fort Campbell has been host to a number of archaeological investigations of these sites by amateur, professional, and most recently contract archaeologists. *(Friday, 10:20 am)*

Allan, Jean (U.S. Forest Service)
Therianthropes and Herpetomorphic Aberrations: Teratology in SECC Rock Art

Birdpeople, snake monsters, and other fantastic creatures appear as Southeastern rupestrian images, often accompanied by weapon forms. As Knight (1989) notes in his seminal paper on Mississippian monsters, these composites are powerful symbols that must be "invented", possibly by elites intent on controlling esoteric knowledge. This paper describes *in situ* iconography found in rock shelters and on bluff faces, boulders, and cave walls. Ethnographic accounts from other parts of Native America indicate rock art panels are viewed as supernatural portals. The presence of imaginary beings suggests these sites may be considered liminal places in the Southeast as well. *(Friday, 8:20 am)*

Allan, Jean
(see Varnedoe, Bill)

Alt, Susan (University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign)
Identity, Tradition, and Accommodation during the Rise of Mississippianism in the American Bottom
Investigations at several upland communities, all within a day's walk of Cahokia, are providing new insights into the maintenance of identity and traditions by people who must also accommodate the unprecedented events and transformations that were occurring

with the rise of Cahokian Mississippianism. Part of this accommodation is evident in the differentiation seen in activities carried out in the various unique communities, as well as in the histories of each village. Reflecting back to Cahokia from these villages, we also can better judge the reach of the Cahokian polity into the lives of people in the extended American Bottom region. *(Thursday, 1:00 pm)*

Anderson, David G. (National Park Service-Southeast Archaeological Center), **R. Jerald Ledbetter** (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.), and **Lisa D. O'Steen** (New South Associates)
Paleoindian Archaeology of Georgia

Evidence for human activity in Georgia predating 10,000 rcybp (11,500 B.P. cal) remains minimal, at least when compared with the information available from later eras. Primary site and artifact data have been slowly accumulating, however, with most evidence gathered within the past quarter century. Settlement and subsistence modeling, drawing on data from across the region, indicates that a great deal more information exists. Finding and documenting this record remains a major challenge before the state's avocational and professional archaeological community. Besides field survey directed to promising settings, renewed effort must be directed to private and publicly held collections. *(Saturday, 8:20 am)*

Andrus, Fred
(see Weinand, Daniel)

Anslinger, C. Michael (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Taking a New Look at an Old Site: St. Albans Revisited

Although a final report was never published for the 1960s excavations at the St. Albans site (46KA27), data presented in preliminary reports played a critical role in the development of the early Holocene culture chronology in the eastern United States. As part of an on-going reanalysis of the site and extant collections, the purpose of this paper is to present previously unreported and/or updated information for features, radiocarbon dates, and site formation processes. Also presented is a discussion of archaeological and geological investigations conducted since the 1960s. *(Thursday, 8:40 am)*

Ashcraft, A. Scott (National Forests of North Carolina)
Rock Art Survey Results from Western North Carolina

Several new examples of rock art have been recorded in western North Carolina since our 1995 SEAC report. Inspired by the successes of the South Carolina rock art survey, a western North Carolina survey effort has been initiated and the preliminary results include a variety of discoveries. This paper will present a visual tour through the new discoveries, and will examine their comparative and interpretative value to rock art research. *(Saturday, 8:40 am)*

Ashley, Keith H. (University of Florida)
Ocmulgee Pottery and People on the Atlantic Coast: Late Prehistoric Interactions and Immigrations

The presence of cord-marked pottery on late prehistoric sites in the St. Marys region is routinely linked either directly or indirectly to the Savannah tradition of northern coastal Georgia. This paper, however, argues that between A.D. 900 and 1200 its occurrence in northeastern Florida is the result of interactions between coastal St. Johns II populations and inland Ocmulgee groups. It is further suggested that pressures from surrounding agricultural chiefdoms eventually precipitated the evacuation of the Ocmulgee homeland, with segments of the population immigrating to southern coastal Georgia, and eventually into northeastern Florida around A.D. 1200. *(Friday, 3:00 pm)*

Avery, Paul G. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Preliminary Investigations at Uffington House, Rugby Tennessee

Investigations at Uffington House in Rugby, Tennessee were undertaken with the purpose of establishing an archaeological baseline for future research and to locate a shed visible behind the house in an 1882 photograph. Archaeological testing and examination of standing structures have given clues as to the chronology of the site; however, chronological separation within the artifact assemblage has proven to be problematic. This paper is an overview of the project's results and a discussion of the problems delineating the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century occupations based on the recovered artifacts. *(Friday, 10:40 am)*

Barnett, Jim (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
Patricia Galloway and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History

The author's professional relationship with Dr. Patricia Galloway began at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 1981. Dr. Galloway's contributions to the archaeological, ethnological, and French Colonial History literature are well known to SEAC. Less widely known are her credentials as anthropological drama and film critic, computerization pioneer, and Boy Scout camp fireside raconteur. *(Friday, 11:00 am)*

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

Benson, Robert (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.)
How Many Floors in this Box?: Vertical Artifact Distribution in the North Carolina Sandhills

While many archaeologists accept that vertical artifact distribution is affected by bioturbation, most will accommodate cultural stratigraphy on multi-component sites if an older diagnostic artifact is found beneath a younger diagnostic artifact. Temporal relationships of these superpositioned, diagnostic artifacts with non-diagnostic artifacts becomes a practice of spatial associations and constructed "living floors." Based upon data from 50 sites recently test excavated on Fort Bragg, the vertical distribution of artifacts in sandy soils is explored with

specific attention focused upon artifact sorting. This exploration suggests that artifact size and time are primary factors involved in the redeposition of artifacts. *(Thursday, 9:40 am)*

Benson, Robert (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.)
Building a Lithic Landscape: Short-Term Goals and Long-Term Consequences

Biface reduction sequences often portray the gradual reduction of large bifaces or blanks. Not only is the biface itself a useful tool, but the flakes generated from the biface are also expedient tools for use by mobile groups of people. This portrayal suggests that biface thinning flakes should be distributed among several different locations within a group's yearly round. However, dense clusters of biface thinning flakes (caches) in the North Carolina Sandhills do not support this portrayal. Consequently, cache production gradually transformed the lithic landscape of North Carolina. *(Thursday, 10:40 am)*

Bernard, Shane
(see Brown, Ian W.)

Birdsong, Vincent S.
(see Smith, Marion)

Bland, Myles C. P. (Environmental Services, Inc.)
Results of Deep Testing in the Ocmulgee River Floodplain

As archaeological sites are lost over geological time, it becomes increasingly difficult to find evidence of prehistoric habitation within Southeastern floodplains. While the history of archaeological research along the Ocmulgee River spans almost a century, the answer to the question of when people arrived and where they lived remains elusive due to the difficulty of testing the Ocmulgee floodplain. This paper discusses the benefits of a geoarchaeological approach utilizing systematic deep testing in terms of methodology and results. These results include the discovery of a previously unrecorded Mississippian mound complex as well as seven intact Early through Late Archaic period sites. *(Thursday, 1:00 pm)*

Blanton, Dennis B. (College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research) and **Stevan C. Pullins** (College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
Building a Case for Sandy Site Integrity: Studies from North Carolina and Virginia

The problem of whether peak artifact levels identified in sand deposits constitute relatively discrete occupational levels or whether they represent temporally compressed cultural layers created by natural processes is a question that has come under increasing scrutiny in recent years. Results from the evaluation of several prehistoric sites on Fort Bragg in the North Carolina Sandhills support the idea that sandy site contexts can have a significant degree of integrity, suggesting that the effects of drift and bioturbation are variable. Additional evidence from recent excavations in southern and central Virginia also support these results. *(Thursday, 10:00 am)*

Bond, Paulette
(see Rolland, Vicki)

Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa (Alma College)
Variations in Bell Phase Subsistence in the Upper Oconee River Region: Upland vs. Bottomland Strategies

Conventional wisdom holds that early historic Southeastern Indians employed a uniform system of riverine maize agriculture, supplemented by acorn meal. Previously reported work indicates that this represents only one aspect of the economic system in the upper Oconee River region of northern central Georgia. In fact, a substantial farming population occupied year-round settlements in the adjacent uplands. Unique upland and bottomland subsistence strategies, related to their individual ecological conditions, are revealed. (*Friday, 2:00 pm*)

Boyd, Clifford C., Bob Whisonant, Lori Le May, and B. Kuennecke (Radford University)
Remote Sensing and the Archaeological Investigation of Two Salt Furnaces in Saltville, Virginia

Since 1998, a multidisciplinary research project, involving Radford University professors and students from the fields of archaeology, geology, and geography, has investigated Civil War-era sites in Saltville Virginia. This NASA-funded project has relied on several techniques to identify potential sites, including infrared aerial photography, ground-penetrating radar, soil resistivity, metal detectors, the perusal of old maps and photographs, and oral histories. In this paper we summarize this project, the significance of Saltville during the Civil War, and the archaeological investigation of two salt manufacturing sites dating from the late eighteenth to the late nineteenth centuries. (*Thursday, 3:00 pm*)

Boyd, Clifford C.
(see Boyd, Donna C.)

Boyd, Donna C., and Clifford C. Boyd (Radford University)
Skeletal and Mortuary Patterning in the Late Woodland of Southwest Virginia

Within the last decade over 20 southwest Virginia Late Woodland period sites containing the skeletal remains of nearly 150 individuals have been analyzed by the authors. For the first time, we will present a synthesis of the skeletal and mortuary data from these sites. By comparing these data with previously documented and more widely known southwest Virginia late prehistoric sites (such as Shannon and Trigg) as well as sites from surrounding regions, a more comprehensive synthesis of Late Woodland skeletal and mortuary patterning in southwest Virginia is presented. (*Saturday, 8:40 am*)

Boyko, Wayne C. J. (Fort Bragg CRM Program)
Thems Good Eatn': Changing Foodways in the Mississippian Oconee Valley

During the Lamar period in Georgia's Oconee valley, significant cultural and political changes took place. These sociopolitical

changes are reflected in faunal assemblages recovered from early through late Lamar period sites. Changes in faunal assemblages involved both changes in the types of animals utilized as food as well as the expansion of what was considered suitable for food. (*Friday, 2:20 pm*)

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) and **Philip Carr** (University of South Alabama)
A Preliminary Analysis of Lithic Materials from the St. Albans Site

The St. Albans site, in West Virginia, is perhaps best known for its deeply buried deposits dating to the Early Archaic period. While the site is often cited in the literature, little in the way of in-depth analysis has been conducted. In this paper, we present preliminary results of our analysis of lithic materials recovered from corner-notched and bifurcate-base horizons. In general, a wider variety of non-local materials are represented in the corner-notched horizons than in the bifurcate-base horizons. In addition, evidence for cross-drainage acquisition of raw materials is documented. These findings are presented in light of other regional models. (*Thursday, 9:40 am*)

Bradbury, Andrew
(see Franklin, Jay D.)

Braley, Chad O., and Thomas J. Pluckhahn (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.)
Recent Advances in the Archeology of Historic Creek Indians in Georgia

In the past decade, analysis of a number of tightly dated Creek sites has provided new information about chronology, intra-site settlement patterns, architecture, trade, warfare, subsistence, and burial practices in central and southwest Georgia between ca. A.D. 1690 to 1827. Data from sites on the Chattahoochee, Flint, Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, and ethnohistoric sources provide the basis for this discussion. (*Saturday, 1:20 pm*)

Brookes, Sam (National Forests in Mississippi)
My Friend Pat

Patricia Kay Galloway began work at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 1979. Shortly thereafter the author made her acquaintance and we became close friends. This paper will discuss that friendship and activities of an organization called Galloway's Raiders. This will not be an explicitly scientific offering (as is true with most of my papers), but rather a series of vignettes, covering a 20 year friendship, with lots of daring and doing, nightclubs, mounds, bars, pothunters and archaeologists. (*Friday, 11:20 am*)

Brooks, Richard D.
(see Groover, Mark D.)

Boudreaux, Edmond A. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
The Fredricks Site: Social Diversity Within a Late Contact Period Siouan Community in North Carolina

Chapman, C. Thomas (College of William and Mary)
The Madison Family Cemetery at Montpelier: A Founding
Father's Final Resting Place

When James Madison died in 1836 he was buried next to his parents in the small family burial grounds. The president was one of many family members buried within the cemetery; but his burial, the final resting place of a Founding Father, forever changed the history of the cemetery. In conjunction with ongoing restoration work, archaeological excavations were conducted on the Madison Family Cemetery at Montpelier. This paper will utilize the archaeological and historical research completed to date to discuss the various processes that have shaped not only the physical appearance but also people's perceptions of the cemetery through time. *(Friday, 9:40 am)*

Chapman, Shawn (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
The Dirk Site: A Small Late Archaic Camp in the Missouri
Bootheel

The Dirk Site (23MI605), is a small Late Archaic site investigated as part of a small group of scatters thought to represent single component sites within the New Madrid Floodway project area in Mississippi County, Missouri. Although later components were minimally represented in the plow zone, a group of 38 features are interpreted as a Late Archaic camp used over a relatively short time period, based on the homogeneity of the cultural assemblage and supported by a series of six radiocarbon dates. This investigation provides new evidence for understanding Late Archaic development in the region. *(Friday, 8:20 am)*

Charles, Tommy (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)
The Rock Art of South Carolina

This will be a slide presentation about the South Carolina Petroglyph Survey since its beginning in 1997. It will contain an overview of how it began and what has been found. *(Saturday, 8:20 am)*

Civittello, Jamie (University of South Carolina)
The Transformed Landscape at Spratt's Bottom: Anthropogenic
Evidence

Native Americans manipulated their environment, resulting in both intentional and consequential anthropogenic landscapes. The archaeological plant assemblage from the A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1700 components of the Spratt's Bottom site (38YK3) reveal the dynamic nature of those landscapes. In particular, the prehistoric component's wood charcoal assemblage does not corroborate the seed assemblage's indication of an open, disturbed habitat. The historic component's wood assemblage matches the expected forest cover, but the seed assemblage shows weak correlation to an open, disturbed habitat. A historical ecological approach is taken to discuss changing human behavior within these environments, especially in the context of the site's probable A.D. 1700 Catawba occupation. *(Thursday, 10:40 am)*

Cinquino, Michael A.
(see Hayward, Michele H.)

Cobb, Charles (Binghamton University) and **Brian Butler**
(Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois
University-Carbondale)
Mississippian Diasporas and Upland Settlement in the Lower
Ohio Valley

The late thirteenth century in the Lower Ohio Valley appears to have been a time of political ferment, with the decline of the mound center of Kincaid and dispersal of Mississippian populations. Some groups moved into nucleated villages in the southern Illinois Shawnee Hills during this time frame. This stands in contrast to a likely pattern of seasonal use of the uplands in the Early Mississippian period. Two seasons of regional survey and excavations at two village sites have shed new insights into Mississippian settlement in terms of ecological, political, and economic shifts accompanying a transition from floodplain-based to upland-based settlement. *(Thursday, 3:40 pm)*

Cowan, Ellen A.
(see Seramur, Keith)

Coy, Fred E. (Eastern States Rock Art Research Association)
Who was Garrick Mallery?

Scarcely has a book been written in the past 100 years on the rock art of the North American Indian that does not include a reference to Garrick Mallery. However, it appears that we know very little about this man other than that he published two lengthy reports: "On The Pictographs of the North American Indians" and "Picture-Writing of the American Indian for the Bureau of Ethnology." He was educated at Yale, an attorney, a Civil War officer, served with the Signal Service Bureau in Dakota Territory and wrote with authority on sign language as well on rock art. *(Saturday, 9:00 am)*

Crass, David C. (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)
A Proud Heritage of Research: A Look Back at Georgia
Archaeology

Although the Victorian antiquarians highlighted several of Georgia's archaeological sites, modern scholarly interest in the state's prehistory and early history can be dated to Charles Colcock Jones' expeditions following the Civil War. The Smithsonian BAE reports which followed, the Macon Plateau excavations of the 1930s, and the early days of the University of Georgia's archaeology program provide a nearly-continuous record of discovery and analysis. The maturation of cultural resource management has resulted in innovative site-specific interpretations and regional syntheses that were unattainable 40 years ago. This paper provides a history of Georgia archaeology, and serves as a context for the other papers in the symposium. *(Saturday, 8:00 am)*

Cressler, Alan
(see Franklin, Jay D.)

Crook, Ray (State University of West Georgia)
Investigations at the North End Site (9GN107), Little St. Simons Island, Georgia

The results of mapping and test excavations at the North End site of Little St. Simons Island are summarized and discussed. It is argued that formation of this site was the result of repeated seasonal occupations during the Savannah phase of coastal prehistory and the implications of geomorphological, subsistence, and settlement data are explored. (*Friday, 1:20 pm*)

Crook, Ray
(see Weinand, Daniel)

Culpepper, William S.
(see Irwin, Jeffery D.)

Damour, Melanie (Florida State University)
The Geoarchaeology of St. George Island and its Relation to the Shipwreck Record

Previous surveys for HMS *Fox* (1799), known to have sunk off the east end of St. George Island, have been unsuccessful. This summer, students of FSU's Field School in Underwater Archaeology will test if the investigation of historic rather than modern shorelines can facilitate discovery of the wreck site. This paper will illustrate barrier island development and present results of our investigations by reviewing historic maps and previous geological and archaeological studies. The evolution of this island, combined with historic sea level fluctuation, can provide archaeologists with models of how and where ships would have been drawn in and sunk. (*Saturday, 10:00 am*)

Damour, Melanie
(see Horrell, Christopher E.)

Daniel, Randy (East Carolina University)
Stratified Early-Middle Holocene Remains in the North Carolina Coastal Plain

Recent excavations at the Barber Creek site near Greenville, North Carolina, have identified a 1-m deposit of stratified archaeological remains that is, as yet, unique to the North Carolina Coastal Plain. Both Early Woodland (Deep Creek phase) and Early Archaic (Kirk phase) components—associated with potentially radiocarbon dateable materials—have been isolated in a 1-m deposit of sandy soils. A long-term research project is being formulated at Barber Creek to address substantive issues of the region's archaeology that have remained intractable due to poor archaeological context. Continued excavation and analysis should contribute to our understanding of early Holocene chronology, typology, and geoarchaeology. (*Thursday, 8:40 am*)

Davis, Eric (West Virginia University)
Using Test Borings to Assess the Cultural Resource Potential of Alluvial Deposits

Test boring has been used in West Virginia for pre-Phase I geoarchaeological assessment of two sites located on alluvial deposits. At one site, 114 test borings were analyzed to determine soil type and development. Soil development was used as a proxy indicator to assess prehistoric resource potential. At the second site, nine test borings up to 16 m in depth were used to assess the stratigraphy of the site and to search for deeply buried cultural resources. Magnetic susceptibility measurements of the test borings indicate that the site may contain several buried surfaces and cultural horizons. (*Poster, Friday, 8:00-11:30 am*)

Davis, R. P. Stephen (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Settlement Structure and Occupational History at the Fredricks-Jenrette Site Complex, Orange County, North Carolina

The Fredricks-Jenrette site complex was investigated by the UNC archaeological field school over 11 summers between 1983 and 1998, and represents one of the largest hand-excavated sites in North Carolina. Spatial arrangements of pits, burials, houses, palisades, and plowzone artifacts are used to identify cultural activities at the site from the late Paleoindian period through the nineteenth century, emphasizing in particular the early Late Woodland settlement by Haw River phase peoples and the village occupations of the Occaneechi and possibly Shakori tribes during the Contact period. (*Thursday, 8:00 am*)

Dean, Tracy M. (Tracy M. Dean, MHP) and **Daniel T. Elliott** (Southern Research/LAMAR Institute)
Digging the City of Love: Historical Archaeology at Commonwealth, Georgia

Initially Agapolis or City of Love, the Christian Commonwealth was an approximately 1,000-acre Victorian Christian commune located in Muscogee County, outside Columbus, Georgia. The small, educated, diverse group was founded by Ralph Albertson, William Damon, George Howard Gibson, and John Chipman who proposed to establish a community around the principle of self-sacrifice. The colonists practiced Christian socialism and were "paid" for their work with food, housing and education for their families. Intensive archaeological survey of the commune's property was recently completed and two associated sites are described. Because of the short duration of the settlement, Agapolis' material culture is quite sparse, yet tantalizing. (*Thursday, 1:20 pm*)

DePratter, Chester B.
(see Green, William)

Detwiler, Kandace (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Feeding Egos: Old World Foods and Apalachee Identities

In addition to Franciscan friars and Catholic churches, the La Florida mission system introduced Spanish soldiers, material goods, and Old World foods to the Apalachee Indians during the seventeenth century. The Apalachee elite requested the

establishment of missions within their territory, in large part to gain access to these goods. Available evidence suggests that the use of Old World crops, including cowpeas, watermelons, and wheat, was restricted to elite and ceremonial contexts. The Apalachee elite may have appropriated Old World foods, in addition to other aspects of Spanish culture, so as to legitimize their authority among their people. *(Thursday, 3:40 pm)*

Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University) and **James R. Duncan** (Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists)
Meaning and Metaphor in the Mississippian Motifs of Missouri Rock Art

Several of the motifs seen in Missouri's 150 known petroglyph and pictograph sites suggest strong associations to the iconography of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Among the most typical of these motifs are the bi-lobed arrow, the mace, along with related accouterments including headdresses, sashes, and body wrap details. These and related motifs are shown and discussed within the ideological dimension of the Western Mississippian realm. With regard to metaphors and meaning, information is borrowed from the ethnographic writings pertaining to Dhegihan groups—people who we believe to be, at least in part, related to or descendants of the Cahokia area populace. *(Friday, 10:00 am)*

Drake, Eric (Binghamton University)
Point-Count Analysis of Grog-Tempered Sherds from the Ink Bayou Site (3PU252)

This paper presents the results of a point-count analysis of 51 grog-tempered ceramic thin sections from a single Plum Bayou culture habitation site, the Ink Bayou site (3PU252), located in central Arkansas. The Plum Bayou culture represents a terminal Late Woodland cultural pattern which occupied the Arkansas River Lowland region during the late Baytown and Coles Creek time periods (ca. A.D. 600-1000). The results of this study suggest the production and use of grog-tempered pots stands as a versatile, socially flexible, and easily taught ceramic technology. *(Thursday, 9:00 am)*

Driskell, Boyce N. (University of Alabama)
Late Paleoindian and Archaic Research at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama

The University of Alabama Museums has conducted a summer research project and field school for undergraduates at Dust Cave since the summer of 1990. After 10 years of field research, a large portion of the deeply stratified deposits within the entrance chamber of the cave has been excavated revealing an extremely well preserved record of prehistoric usage of the cave from about 10,500 B.P. to about 5,200 B.P. Used in the fall to winter seasons, inhabitants subsisted primarily on a wide variety of small animal and plant resources. Aquatic resources were particularly utilized. *(Friday, 1:00 pm)*

Driscoll, Elizabeth M. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Mortuary Patterning at Town Creek Mound, North Carolina
The combination of mortuary archaeology and bioarchaeology

data sets can be particularly fruitful for studying past social organization. Cluster and spatial analyses of human burials at Town Creek, a single platform, South Appalachian Mississippian mound site on the Piedmont of North Carolina, reveal a pattern of probable clan-based burial clusters in the floors of houses grouped in a circle in front of the mound. Bioarchaeological data concerning dental and skeletal health, and cultural practices such as intentional cranial deformation add to a robust picture of the consequences of social hierarchy on the lives of men, women, and children. *(Thursday, 9:40 am)*

Dumas, Ashley A.
(see Brown, Ian W.)

Duncan, James A. (Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists)
Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University)
Gender Motifs and Oral Traditions in Missouri Rock Graphics

Among the most frequently occurring rock graphic motifs seen in Missouri are those labeled as vulvar/female or phallic/male. Early researchers uniformly attributed these motifs to fertility concerns of pre-Contact peoples. Although in some cases this may have been the underlying motivation, a more likely explanation is found in the frequency of Native American oral traditions involving a female deity and, at times, her male counterparts. This paper discusses the probable association of the vulvar motif with the "Old-woman-who-never-dies"—an ancient, widespread, and complex figure—and her role in the western Mississippian culture that most likely created these Missouri motifs. *(Saturday, 9:40 am)*

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

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)
The Accouterments of High Office: Elite Ritual from Pickwick Basin

Evidence of high office during the Late Mississippian period is examined based on the large scale excavations of the federal work relief projects in Pickwick Basin. Artifact patterning in mortuary contexts is explored to reveal co-occurrences of bundled ritual items. Basic sets of high office ritual paraphernalia are discussed in terms of ethnohistoric and ethnographic descriptions of specific behavioral roles. *(Friday, 9:00 am)*

Dye, David H. (The University of Memphis) and **Keith P. Jacobi** (University of Alabama)
Raiding and Mortuary Patterning at the Koger's Island Site

A reexamination of the Mississippian Koger's Island site (ILU92) in the Middle Tennessee Valley suggests the site functioned as a short-term mortuary center. Previous analysis of the burials indicated the presence of sustained raiding. We concur with this position and suggest that the skeletal trauma and the artifactual assemblage provide evidence for a stylized form of combat. Dental morphology allows for a closer look at the genetic make-up of the cemetery. *(Friday, 2:40 pm)*

Published boundaries of the WPA excavation at Indian Knoll do not agree with the field records, or with subsurface sampling conducted in 1999. To reconcile discrepancies and identify accurate boundaries, we compiled proveniences from field records housed at the Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky. Results allowed a definition of the excavation block, and to correctly identify areas previously shown as untested. Compilation of records and our field study into our GIS proved useful for modeling the WPA excavation and integrating recently collected data with WPA-era records. *(Thursday, 10:40 am)*

Fields, Rita

(see Jackson, H. Edwin)

Finney, Fred A. (ITARP University of Illinois-Urbana)
The East St. Louis Mound Center Revisited

In 1999 and 2000 ITARP investigated the East St. Louis mound center, second largest Mississippian mound center in the American Bottom. Excavations took place near its central plaza area. Approximately two meters of historic fill was removed to reveal a stratified, heretofore unrecognized Mississippian plaza and mound complex. Elements of this complex are over 220 features comprising mound bases, rebuilt plazas, wall-trench and single-post structures, post pits, pits, and posts positioned outside the structures. The bulk of the archaeological deposit dates to the Stirling phase. A Lohmann phase occupation occurs at the base of the plaza area. The youngest materials excavated in 1999 are Moorehead phase in age. *(Friday, 1:40 pm)*

Finney, Fred A. (ITARP University of Illinois-Urbana)
Theodore H. Lewis and the Northwestern Archaeological Survey's 1891 "Lost Survey" of Cahokia and Other American Bottom Mound Groups

Archaeologists working in the Upper Mississippi Valley are familiar with the Northwestern Archaeological Survey (NAS). Until now, it has escaped attention that Theodore Lewis conducted an American Bottom survey for the NAS. In 1891 Lewis sequentially visited the East St. Louis, Fairmont City, Cahokia, Emerald, Pfeffer, Mitchell, Theis, Rathmeyer, Hoeffken, and West sites. Lewis' description of East St. Louis includes previously undocumented mounds. At several sites, e.g., Cahokia, Mitchell, Emerald, and Pfeffer, Lewis recorded mounds no longer visible. For other sites, e.g., Pfeffer and Theis, it is their only mention in the nineteenth century. Near Mitchell, Lewis observed scattered outlier mounds, some of which remain unrecorded. Finally, the data on mound shapes adds new information to virtually all sites. *(Friday, 11:00 am)*

Foster, Thomas (Pennsylvania State University)
Evolutionary Ecology of Creek Settlement Mobility
This study outlines the testing of an evolutionary ecological model of residential mobility among the historic Creek Indians of Alabama and Georgia. Charnov's (1976) marginal value theorem is used to predict the occupational duration of 11 Lower Creek towns and villages. Environmental variables that were identified

from the Southeastern ethnohistoric literature as influencing town and village relocation are used for the model. Model predictions are compared to occupational durations derived from archaeological and historical data. *(Friday, 11:40 am)*

Foster, Thomas (Pennsylvania State University)
Temporal Trends in Paleodemography of the Late Historic Creek Indians

Archaeological and ethnohistoric data may indicate functional and quantitative settlement changes among the late historic Creek Indians of Georgia and Alabama. There is anecdotal evidence of "settling out" from towns into villages. These changes include an increase in smaller settlements which may be due to changes in economy, migration, environmental depletion, and/or population changes. In this paper I investigate the possibility of population increase as a causal variable. Paleodemographic methods are used on osteological populations from four historic Creek towns in order to quantify changes in fertility over time. *(Thursday, 3:00 pm)*

Franklin, Jay D. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) and **Andrew Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Continuity or Change? Late Archaic Hunter-Gatherer Technological Organization in the Elk River Basin, Giles County, Tennessee

We examine the lithic assemblages from a number of Late Archaic sites in the Elk River basin of Tennessee. Lithic data are used to test and expand on a previous model of settlement systems developed in the adjacent central Duck River basin. Raw material selection, as it relates to group mobility, is emphasized. Previous research indicates Late Archaic groups in the central Duck River basin were logistically organized with less emphasis on expedient technologies. In contrast, Late Archaic groups in the Elk River basin appear to have been less logistically organized focusing more on immediate lithic resources. *(Thursday, 10:20 am)*

Franklin, Jay D. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) **Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Charles H. Faulkner** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), and **Alan Cressler** (National Speleology Society)
The Archaeology of Gernt Shelter Cave, Tennessee

Gernt Shelter Cave was occupied by prehistoric Native Americans from the Early Archaic period through the Late Mississippian period, a span of perhaps more than 9,000 years. While site function likely varied over time, the spatial association of petroglyphs and bedrock mortars make Gernt Shelter Cave particularly interesting. These associations have been documented elsewhere and assigned a Terminal Archaic temporal affiliation. The evidence from Gernt Shelter Cave suggests the bedrock mortars are Mississippian in age. *(Saturday, 9:20 am)*

Fuller, Elizabeth
(see McCorvie, Mary)

Futato, Eugene M. (University of Alabama)
Reanalysis of Chipped Stone Tools from 1LU25 and Shoals Area
Archaic Settlement Patterns

For several decades, 1LU25 has been assigned a key role in the local later Archaic settlement system. Interpretations of the site include: warm season base camp, macroband aggregation site, semipermanent base camp, or even a more or less permanent village. Reanalysis of 1,692 chipped stone tools from Blocks 1 and 2, however indicates that the chipped stone assemblage from the preceramic zones is highly restricted. Although complicated by sampling and collection problems, this pattern is inconsistent with present interpretations of site function. If this finding is supported by ongoing analysis of samples from other shell mounds, a reinterpretation of Shoals Area Archaic settlement will be necessary. *(Friday, 2:00 pm)*

Garrison, Ervan (University of Georgia)
A Burned Pre-Contact Structure at Grove's Creek, Skidaway
Island, Georgia.

Excavations conducted at 9CH71, the Grove's Creek site, Skidaway Island, Georgia have exposed a burned wattle-and-daub structure. Radiocarbon analysis of corn found in the structure suggests a late prehistoric date. Natural erosion of the nearby Grove's Creek bank has exposed three aboriginal burials believed to be related to the site. Present thinking places the structure within a Late Irene/Guale cultural context. Additional excavation data from the site indicate a series of stratified structures in the immediate vicinity of the late burned structure. The site has produced significant amounts of pottery, plant/faunal remains over the period from the late 1980s to today. *(Friday, 2:00 pm)*

Garrow, Patrick H. (TRC Garrow and Associates, Inc.)
The Woodland Period North of the Fall Line

Considerable research has been conducted on Woodland period sites north of the Fall Line since 1975. Excavation and research has revealed substantive information concerning the settlement patterning, subsistence, and material culture during this period that lasted from ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000 to 1100. This paper summarizes the current state of knowledge of the archaeology of the Woodland North of the Fall Line, and discusses the changes in social structure, subsistence, and material culture that led to the development of Mississippian societies in northern Georgia. *(Saturday, 9:40 am)*

Gensler, Patrick L. (Florida State University)
Public Outreach and Education through the Dog Island
Shipwreck Survey

This paper explores the aspects of public outreach that have been incorporated into the Dog Island Shipwreck Survey and the importance of public education concerning our cultural heritage. During the 2000 Dog Island Shipwreck Survey, attempts have been made to increase community awareness of important archaeological concepts such as context, locational control, proper archaeological techniques, and the complexities presented

in the preservation and maintenance of collections. Many exciting venues such as "open house" events, media relations, video productions, and personal communications with local individuals have been utilized to maintain our commitment to public outreach and education. *(Saturday, 11:00 am)*

Gillam, J. Christopher (Savannah River Archaeological
Research Program, SCIAA, USC)
Preliminary Report on the Early Archaic Taylor Component of
the Topper Site (38AL23), Savannah River Valley, South
Carolina

The Taylor component of the Topper site is extremely rich in lithic tools, exhibiting a remarkable diversity in unifacial technology. This impressive assemblage includes tear-dropped endscrapers, side scrapers, graters, blades, bladelets, and a variety of other modified and unmodified flake tools. The number and diversity of tools suggests the site was a base camp as well as a quarry location. The Topper site and its neighbors are beginning to change our interpretation of Early Archaic settlement in the region, favoring less seasonal variation in land use coupled with concentrated hunting and gathering of local plant and animal resources. *(Thursday, 8:20 am)*

Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology
and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)
Recent Investigations at the Topper Site, Allendale County,
South Carolina

In the 2000 season at the Topper site, archaeological excavations over a five-week period penetrated 48 m² of Holocene and Pleistocene sediments. In the lower Pleistocene zone, hundreds of lithic artifacts were recovered as well as rock concentrations indicating features. No bifaces were found. The technology is primarily microlithic with an emphasis on microblades, including cores, burins and burin spalls. A geology study was conducted at the site and the surrounding locality which will provide a basic understanding of the late Pleistocene and early Holocene transition. *(Thursday, 8:00 am)*

Gougeon, Ramie (University of Georgia)
Individual Potters in Household Analysis

Pottery from domestic contexts provides a relatively easy, low-cost, and readily accessible way to study human behavior at the household level. In this paper I examine pot sherds and vessel fragments from three sixteenth-century house floors at the Little Egypt site (9MU102) in northwestern Georgia to ascertain how many potters were supplying the vessels used in each household. I use attributes of incised design execution and vessel form to identify the products of individual potters. Estimated minimum number of potters contributing to each household runs as high as six for some households. Evaluations of methodology and findings are given. *(Saturday, 9:00 am)*

Green, William (South Carolina Department of Archives and
History) and **Chester B. DePratter** (South Carolina Institute of
Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)

Ten Years of Yamasee Archaeology in South Carolina: A Retrospective and Guide for Future Research

In 1989, the Yamasee Archaeological Project began a long-term research agenda aimed at looking at the archaeology and history of the Yamasee Indians in South Carolina. Since that time, over 25 sites have been identified that can be associated with the Yamasee, including many identified as the result of recent cultural resource management studies. This paper summarizes the work that has occurred over the last ten years and provides some suggestions for future research on the Yamasee. *(Thursday, 1:40 pm)*

Groover, Mark D. (Augusta State University) and **Richard D. Brooks** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA, USC)

The Brown and Howell Sites: Material Characteristics of Cattle Raisers in the South Carolina Backcountry

Open range cattle herding was a lucrative activity before plantation agriculture developed in the South Carolina backcountry. Although historians have studied cattle raisers in the South, archaeologists have yet to consider the topic. In this paper, the material record associated with two residences occupied by cattle raisers is summarized. British settlers and enslaved West Africans inhabited the Brown and Howell sites. Typical of frontier conditions, the material record at the sites revealed a juxtaposition of formative consumerism and folk traditions. Archaeological information indicates that despite wealth and the use of imported consumer goods, the two households relied upon impermanent architecture, used local ceramics, and supplemented their diets with wild game. *(Friday, 8:00 am)*

Gudel-Shaffer, Barbara (McCormick, Taylor & Associates, Inc.)
Ceramic Studies of Upland Lamar Period Archaeological Sites in the Georgia Piedmont

The ceramic assemblages from several Lamar period upland archaeological sites have been examined. The sites were excavated by the Pennsylvania State University throughout the 1980s. This analysis of the assemblages has allowed the sites to be placed within a chronological framework based on existing data. In addition, the value of plowzone collections from plowed, eroded, and deflated archaeological sites as an accurate measure of the site's entire ceramic assemblage is discussed. *(Friday, 1:40 pm)*

Gums, Bonnie (University of South Alabama)
Historic Potteries on Mobile Bay

From the middle nineteenth century into the 1940s, numerous kilns operated on the clay-rich bluff on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay in southwestern Alabama. A multi-year archaeological survey has recorded numerous kilns and pottery sites, supplemented by research focusing on the pottery families. Most of these traditional potters were producing salt-glazed stoneware, and only a few survived the decline in the craft

around 1900 by diversifying their ceramic products. *(Friday, 10:00 am)*

Hammerstedt, Scott (Pennsylvania State University)
Characteristics of Late Woodland and Mississippian Settlements in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama

Previous analyses of Moundville settlement have focused largely upon mound sites in the region. Little attention has been paid to the smaller, outlying sites within the Black Warrior Valley, often referred to as farmsteads. Farmsteads are believed to be the basic unit of production in Mississippian societies, yet currently there is little understanding of their number or distribution near Moundville. In order to begin to address this lack of understanding, a site survey was conducted. General characteristics of Late Woodland and Mississippian settlement and the implications of these results on the Moundville settlement system and political economy are discussed. *(Friday, 10:40 am)*

Handley, Brent M. (Environmental Services, Inc.)
Investigations at the Blue Goose Midden (8IR15), Indian River County, Florida

Recent archaeological investigations at the Blue Goose Midden (8IR15) have revealed one of the largest Malabar II occupations on the barrier island in Indian River County, Florida. Nearly 20,000 artifacts including pottery, net sinkers, drilled shark teeth, and whelk hammers and dippers were recovered with over 30,000 faunal remains. Over 300 posthole features were recorded defining at least 10 possible structures including several residences, drying racks, and post supports surrounding roasting pits. This investigation has shed light onto a cultural period and region of coastal Florida that has received little attention. *(Thursday, 9:00 am)*

Hann, John H.
(see McEwan, Bonnie)

Hardy, Meredith D.
(see Kidd, R. Steven)

Hargrave, Eve, Kristin Hedman, and Thomas Emerson (ITARP)
Mortuary Tradition at Cahokia: A Comparison between Early Mississippian Upland Cemeteries and Cahokia

Excavations of several Early Mississippian upland cemeteries near Cahokia have provided a foundation for examining the effect of the rise of Cahokia on the local traditions of the rural populations as reflected in mortuary behavior. Mortuary analysis of these sites reveals variability in the treatment of the dead that may be attributable to differences in local traditions. This paper compares the burial patterns identified in the rural uplands of the American Bottom with those identified at the Cahokia site and addresses the way in which mortuary analysis can be used to examine social and political interactions. *(Thursday, 3:20 pm)*

Hargrave, Michael L. (U.S. Army CERL), **Lewis E. Somers** (Geoscan Research USA), **Jeffery D. Irwin** (Fort Bragg Cultural

Resources), and **Bruce Idol** (TRC Garrow and Associates, Inc.) Using Geophysics to Detect Prehistoric Features in the Sandhills, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Geophysical surveys were conducted in 1999 at four prehistoric sites at Fort Bragg. The research objective was to determine if electrical resistivity and magnetic field gradient surveys could locate subsurface features such as pits and hearths. Magnetic anomalies interpreted as potential hearths were identified at three of the four sites. Small-scale, ground-truthing excavations suggested that two of the anomalies may be cultural features, whereas the remainder are associated with natural concentrations of ferruginous sandstone or recent materials. Implications of these findings for the geophysical detection of prehistoric features in the Sandhills region are discussed. *(Thursday, 10:40 am)*

Harmon, Michael (National Forests in North Carolina) Struggle in the Face of Defeat: Cherokee Indian Efforts to Adapt to a Changing World

The Lower Cherokee Indians of the South Carolina foothills were successful in adapting to their environment prior to European contact. The environment drastically changed however, with the onslaught of Europeans into the Cherokee frontier. Cherokee participation in the deerskin trade began following the late seventeenth-century English settlement of Charles Town and continued until the removal of the Cherokee from South Carolina in the late eighteenth century. The adoption of European material culture and to a lesser extent European lifeways represent the beginnings of assimilation into an alien lifestyle. Documentary records and artifacts are used to interpret how the Cherokee struggled to maintain their place in a changing world. *(Thursday, 2:40 pm)*

Harris, Norma (University of West Florida) Archaeological Survey of Little St. Simons Island, Georgia

An archaeological survey of Little St. Simons Island, Georgia was initiated in 1993 by the State University of West Georgia. Sites recorded or revisited include more than thirty pre-Columbian and historic sites from the Woodland through the early twentieth century. This paper summarizes the findings from this survey and subsequent investigations, and presents new historical information from the British Colonial and Antebellum periods. This summary will also discuss the geomorphology of the Georgia Coast and the use of archaeological data for dating shoreline changes on Holocene formations (see DePratter and Howard 1977). *(Friday, 1:00 pm)*

Harris, Rebecca L. (University of Arkansas) Earthworks Made Easy: Mapping with GPS and GIS

This poster demonstrates the utility of using differential GPS receivers in large-scale archaeological mapping projects. Fine-grained receivers allow quick and accurate data to be obtained that can then be used in the creation of both two- and three-dimensional maps of archaeological sites. This type of GPS receiver was utilized to expediently map a complex prehistoric

earthwork in south Florida. Collecting data in this digital format allowed for incorporation into a GIS for spatial analysis. *(Poster, Friday, 1:00-4:30 pm)*

Hayward, Michele H., and Michael A. Cinquino (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Puerto Rican Rock Art: Their Characteristics and Their Potential for Investigation

The authors have recently been involved in the documentation of art sites throughout the Caribbean island of Puerto Rico. In this presentation we focus on several of the carved images' characteristics such as their location, quantity, interpretation, and dating based on our research, as well as that of others. The rich diversity, fine execution, and large corpus of the petroglyphs and pictographs underscore their potential for recordation experimentation, interpretive exercises, dating strategies, and cross-cultural comparisons. The research was funded by Panamerican Consultants, the Puerto Rican State Historic Preservation Office, and the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. *(Saturday, 10:00 am)*

Hedman, Kristin
(see Hargrave, Eve)

Herbert, Joseph M. (Fort Bragg/University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) Busted! Broken Pots and Arrested Assumptions

In the parlance of the vernacular idiom, the whole of ceramic taphonomy is swept away in a single phrase, "pot bust." Observing this traditional nomenclature, one is locked in (serving one's term, as it were) with no apparent alternative to the formula, "Indian broke pot... archaeologist finds pieces." Beyond the shadows on the cave wall lies the ellipsis...how we get from pottery vessel to sherd cluster. Sandhills case studies and replication experiments are used to explore the taphonomy of sherd clusters. Regularities suggest systematic post-depositional vessel fragmentation and displacement providing alternative interpretations of cultural behavior and hypotheses regarding the formation of stratified artifact deposits. *(Thursday, 10:20 am)*

Herrmann, Nicholas
(see Fenton, James P.)

Hill, M. Cassandra (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) Hip Injuries: Prehistoric Orthopedics at the King Site

Ever since the renowned anatomist Rudolph Virchow described an arthritic Neanderthal skeleton, physicians, biological anthropologists, and healthcare professionals have been interested in the quality of life of human populations in ancient times, and the implications for present and future people around the world. This paper reviews three individuals from the King Site, Georgia, with different pathological conditions of the hip, within a generalized discussion of habitual behavior and skeletal indicators of occupational stress. *(Thursday, 2:00 pm)*

Hill, M. Cassandra (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) and **Robert H. Lafferty** (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc.)
The Helm Site, Arkansas: Bioarchaeology and Community Involvement

During the summer of 1998, Mid-Continental Research Associates contracted with the Arkansas highway department to conduct an excavation in the right-of-way for a new bridge outside Malvern. Previous archaeology indicated the strong possibility of encountering human graves. This paper reviews the excavation and subsequent interdisciplinary analyses, and community involvement of Caddo representatives and consultants. *(Thursday, 2:40 pm)*

Hill, Cassandra M.
(see Jacobi, Keith P.)

Hoffman, Darla (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Fort Ancient and Beyond: A Look at the Distribution of Engraved Marine Shell Gorgets from the Southeast

Engraved marine shell gorgets were found throughout eastern North America until historic times. Most originated in the Southeast, where they were traditionally associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex of Mississippian society. After approximately A.D. 1450, many engraved marine shell gorgets originating in eastern Tennessee began to show up at villages in southwestern Virginia and Fort Ancient territory. The distribution of shell gorgets along major trade networks illustrates some of the routes used for interaction between these groups. In addition, a look at burial associations of the gorgets indicates possible intermarriage and exchange of ideologies. *(Saturday, 9:20 am)*

Hoffman, William (Florida State University)
History of Florida State University's Maritime Research at Dog and St. George Islands

The Florida State University Program in Underwater Archaeology has researched the maritime cultural resources of Dog and St. George Islands, located in the Apalachicola Bay of Florida, since the 1980s. This paper explores the history of Florida State's involvement in this archaeological research. The rich maritime history of this area encompasses prehistoric maritime adaptations, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century French and Spanish mercantile traffic and nineteenth-century local commerce. Initial research emphasized two wrecks, the HMS *Fox* (1799) and *Le Tigre* (1766), however, more recent efforts have realized the diversity and potential of other wrecks on both local and global levels. *(Saturday, 10:20 am)*

Hogue, S. Homes (Mississippi State University)
Lyon's Bluff Revisited: Health and Diet at a Mississippian Single Mound Site

During the late 1960s, archaeological excavations at the Lyon's Bluff site (220K520) led to the recovery of numerous burials. The site, excavated by Richard Marshall, represents a Mississippian single mound component that was occupied from

A.D. 1100 to 1650. The primary focus of this study is to assess the general health of the Lyon's Bluff occupants by presenting a summary of the pathology data. Additionally, the results of carbon isotope analysis are presented in an attempt to better understand the role of maize at Lyon's Bluff and its effects on health. *(Friday, 10:20 am)*

Holm, Mary Ann (Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.)
Vertebrate Subsistence Practices Along the Dan River at the Time of Contact

Previous investigations of vertebrate subsistence at sites in the Southeast have shown evidence of considerable continuity from pre- to post-Contact times. Work at four sites in the upper Dan River drainage of North Carolina has provided faunal assemblages from contexts dating to the late prehistoric, Early Contact, Middle Contact, and Late Contact periods. These assemblages are examined in order to refine our understanding of the effects of contact on the Sara during the critical period when they were negotiating the upheavals created by the arrival of Europeans in the Southeast. *(Thursday, 9:20 am)*

Horrell, Christopher E., and Melanie Damour (Florida State University)
Florida State University's Continued Archaeological Investigations: The Dog Island Shipwreck Survey

In the summer of 2000, Florida State University's Program in Underwater Archaeology continued the Dog Island Shipwreck Survey. This is a multi-year research project initiated to locate, catalogue, and investigate submerged cultural resources on and around Dog and St. George Islands. These investigations focused on two shipwrecks in the area, the French merchant brig *Le Tigre* (1766), and the British armed schooner HMS *Fox* (1799). This paper addresses these research activities and presents the preliminary results of the 2000 field season. *(Saturday, 10:40 am)*

Howe, Jennifer L. (University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign)
Ceramic Diversity in the Uplands: American Bottom Chronology Reconsidered

The established Mississippian chronology for the American Bottom presents phases as discrete and uniform for the entire region. By comparing bottomland sites with information gained from the surrounding uplands, this view can be challenged. Using ceramic data from the sites of Halliday and Hal Smith, I will present a more dynamic and community oriented chronology. The variation within and between the bottomland and upland assemblages shows that even geographically close sites did not progress on a common path. These data suggest that there were social differences that must be considered when establishing a chronology that can be applied to the whole region. *(Thursday, 1:20 pm)*

Hranicky, Jack (Virginia Rockart Survey)
Short Mountain Pictograph Site: A Solar Observatory Site in Shenandoah County, Virginia

important as his publication record is the legacy Jim leaves behind in the students he trained—dozens of graduate students and hundreds of undergraduates. In this paper, we review Jim's career and discuss its impact on Southeastern archaeology and his students. *(Friday, 1:00 pm)*

Kloetzer, Diane K.

(see Johnson, Kenneth W.)

Kratt, Henry J.

(see Marrinan, Rochelle A.)

Krieger, Angie

(see McCorvie, Mary)

Kruchten, Jeffery (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)

Early Cahokian Fluidity on the Fringe: Pfeffer Mounds and the Richland Complex

Recent excavations at Pfeffer (11S204), the second largest Richland complex site, have provided more insights into the nature of the Early Mississippian occupations of the uplands adjacent to the American Bottom. Preliminary observations resulting from the excavation of 13 houses (including one large special-use structure), a mound, and over one hundred pits suggest that the changes occurring at the fringe of Greater Cahokia were far less fluid than those localized around its center. Examining the administrative nature of the Pfeffer site can furnish an understanding of the role such mound centers played in the accommodation of Richland communities into the Greater Cahokian sphere and vice versa. *(Thursday, 2:20 pm)*

Kuennecke, B.

(see Boyd, Clifford C.)

Kuttruff, Jenna T. (Louisiana State University)

Analysis and Replication of an Early Woodland Twined Bag

Fibers, fabrics, and footwear are among the many archaeological remains recovered from Arnold Research Cave in Callaway County, Missouri. This paper focuses on the most nearly complete textile artifact, an Early Woodland spaced-twined bag. I will present findings from the technical analysis of the bag, information gained from the replication of the bag, and comparisons with other prehistoric twined bags from the eastern United States. Experimental archaeology, including the replications of prehistoric artifacts, provides insights into the production and use of these artifacts. Questions concerning materials, tools, construction techniques, and labor input can be answered through this research. *(Saturday, 8:40 am)*

Lafferty, Robert H. (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc.)

Introduction to Chronology and Culture in the Cairo Lowland:

Archaic-Woodland

(Friday, 8:10 am)

Lafferty, Robert H. (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc.)

Dates and Contexts at the Hillhouse Site (23MI699): A Small

Early to Middle Mississippian Village

Ten radiocarbon dates place the occupation between ca. A.D. 880 and 1250. The major occupation began after the ca. A.D. 900 earthquake produced a lateral spread fissure, which was filled with discarded ceramics and lithics. The ceramics are dominated by grog tempering and it is only after ca. A.D. 1100, when the site is reoriented to true north, that shell tempering appears in low densities. Features include two wall trench houses, a large basin-shaped pit thought to have been a sweat lodge, a small earth oven, a sherd cache, and a prepared plaza. *(Friday, 2:00 pm)*

Lafferty, Robert H.

(see Hill, M. Cassandra)

Lafferty, Robert H.

(see Tuttle, Martitia P.)

Laird, Price K.

(see Sadler, Dale L.)

Lankford, George E. (Lyon College)

Raptor on the Path

Two bird images appear frequently in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, the "Crested Bird" and the "Raptor." The "Raptor" is seen in various contexts throughout the SECC distribution area, but at Moundville it appears especially on mortuary bottles. Although its identity and meanings are certainly more diverse, here it is associated with death. Mythic materials are used to explicate this usage by connecting the "Raptor" with the Southeastern version of the Path of Souls belief complex. This unusual aspect of the "Raptor" image is then examined as an illustration of some principles underlying the SECC iconography. *(Friday, 10:40 am)*

Ledbetter, R. Jerald

(see Anderson, David G.)

Leigh, David (University of Georgia)

Aeolian vs. Bioturbation Burial of Artifacts on Upland Divides in the Coastal Plain

Artifacts commonly are found buried within the sandy epipedon of Coastal Plain soils on upland drainage divides. Aeolian sedimentation and bioturbation typically are invoked as explanatory processes for artifact such burial. Techniques in sedimentology, stratigraphy, and pedology are presented to evaluate whether or not aeolian sedimentation is a realistic possibility, including examples from Fort Bragg and elsewhere in the Southeast. In addition, current knowledge about terminal Pleistocene and Holocene paleoclimate is presented as a context for the possibility of aeolian sedimentation during the last 15,000 years. In most cases, it is concluded that bioturbation is the most probable process of site burial. *(Thursday, 9:20 am)*

Le May, Lori

(see Boyd, Clifford C.)

archaeology of the area and examines interassemblage variability of several recently excavated upland lithic scatters including Chief Cato (22FO1023), Tanya's Knoll (22WA642) and Oo-Oo-lation (22GN668), in an effort to begin to define the range of upland site types and the parameters of mobility and subsistence organization. *(Friday, 9:20 am)*

Jackson, Paul D. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
The Coeval Occupations of West Jefferson and Moundville I Phase Sites in West-Central Alabama.

The terminal Woodland, West Jefferson phase is generally accepted as dating from A.D. 850 to 1050. However, radiocarbon estimates from an excavated West Jefferson site situated in the upper reaches of the Black Warrior drainage point to a much later date, contemporaneous with the Moundville I manifestations in the Black Warrior Valley. This paper explores the possible implications of these radiometric determinations, particularly with respect to local Mississippian developments. *(Saturday, 8:00 am)*

Jackson, Paul D. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
A Reexamination of the Late Mississippian and Protohistoric Settlement Patterns in the Savannah River Drainage

For many years, a general consensus concerning the Savannah River drainage has been that after A.D. 1450, the lower and central portions of the basin were abandoned, except for a few isolated excursions to carry out ephemeral activities. However, survey data recorded during the past decade and a reexamination of archived collections suggest that at least the central portion of the Savannah River drainage was not completely abandoned. Alternatively, there is now some evidence to suggest that the populations shifted to tributaries rather than settling along the Savannah River or completely moving to adjacent river valleys. *(Friday, 11:20 am)*

Jacobi, Keith P. (University of Alabama) and **Cassandra M. Hill** (University of Massachusetts-Amherst)
Bone Handling among Prehistoric Southeastern Native Americans

The archaeological record from the Southeast shows that Native Americans were not averse to handling human remains. Indeed, some of these instances may have been related to ritual activity involving certain individuals with a specific function within the prehistoric society. However, other instances of bone handling involved individuals from the remainder of the community. The acts of trophy taking, the use of human bone as tools, the movement of skeletons, the exhumation of remains with selective extraction of human parts point to some habitual use of human bone by certain members of prehistoric Southeastern Native American groups. *(Thursday, 1:20 pm)*

Jacobi, Keith P.
(see Dye, David H.)

Jensen, Todd (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

"Gimme Shelter": Union Shelters of the Civil War, A Preliminary Archaeological Typology

This paper examines the shelters used by the Union soldier during the Civil War. Through the evaluation of documentary evidence and archaeological features, a preliminary archaeological typology of Union shelters has been constructed, demonstrating that particular shelter types leave specific archaeological footprints. A second premise of this paper is that the elaborateness of shelters is directly proportional to time spent in camp. This work has consolidated information that will be useful to those conducting archaeological research on Civil War sites, particularly areas in which Union soldiers were encamped. *(Friday, 9:00 am)*

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
Trade Bead Assemblages from Chickasaw Sites in Northeast Mississippi

Since it is at least partially Galloway's fault that I got into doing Contact period archaeology in the first place, it is fitting that this paper deal with some aspect of that work. Several large and fairly well dated collections of trade beads from Chickasaw sites in northeastern Mississippi have been studied over the past decade. When these collections are studied as assemblages rather than characterized in terms of the presence or absence of specific bead types, it is possible to recognize general trends in the inventory of beads which made up part of the European trade into the Southeast. That is, bead assemblages can be seriated. *(Friday, 8:00 am)*

Johnson, Kenneth W. (Thomas University), **B. C. Nelson** (University of Florida), and **Diane K. Kloetzer** (University of Florida)
Searching for the Church at the Seventeenth-Century Indian Pond Site in North Florida

Investigations at 8CO229, presumed to be Santa Cruz de Tarihica, have located two adjacent structures. Structure #1 has a clay floor, shallow trenches and deep pit features. Structure #2 has no clay floor but does have clusters of large, rounded burned post-like features within alternating bands of dark soil with burned clay fragments. Both structures contain Native American and Spanish sherds. One structure may represent the church or council house, and the other the convento or kitchen. Research is continuing. *(Friday, 9:00 am)*

Judge, Christopher (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)
An Overview of the Irene Period in South Carolina

The Irene phase of the Mississippian period dates from A.D. 1300 to 1450 and geographically is centered around the mouth of the Savannah River. Irene ceramics have been found from about Charleston, South Carolina to St Augustine, Florida. There is a concentration of sites in the Port Royal Sound area of Beaufort County, South Carolina including a number with public architecture—three mound sites and a shell enclosure (Green's Shell Enclosure). All date from the Irene phase and all are situated within 50 miles of the type site. This review discusses

site distribution, carbon dates, and ceramics from Port Royal Sound and the immediate vicinity. *(Thursday, 8:00 am)*

Keel, Bennie C. (National Park Service-Southeast Archaeological Center)

Backdirt, Bondo, Duct Tape, and Nintendo Archaeology: An Appraisal of the Career of Henry T. Ward

The career of Tray Ward is reviewed from his appearance in 1972 as the field director of the UNC Research Laboratories of Anthropology's Guilford Courthouse project through his thoughtful and careful analysis of ancient data collected by the author. His research interests led him, full cycle, through time and space of all the Old North State has to offer. His contributions to American archaeology and other areas of importance will be described and the impact and influence on students and colleagues will be recognized. *(Thursday, 11:20 am)*

Kellar, Elizabeth J., and R. Steven Kidd (The Hermitage-National Park Service)

Pipes, Pit Cellars, and the Public: Excavations of the Hermitage Triplex

This paper will discuss the excavation of the North Unit of the Triplex at the Hermitage. The Triplex was an early nineteenth-century slave dwelling consisting of three contiguous brick structures on a continuous limestone foundation. Special emphasis will be placed on the interpretation of several features found within the structure dating a century apart. The 1830 brick-lined pit cellar and the 1930 steam pipe and brick platform present the opportunity to discuss issues of preservation and conservation of historic resources with the public. The juxtaposition of the two features has led to a discussion of changes in thought of "what are significant historic resources?" *(Friday, 9:20 am)*

Kelly, Lucretia S. (Washington University-St. Louis)
Results of Preliminary Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Halliday Site

In this paper, I will present preliminary results of faunal analysis from the Halliday Site, an upland site about 15 km east of the Cahokia site in the central Mississippi River valley. Few Early Mississippian upland sites in this region have well-preserved faunal assemblages reported, therefore the faunal data from Halliday afford the opportunity to compare an upland site to contemporary sites located in the American Bottom and to Cahokia. I will discuss how the Halliday site may or may not fit the Lohmann phase faunal provisioning model for Cahokia that I have recently proposed. *(Thursday, 3:00 pm)*

Kidd, R. Steven, and Meredith D. Hardy (National Park Service-Southeast Archeological Center)
From Goat Eaters to Beekeepers: Patterns of Choice and Consumption from the Carolina Point Plantation Slave Village, USVI

During the 1998 excavations at Carolina Point Plantation an investigation of the slave village area was undertaken. Three

structures have been identified by analysis of their assemblages and the presence of various structural features. However, questions remain. Do the patterns of subsistence for CPP slaves match other Caribbean colonial plantations? Did these slaves have economic freedom to express individual choice? Are cultural carryovers from West Africa or multicultural exposure discernable in their material culture? A brief synopsis of the 1998 excavations is presented here and a comparison of the CPP slave village to similar Caribbean excavations and colonial trading practices. *(Friday, 9:40 am)*

Kidd, R. Steven
(see Kellar, Elizabeth J.)

Kidder, Tristram R. (Tulane University)
New Data on Early Woodland Settlement in Northeast Louisiana

Excavations at the Raffman and St. Mary sites in northeast Madison Parish, northeast Louisiana, shed new light on Early Woodland (Tchefuncte) settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Early Woodland mound construction is documented at St. Mary, while Raffman supported a large contemporary occupation. Other large Early Woodland sites in the area suggest that this region was the locus of an intensive and extensive Tchefuncte culture settlement. The size of these sites and the construction of a contemporary mound indicates a more complex social context than previously documented for this time period. *(Thursday, 11:00 am)*

King, Adam (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA, USC)
Year 2000 Perspectives on Mississippian in Northern Georgia

Large mounds and elaborate burial practices have drawn archaeologists to Mississippian sites in northern Georgia since the nineteenth century. During the last quarter of the twentieth century, the pace of that research quickened with the growth of cultural resources management and the continued interest of academicians. Although this recent work has produced few dramatic discoveries, it has provided a more detailed picture of Mississippian societies in northern Georgia. The most striking theme to emerge from this improved picture is variability. In this paper, I will summarize the variability now apparent in Mississippian period subsistence, settlement, social structure and political organization. *(Saturday, 10:20 am)*

King, Adam (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA, USC) and **Dorothy A. Humpf** (East Tennessee State University)
Cool Dude in a Loose Mood: The Contributions of James W. Hatch to Southeastern Archaeology

For 30 years, James W. Hatch conducted archaeological research in the Southeast. In that time, he completed long-term research projects focused on Dallas phase mortuary treatment and social status in eastern Tennessee and the nature of Mississippian period upland settlements in the Oconee valley of Georgia. These projects have made and continue to make important contributions to our understanding of Southeastern prehistory. Just as

Eastman, Jane M. (East Carolina University)
Growing Up and Growing Old: Gender and Life Cycles from an Archaeological Perspective

This study examines gender representation in late prehistoric and Protohistoric Siouan communities in northwestern North Carolina and southern Virginia and seeks to reconstruct changes in gender identities at different stages in the lives of men and women. Analysis of grave goods from seven village sites indicates that gender was an important social status for both subadults and adults in these communities. My interpretation of the mortuary program leads me to believe that women's gender identities changed distinctly as they aged, while men's gender identities were more enduring throughout their life courses. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Ellenburg, Virginia (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Private Fortifications in the Late Eighteenth-Century Tennessee Frontier: A View From Knoxville, Tennessee

During the late eighteenth century, Knoxville was a nascent town on the expanding southern frontier. The archaeology of early Knoxville has concentrated on the homes of the local elite. This has included excavations at Blount Mansion, the home of Governor William Blount, and the Ramsey House, the home of Francis Alexander Ramsey. Evidence from both locations suggests that these sites included a defensive fence or palisade around a domestic compound. Enclosures of this kind may have been a defensive response to frontier settlement and a symbol that reaffirmed elite control of property. (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Elliott, Daniel T. (Southern Research/LAMAR Institute)
Archaic South of the Fall Line

This paper highlights advances in archaeological research on the Archaic period, south of the Fall Line, in Georgia that have been made since 1975. This review covers nearly 7,000 years of prehistory and two-thirds of the state, including the Fall Line, Coastal Plain, Coastal Strand, and areas immediately offshore. Contributions to our knowledge of material culture, settlement, social organization, domestic architecture, subsistence strategies, and mortuary practices are summarized. Important findings from key sites and statewide survey data are presented. Theoretical interpretations of Archaic lifeways, which have blossomed since 1975, are reviewed. (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Elliott, Daniel T.
(see Dean, Tracy M.)

Emerson, Thomas
(see Hargrave, Eve)

Endonino, Jon C.
(see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Ensor, Blaine
Early Archaic Kirk Corner Notched Occupation at the Refuge Site (ILU356), Lauderdale County, Alabama

Recent excavations at a floodplain site (ILU356), Lauderdale county, Middle Tennessee River Valley, have resulted in important data regarding Early Archaic, Kirk Corner Notched culture in the Pickwick Basin of northern Alabama from circa 9500 to 8700 B.P. The results of a detailed stone tool and flake debris study are presented, including an intensive study of Kirk Corner Notched projectile point/knife technology. Comparison of the Kirk tool assemblage with data from contemporaneous sites suggests that the Refuge site likely was occupied by small extended family/band groups who congregated on a seasonal basis. (Friday, 1:20 pm)

Ethridge, Robbie (University of Mississippi)
The French Connection: The Ethnohistorical Evidence for a Chickasaw/French Connection

Because of the early, slave-trading alliance between the English and the Chickasaws and because of the manufacturing and price advantages the English could offer in later years many historians and anthropologists have assumed that the Chickasaws were firm trading partners of the English. Galloway (1996) and Johnson (1997), however, suggest that a closer reading of the French documents and an examination of the rate at which stone tools were replaced by metal ones may indicate that the Chickasaws took advantage of some indigenous internal factionalism to play the English against the French, and vice versa. This paper explores this hypothesis through an examination of the French documents from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. (Friday, 10:40 am)

Faberson, Tanya A. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Lost Cows, Free Pigs, and the Knoxville, Tennessee City Council: Implications for Nineteenth-Century Urban Sites

Throughout nineteenth-century Knoxville, Tennessee, legislators attempted to regulate urban social practices by establishing reactionary policies and laws. Using animal ordinances drawn from Knoxville city council minutes, I ask how effective this type of legislative action was, and broadly, if the archaeological record can be used to assess aggregate behavior in relation to law. The ethnohistorical evidence does not support strong relationships between implementations of legislation and correlate changes in public behavior. The Knoxville archaeological record evidences that nineteenth-century urban citizens resisted legislation in continuing illegal butchery and carcass disposal practices. Contributing factors were privatism, law-enforcement problems, and urban inertia. (Thursday, 1:00 pm)

Faught, Michael K.
(see Waggoner, James C.)

Faulkner, Charles H.
(see Franklin, Jay D.)

Fenton, James P. (University of Kentucky) and **Nicholas Herrmann** (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Finding the Boundaries: Laboratory Research on Indian Knoll

Little, Keith J. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Late Holocene Climate Fluctuations and Culture Change in the Southeastern United States

Various researchers have recognized fluctuations in global climate during the late Holocene for quite some time. Notwithstanding, archaeologists in the southeastern United States generally consider the past 4,000 or so years as a period of relatively stable climate. This paper examines late Holocene climate variability in the Southeast with respect to global climate episodes and changes in Southeastern material culture. (Thursday, 8:00 am)

Lopinot, Neal H. (Southwest Missouri State University)
Late Archaic and Woodland Archaeobotany in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas: Status, Trends, and Problems

Recent excavations at Burkett (23MI20), Weems (23MI25), and 23MI605 have yielded important new data on human-plant relations during the Late Archaic and Early/Middle Woodland periods in the Cairo Lowlands. These data coincide well with the pan-regional record and indicate that several plants were being cultivated locally by at least ca. 1500 B.C., if not before. Archaic sites in southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas may eventually provide an important key to our understanding of the origins of native plant domestication in Eastern North America. (Friday, 9:40 am)

Lopinot, Neal H.
(see Powell, Gina S.)

Loren, Diana (Peabody Museum, Harvard University) and **Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman** (University of Georgia)
Presentation is Everything: Tableware and Faunal Remains at Los Adaes

Ceramics can be indicators of status and wealth at colonial period sites and zooarchaeological data can be combined with ceramic analyses in studies of dietary habits. Yet these interpretations rarely discuss compromises in dining practices made in response to frontier life. In this paper we juxtapose faunal and ceramic assemblages from Presidio Los Adaes to discuss status and wealth. We use archaeological, ethnohistoric, and visual data to investigate how social desires in terms of diet and dining were met with the rigors of frontier life. While ceramic evidence suggests that tableware varied among households, the zooarchaeological assemblage indicates that Los Adaes residents shared the same basic diet. (Thursday, 3:20 pm)

Loren, Diana
(see Mann, Rob)

Loubser, Johannes H. (New South Associates, Inc.)
Layer by Layer: Precision and Accuracy in Rock Art Recording, A Case Study from the Great Murals at Cueva de El Ratón, Central Baja California, Mexico

A common misconception among archaeologists is that precision equals accuracy. A proper recording of big and complicated

panels needs a systematic approach and careful observation. Using the recording of the complicated painted panels from Cueva de El Ratón in the central Sierra de San Francisco of Baja California as an example, the documentation of multiple layers with the aid of Harris Diagrams is explained. Some dating and interpretive implications of recording rock art stratigraphy are outlined. This Harris method has merit for recording stratigraphy at complicated rock art sites in the Southeastern United States. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Lynch, Alana (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
The Potential for Zooarchaeological Analysis and Interpretation Using Paradox Database Software

The paper-based method of generating data sets for faunal analysis is inefficient. The data sets are both time consuming and subject to human error due to the confusion inherent in the system. We believe that using the Paradox database program will reduce the overall time, paperwork, and margin of error. This software system will also improve the two critical areas of data analysis and interpretation. These benefits and the potential for expanding the scope of faunal interpretations using this computer-based method will be discussed. (Thursday, 2:40 pm)

MacCord, Howard A. (Archaeological Society of Virginia)
Southwest Virginia's Archeological Past

Until recent decades, southwestern Virginia was lumped with adjoining areas as being an archeological no-man's-land. With no identified inhabitants ca. 1700, no tribal nor linguistic affiliations were (or are) known. Limited nineteenth- and early twentieth-century fieldwork left much to be desired, and the void was filled by active collector-diggers. Professional surveys began in the early 1960s, followed by numerous testing and rescue excavations from 1965 through 1976. CRM projects done since 1976 have added materially to our database. Several distinct cultural manifestations are defined with recognizable traits diffused from surrounding cultural areas. Few Contact period sites are known. A start has been made on the study of historic forts, mills, homes, and so on. (Saturday, 8:00 am)

Mann, Jason A. (University of Alabama)
Preliminary Assessment and Interpretation of an Ongoing Seriation of Late Woodland Ceramics from Central Alabama

The Autauga and Hope Hull phases have been considered representations of spatially different societies who, at times, were engaged in warfare which eventually resulted in Hope Hull's termination. An ongoing ceramic seriation of Autauga and Hope Hull phase pottery assemblages have revealed that the two are not very different. Ceramics found in features from several collections have been analyzed for temper, surface treatment, vessel size, and vessel shape revealing that both phases' pottery assemblages are predominantly plain sand/grit tempered vessels that are very similar. This seriation currently suggests that the two are not very different and, that Hope Hull's termination was influenced by another society. (Thursday, 11:40 am)

Mann, Rob (Binghamton University) and **Diana Loren** (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)
Practical Negotiations: Making Social Landscapes at Bayou Goula

While acculturation theory has increasingly come under fire, its essentializing nature and reified categories, such as "Indian" or "French," remain implicit in many archaeological interpretations. In this paper, we attempt to move beyond these limitations and begin with the assumption that people create and recreate culture through daily practice. Thus, contact culture is the outcome of fluid, power-laden social processes. The Bayou Goula site provides a case study to examine contact between the French and Native Americans as a process of conflict and negotiation, leading to the creation of a society that was neither "Indian" nor "French." (*Thursday, 3:00 pm*)

Marcoux, Jon Bernard (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Display Goods Production in the Moundville Chiefdom: A Mississippian Dilemma

This paper highlights the recent debates over the role of display goods production in the political, economic, and social systems of prehistoric Southeastern chiefdoms. Three popular "prestige goods" models involving display goods production in chiefdoms will be presented. Archaeological data from Late Mississippian (A.D. 1300-1450) deposits at Moundville, a political and religious center, and outlying sites will be examined in order to address the ongoing debates involving the nature of elite control over the production of display goods. Additionally, this paper will test the applicability of these "prestige goods" models to display goods production in Mississippian sociopolitical systems. (*Saturday, 8:20 am*)

Marquardt, William H.
(see Norr, Lynette)

Marrinan, Rochelle A., Henry J. Kratt, and Edward P. Wright (Florida State University)
Excavations in the Church-Convento Complex at the O'Connell Mission Site (8LE157)

Since 1995, excavations have been conducted by terrestrial field schools of the Florida State University Department of Anthropology at the O'Connell Mission site (8LE157). In general, these investigations have focused on the church, convento, and areas adjacent to them. Our goal has been broad-scale exposure and definition of architectural, mortuary, and organizational features of this specialized area of the mission site. This paper presents our current data and compares and contrasts them to information from earlier excavations in northwest Florida (Apalachee Province). (*Friday, 8:00 am*)

Mathews, James H. (Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc.)
Late Woodland and the Emergence of Mississippian in Southeastern Missouri

Data recovery at 23M1709 produced evidence of a village, characterized by a ceramic assemblage of predominantly clay-

tempered sherds typical of Late Woodland contexts. Radiocarbon dates, however, indicate overlap with what is traditionally viewed as Mississippian times. This paper considers the relationship of Late Woodland society to emerging Mississippian culture in the bootheel of Missouri. (*Friday, 1:40 pm*)

Matternes, Hugh (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Comparing Community Health among Less-Than-Complete Skeletal Assemblages

Did Mississippian community health at western Kentucky's Wickliffe Mounds and Tinsley Hill approach the stressed conditions of central Tennessee's Averbuch assemblage? Long bones were screened for differences in periosteal inflammation. Contrasting preservation, and mortuary and recovery practices confounded valid quantification of health responses. To overcome these, a minimum-to-maximum prevalence range was grounded on the response form (present or absent) in each limb third. Assemblages were compared using Relative Risk. Risk range values indicated whether true health differences existed between assemblages. Similar periostitis prevalences were present at Wickliffe and Averbuch. Tinsley Hill's adults were at greater risk. (*Thursday, 1:40 pm*)

Matternes, Hugh
(see Matternes, Jennifer)

Matternes, Jennifer, and Hugh Matternes (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Historic Site Patterning in the Big and Little Cataloochee Valleys of North Carolina

Over the past two years, archaeologists from the University of Tennessee-Knoxville in cooperation with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of selected areas in the Big and Little Cataloochee Valleys of Haywood County, North Carolina. During this survey several late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century sites were investigated. These included four farmsteads, a two-room schoolhouse, a general store, and a church. This presentation will discuss the arrangement of these sites in the landscape, the patterning of artifacts within each site, and a comparison of artifact patterns between sites. (*Thursday, 2:20 pm*)

Maxham, Mintcy D. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Toward Understanding Life in the Moundville Countryside: Excavations at 1TU66, the Grady Bobo Site

In 1995, a UNC field crew dug a test unit through a late Moundville I feature at the Grady Bobo site, a small non-mound site in the Black Warrior Valley. The high proportion of serving ware and the presence of unusual fauna prompted me to interpret this feature as the remains of community-wide feasting. In 1999 and 2000, we excavated this feature in its entirety and opened a broad area around it. In this paper, I present the results of these excavations and discuss the Grady Bobo site's contribution to understanding the lives of the Moundville chiefdom's commoners. (*Friday, 1:20 am*)

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

Early Historic Catawba Nation Archaeology

Two hundred years after initial European contact, Catawba culture had all but disappeared. In the Carolinas, archaeologists working on syntheses of late prehistoric period sites have identified lithic types and ceramic wares to mark Native American material cultural at the onset of European exploration. The archaeology of the central Catawba River valley is limited to a few archaeological reports. With the federal recognition of the Catawba Nation in 1995, interest has once again focused on this area. Historic Catawba sites of the central Catawba River valley, including 38YK3 (Spratt's Bottom), are examined to further refine the characteristics of Catawba culture during the period of contact and subsequent interactions. *(Thursday, 10:20 am)*

McCorvie, Mary (U.S. Forest Service), **Elizabeth Fuller** (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale), and **Angie Krieger** (U.S. Forest Service)

Archaeology and Underground Railroad Research on National Forest Lands

Over the last several years Forest Service Archaeologists on National Forests along the northern shore of the Ohio River have been actively engaged in researching the Underground Railroad in their respective Forests. The Wayne National Forest in southeastern Ohio has the densest concentration of Underground Railroad routes and freed slave settlements, but the Hoosier National Forest in southern Indiana and the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois also contain farmsteads owned and occupied by freed slaves during the decades prior to the Civil War. Over the last three summers, with the help of a Forest Service grant, these Forests have begun to conduct archaeological excavations at these sites in an attempt to fill the huge data gaps which exist in regard to freed African American rural lifeways during the nineteenth century. *(Poster, Friday, 8:00-11:30 am)*

McEwan, Bonnie, and John H. Hann (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

Reconstructing Mission San Luis

Drawing on nearly two decades of archaeological and historical research, several Apalachee and Spanish structures at San Luis have recently been reconstructed. In many respects, this endeavor represents experimental archaeology on a monumental scale and has prompted us to rethink aspects of mission architecture, settlement and social life. *(Friday, 8:40 am)*

McGahey, Samuel, and Doug Sims (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

The Lower Yocona Site: A Question of Craft Specialization in the Lower Mississippi Valley

The Lower Yocona site (22WR691) is a large, multi-component site with primary occupation during the pre-Poverty Point, Late Archaic period. It is situated on a colluvial apron at the Mississippi River valley wall south of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Surface collections and test excavations indicate primary use as a

lapidary workshop specializing in the manufacture of stone beads, primarily of local raw material. Sites with this apparent degree of craft specialization are extremely rare in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The site should be of considerable value in understanding the increasingly evident cultural complexity of the Middle to Late Archaic periods. *(Thursday, 10:20 am)*

Meeks, Scott C. (Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama)

Interaction and Integration of Middle Archaic Peoples in the Midsouth: A View from the Western Middle Tennessee River Valley

Increased sedentism and reduction in band territories, coupled with mid-Holocene climatic conditions, fostered the development of regional interaction between discrete social entities in the Midsouth during the Middle Archaic period. This interaction culminated in the development of one of the earliest documented exchange systems in North America, a system characterized by the movement of high quality Ft. Payne chert throughout northwestern Alabama, northeastern Mississippi, and west-central Tennessee. This paper briefly describes the distribution and nature of this exchange network and examines the economic and social ramifications such interaction had on Middle Archaic peoples occupying the western Middle Tennessee River valley. *(Friday, 1:40 pm)*

Meide, Chuck (Florida State University)

The Perfect Storm? Using Historical and Archaeological Evidence to Recreate the 1899 Hurricane and Shipwreck Event at Dog Island

On August 1st, 1899, a hurricane swept through Apalachicola Bay, devastating the towns of Carrabelle and Apalachicola, as well as the local lumber industry. In the late nineteenth century, sailing vessels from around the world traveled to this region to exploit the rich timber resources along the Florida Gulf coast. At the time of the storm, at least thirteen large merchantmen from Norway, Finland, Spain, and elsewhere were anchored at Dog Island; all were wrecked. This paper summarizes the attempt to use historical and archaeological research to reconstruct the events of the 1899 hurricane and the shipwrecks at Dog Island. *(Saturday, 11:20 am)*

Meyers, Danielle (University of Tennessee, Center for Transportation Research)

Site 40KN150-Knox County, Tennessee: An Example of Structural Change through the Years

Site 40KN150 is a historic farmstead with occupation from post-1815 until the 1960s. The site area includes the main house remains, an ell addition with a large cellar, and a probable slave house. Excavation revealed multiple structural changes to the post-1815 structure that became the later ell addition. Historic remodeling phases often bewilder the archaeologist but reflect changes in property ownership. Site 40KN150 provides an example of such remodeling phases. *(Friday, 10:20 am)*

Meyers, Maureen A. (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA, USC)

Late Prehistoric Cultural Interaction in Southwestern Virginia

Southwestern Virginia's "cultural crossroads" label partially derives from its geographical location at the edge of the Mississippian world during the late prehistoric period. Such a location resulted in great cultural interaction during the Late Woodland period, which has confused interpretations of the region. Recently, site file data has been examined to gain a more comprehensive view of cultural interaction and change during the late prehistoric period. Settlement patterns based on these data reveal the presence of an indigenous culture which, although influenced by cultures from Tennessee, West Virginia, and central Virginia, did maintain its own identity. The extent of these influences are examined and it is suggested that the "cultural crossroads" label may not be appropriate for this region. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

Mikell, Greg (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

The Face of Change: The Late Weeden Island-Fort Walton Transition on Choctawhatchee Bay in Norwest Florida

Recent excavations at site 8WL61 in Walton County, Florida have recovered a wealth of data and information from this extensive coastal village and shell midden site. Primary components are associated with Late Weeden Island and Fort Walton occupations, but there is an apparent transitional component as well. Ceramics recovered from a radiocarbon-dated pit feature (Cal A.D. 1040 to 1285) exhibit transitional characteristics. Ceramics from similar radiocarbon-dated contexts (Cal A.D. 870 to 1050 and A.D. 1010 to 1220) at a nearby site, 8WL543, also exhibit transitional characteristics. Together, the 8WL61 and 8WL543 radiocarbon-dated assemblages constitute "the face of change" or the Weeden Island-Fort Walton transition as it is currently represented on Choctawhatchee Bay. (Friday, 1:00 pm)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Changing Ideas About the Parkin Site, Northeast Arkansas

The Parkin site (3CS29) in northeast Arkansas was the subject of intensive excavations and analyses throughout the 1990s. In addition to gathering basic information about the site and the surrounding environment, hypotheses and preliminary interpretations from earlier work were tested. The recent work has greatly expanded our knowledge of subsistence, architecture, site structure, and site fortification, and some of the assumptions about the Late Mississippian and Protohistoric periods in this area have been overturned. (Friday, 2:40 pm)

Moore, Christopher R. (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources)

A Technological Analysis of the Early Archaic Debitage from G.S. Lewis-East (38AK228), South Carolina

A technological analysis of over 31,000 flakes from the Early Archaic component of the G.S. Lewis site (38AK228-East) in South Carolina is presented as evidence for specific lithic reduction activities. Furthermore, the flake analysis will be

compared and contrasted to the tool analysis already performed (Daniel 1998). Evidence for bifacial, unifacial, and block core reduction will be discussed as well as implications for quartz cobble bipolar reduction, blade-core reduction, and the functional implications of thermal alteration for the Early Archaic. Finally, a statement concerning implications for Early Archaic site function and settlement will be made. (Thursday, 10:00 am)

Moore, David G. (Warren Wilson College)

Site Evolution and Settlement Plan at the Warren Wilson Site

In his dissertation Trawick Ward correlated the density of plowzone artifacts to the subsoil patterns of houses, palisades, and features at the Warren Wilson site (31BN29). He used the results of trend surface mapping to argue against the prevailing idea that the village expanded over time. Instead he suggested that the Warren Wilson site structure included functionally discrete spatial units marked by multiple palisades. This paper revisits the issue of Warren Wilson site structure and considers the results of additional excavation and comparison with other excavated Pisgah phase sites. (Thursday, 10:40 am)

Moore, David G. (Warren Wilson College) and **Robin A. Beck** (Northwestern University)

An Overview of Mississippian and Protohistoric Period Settlement of the Catawba River Valley in North Carolina

This paper presents a regional chronology for the Mississippian and Protohistoric periods in the Catawba River valley of North Carolina. We review the significant sites, ceramic data, and radiocarbon dates that support the chronology. We consider the Mississippian and Protohistoric period populations to be likely ancestors to the historic period Catawba peoples of South Carolina. (Thursday, 10:00 am)

Morehead, James R. (Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc.)

Overview of Lithic Assemblages and Industries at Burkett

The chipped and ground stone artifacts recovered from Late Archaic, Early/Middle Woodland and Late Woodland components at the Burkett site, 23MI20, have been classified and analyzed with regard to culture history, tool type, raw material and reduction process. The most prominent characteristics of each identifiable assemblage are described. Alternative interpretations of the similarities and differences are examined. (Friday, 9:20 am)

Nelson, B. C.

(see Johnson, Kenneth W.)

Newsom, Lee A.

(see Norr, Lynette)

Norr, Lynette (University of Florida), **Dale L. Hutchinson** (East Carolina University), **William H. Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Karen J. Walker** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Lee A. Newsom** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)

Isotopic Evidence for Subsistence at Caloosahatchee and Safety Harbor Sites along the Gulf Coast of Florida

The historic Native Americans of southwestern Florida lived in socially stratified non-agricultural societies. Paleodietary information was obtained directly from the inhabitants of several sites along the Gulf Coast of Florida by analyzing the stable carbon and nitrogen isotopic ratios of archaeological human bone collagen and apatite carbonate. Paleodietary reconstructions are supported by the isotopic compositions of local food resources and studies of zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical remains. These multiple lines of evidence confirm that marine-based protein and terrestrial C₃ plants, not maize, provided the bulk of nutrition in southwestern Florida as early as 5000 years ago and up to European contact. *(Thursday, 2:20 pm)*

**O'Hear, John W. (Mississippi State University)
Gulf Formational in the Shoals Area as Seen from the Bluff Creek and Perry Sites**

The Bluff Creek and Perry sites are, respectively, the deepest and largest Gulf Formational sites known in the Tennessee Valley. With Wheeler and Alexander zones over two meters thick, the Bluff Creek shell mound remains the best candidate for insights into changes within the middle and late Gulf Formational periods. The Perry site, with shallower deposits but an excavated area larger than a football field, provides the largest assemblages. This paper considers the relationships between these Gulf Formational components and their relationships to earlier and later occupations. A case will be presented that these components are not simply "Archaic with pottery." *(Friday, 2:20 pm)*

**O'Steen, Lisa D.
(see Anderson, David G.)**

**Oliver, Billy L. (Office of State Archaeology, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)
Legacy from the Earth: Pee Dee Research in North Carolina**

Early archaeological work at Town Creek (1937-1987), conducted under the direction of Joffre Lanning Coe, identified artifactual similarities to the Hollywood and Irene sites in Georgia. J. Jefferson Reid's analysis of Pee Dee pottery resulted in the proposal of a Town Creek-Irene axis. More recent investigations (1985-1999) at sites related to Town Creek strengthen recognition of archaeological associations between the Pee Dee sites in North Carolina, and those further to the south. *(Thursday, 9:40 am)*

**Orr, Kelly L. (The University of Georgia)
Resource Use at Santa Elena: An Analysis of Fisheries Exploitation Strategies**

The faunal assemblage of Santa Elena, the sixteenth-century capital of Spanish Florida, is largely comprised of sharks, rays, and bony fishes. Previous research on pre-Columbian and modern fish use on the Florida coast has indicated change through time in fisheries exploitation strategies. This research indicates that the prehistoric and early historic exploitation

strategies targeted low trophic level estuarine species. Whereas, the exploitation strategies in the late historic period changed to high trophic level offshore species. Faunal analysis at Santa Elena appears to be consistent with the proposed prehistoric and early historic exploitation strategies. *(Saturday, 11:00 am)*

**Pate, Laura (Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)
An Analysis of Grog-Tempered Pottery from the Georgia Coast**

Little research has been done on the Late Woodland period on the Georgia Coast. In this report I will present an analysis of the grog-tempered pottery recovered from two surface collections at McCoy Field on Sapelo Island, Georgia. Established coastal Georgia pottery typologies were not particularly useful in sorting the sherds, which thus were categorized without reference to type descriptions. Cohen's procedure was used to compare sherds tempered with fine grog and with coarse grog and to assess the similarity of net-marked sherds to both groups. *(Friday, 2:20 pm)*

**Patterson, Judith A. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Historic Marine Shell Utilization at Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies**

Brimstone Hill Fortress is an historic military installation located on the West Indian island of St. Kitts. The fortress was constructed and maintained by African slaves under the control of the British military. In addition to a large domestic faunal assemblage, a large assemblage of marine shell was recovered during excavations from 1996 through 1998. Species were identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible and are compared to other historic sites in the Caribbean in terms of general abundance, diversity, and equitability. Assessment of their occurrence at the site will include whether these mollusks were used as food, their shells as tools, or if the shells are a natural occurrence due to hermit crab activity at the site. *(Saturday, 11:20 am)*

**Pauketat, Timothy (University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign)
A Radical Mississippianization Model: Resettlement and Population Estimates**

Over the last five years, survey and excavations in Greater Cahokia's upland fringe have provided a wealth of data that conflict with the standard bottom-feeder model of Mississippian development. Over 100 excavated houses at 10 sites argue instead for a region-wide episode of resettlement coeval with Cahokia's abrupt Lohmann phase beginning. House construction sequences, village locations, and village occupational histories provide a new baseline for a revised settlement and population model. There are considerable implications for understanding population dynamics, regional economy, and the process of Mississippianization. *(Thursday, 1:40 pm)*

**Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet
(see Loren, Diana)**

**Peacock, Evan
(see Carleton, Kenneth H.)**

This illustrated paper presents the archeological investigation at the Short Mountain pictograph site in Shenandoah County, Virginia. The site discovery was made using rock art site modeling of two Virginia rock art sites that have solargraphic orientations. The site has natural bedrock concentric rings that are in shadow during the summer solstice. Concentric rings are discussed as representing solstices. The site has an associated mound that suggests the site is Mississippian. (*Saturday, 11:20 am*)

Hudson, Tommy B. (Geo. Engineering)
Witch's Nest: The Most Important Rock Art Site in the World?

At a time when entoptics are of such importance in the interpretation of prehistoric rock art, the Witch's Nest pocket cave has a remarkable 92 percent of its petroglyphs that are primary entoptics. (*Saturday, 11:00 am*)

Humpf, Dorothy A. (East Tennessee State University)
Looking for Lamar: The Penn State Oconee Uplands Project

Between 1987 and 1990, Dr. James Hatch directed field school excavations at five upland Lamar sites in the Oconee River drainage of central Georgia. This comprehensive work demonstrated the permanent nature of upland farmsteads in the region and examined the changing nature of upland sites through the Lamar period. Jim's work complemented the extensive work of others in the area, and contributed significantly to the understanding of small, non-riverine sites in the Oconee valley. Although his work remained incompletely analyzed and not extensively published at the time of his death, his students plan to complete and publish the results of this work in his name. (*Friday, 1:20 pm*)

Humpf, Dorothy A.
(see King, Adam)

Hutchinson, Dale L.
(see Norr, Lynette)

Idol, Bruce (TRC Garrow and Associates, Inc.)
Landscape and Site Distribution in the Sandhills: Perspective from Flat Creek

Recent survey of the Flat Creek drainage basin, located on Fort Bragg in Hoke County, North Carolina, has resulted in the identification of 319 prehistoric sites. Ninety-three sites have yielded temporally diagnostic artifacts, allowing some statements to be made concerning site distribution over time in terms of the Flat Creek landscape. I look at component distribution and site size relative to certain environmental factors including landform, relative elevation to Flat Creek, distance to water, and distance to the Lower Little River. The results of this study allow some insight into prehistoric land use of the North Carolina Sandhills. (*Thursday, 8:20 am*)

Idol, Bruce
(see Hargrave, Michael L.)

Irwin, Jeffery D., and William S. Culpepper (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources)
Prehistoric Land Use in the North Carolina Sandhills

Interpreting the archaeological record of the North Carolina Sandhills is a function of multiple scales of investigation, including two highlighted in this symposium: individual site taphonomy and the broader scale of land use and site distribution. While several papers in this symposium address the former problem, this paper presents a distributional analysis of land use, designed to explore environmental factors affecting prehistoric settlement through time. Data compiled from over nine hundred sites documented on Fort Bragg and Camp Mackall are incorporated into this study. (*Thursday, 8:40 am*)

Irwin, Jeffery D.
(see Hargrave, Michael L.)

Isaac, Athanasius D. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Oral History and Field Methodology in African-American Archaeology

Field surveying in the rural Southeastern lowcountry inevitably results in the discovery of African-American archaeological sites. Incorporating oral history into field methodology is one measure to avoid the problem of marginal archaeology sometimes performed on African-American sites. This paper intends to show how the utilization of oral history research in field methodology fosters more accurate interpretations and helps African Americans increase their role in the discovery and recovery of their heritage. (*Thursday, 3:40 pm*)

Jackson, Douglas (ITARP)
The Mississippian Community at the Grossman Site

The Grossmann site is a late Lohmann/early Stirling phase occupation situated east of the American Bottom in the uplands of the Richland Creek drainage basin, one of a group of Early Mississippian communities to be identified and excavated in recent years in this region. Surface data and extensive excavations indicate the presence of a substantial, multi-courtyard community. The site features examples of specialized architecture, which are evidence for the multi-ifunctional nature of the activities associated with this community, spatially discrete craft activities, and a ceramic assemblage, which generally mirrors that of the American Bottom. (*Thursday, 2:00 pm*)

Jackson, H. Edwin, and Rita Fields (University of Southern Mississippi)
Documenting Variability among Piney Woods Upland Sites: A Status Report on the Prehistoric Archaeology of Southeast Mississippi

Ongoing research in the Pine Hills region of southeast Mississippi is beginning to provide the data needed to define prehistoric cultural parameters. Several recent projects have produced archaeological samples that provide a basis for more systematic examination of inter-site variability than heretofore has been possible. This papers offers a status report on the

Penton, Daniel T. (PBS&J)
Evidence of Eighteenth-Century Ritual Activities at the Port of Panama City, Florida Site (8BY717)

In 1991, the University of West Florida conducted excavations at the Port of Panama City, Florida, in advance of the construction of a containerized cargo handling facility. These excavations revealed an interesting assemblage of data, which strongly suggested that the site had been used as a ceremonial "square ground" during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Further, it is postulated that the area was used by refugee Lower Creeks and other linguistically related peoples well into the historic period, even though the only non-indigenous items recovered were cowry shells. This factor implies an intentional avoidance of European items. (*Friday, 9:20 am*)

Petersen, Shane C. (North Carolina Department of Transportation)
Resource Management Studies on the Middle Archaic of the North Carolina Piedmont: A Survey of the Gray Literature

Since the work of Joffre Coe and his students over fifty years ago, research into the Middle Archaic of the North Carolina Piedmont has remained largely unnoticed within the mass of CRM studies. Syntheses of this period rely on Coe's foundation, augmented by the compliance archaeology of the Haw River sites and research performed in other southeastern states. The present study attempts to assemble the available information from the North Carolina Piedmont and assimilate it into a coherent picture of adaptive behavior. This study is intended to provide the groundwork for a resource management-based predictive model for Middle Archaic resources. (*Thursday, 9:20 am*)

Pitty, Alistair (Anglia Polytechnic University)
Landform Mapping and Archaeology in the Sandhills and Vicinity, North Carolina

Even subtle changes of land form may have influenced the location and patterns of prehistoric activities. Inquiries about the utility of geomorphic mapping, therefore, often arise in archeological research designs. Contour maps are critical aids, but interpretations of landscape changes require research on environmental background, too. In areas of low, rolling relief—such as the Sandhills—published soil maps may be a primary source for landform mapping, as illustrated by the proposed geomorphic map of the project area. Selection of soil survey mapping units was aided by systematic ground truthing and by stratigraphic observations. (*Thursday, 8:00 am*)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J.
(see Braley, Chad O.)

Powell, Gina S., and Neal H. Lopinot (Southwest Missouri State University)
Late Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, and Mississippian Plant Use in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas

A sufficient number of archaeobotanical assemblages have been examined to evaluate spatial and temporal dynamics in plant use

during late prehistoric times. Most assemblages from this region that date to Late Woodland through Early Mississippian times indicate considerable emphasis on the cultivation of starchy seeds and perhaps other native crops. After ca. A.D. 1200 to 1300, a shift towards specialization in maize production occurs. Native crops concurrently diminish in importance and some disappear from the archaeobotanical record by Protohistoric and historic times. (*Friday, 2:40 pm*)

Pritchard, Erin (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Ongoing Research of the Prehistoric Gypsum Mining in Hubbards Cave, Warren County, Tennessee

Hubbards Cave, located in Warren County, Tennessee, is the southernmost cave where prehistoric gypsum mining is known to have occurred. Ongoing research is aimed at understanding why prehistoric explorers ventured deep within the dark zone in order to retrieve such a sensitive and delicate mineral. Radiocarbon dates indicate that this cave was utilized throughout the Woodland period. Extensive survey and mapping was conducted in order to further document this prehistoric behavior. New radiocarbon dates and survey results are presented to expand and complement our knowledge of prehistoric mineral mining in the Southeast. (*Saturday, 8:00 am*)

Prosser, Jason
(see Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.)

Pullins, Stevan C. (College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
The Middle Woodland Period in Southwestern Virginia: Regional Influences and the Concept of Cultural Crossroads

Middle Woodland settlement patterns and material culture are examined through a review of site file data and recent excavation results. These results are compared both with previous ideas about the Middle Woodland period in southwestern Virginia, and with current archaeological data and ideas from adjacent regions. Results indicate that, rather than representing a "cultural crossroads" southwestern Virginia was the home of distinct, indigenous groups with cultural traditions influenced by adjacent groups during the Middle Woodland period. Results further indicate that the area experienced a greater degree of influence from eastern Tennessee cultural traditions than from western North Carolina. (*Saturday, 8:20 am*)

Pullins, Stevan C.
(see Blanton, Dennis B.)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)
Jackson's Well: A Contact Period Site in Attala County, Mississippi

A series of bizarre interactions with two artifact collectors led to test excavations at Jackson's Well, near the old Natchez Trace. The brick-lined well supposedly was constructed by Andrew Jackson's army ca. 1814. Testing revealed a ridge-end midden deposit and three pit features on lower land near the Trace. Aboriginal ceramics, including Chickachae Combed, were found

in all areas of the site, as were English edge-decorated, transfer-printed, and plain pearlware. Sparse lithic materials included flakes of local Kosciusko quartzite and three chert bifaces. Bones from several pigs and deer and at least one cow were recovered from the pits. The assemblage is a rich data source on Contact period technological change. *(Friday, 10:00 am)*

Ramsey, Dawn L. (University of Florida)
Tchula Period Phases in the Northern Yazoo Basin: Some Implications Regarding Ceramic Distribution

Recent investigations at the Dogwood Ridge site (22DS511) in De Soto County, Mississippi have yielded a number of decorated ceramic wares associated with the Early Woodland period. A closer examination of the ceramic assemblage from the site and other sites in the Northern Yazoo basin has produced new data in regards to the ceramics relating to the Turkey Ridge and Boyd phases. This paper addresses issues concerning the separation of Boyd phase sites from the Turkey Ridge phase based on the distribution of particular ceramic types. *(Thursday, 11:20 am)*

Reber, Eleanora (Harvard University)
A-Maize-ing Science: Using Compound Specific Isotope Techniques to Investigate Form/Function Relations in Mississippi Valley Pottery

Compound specific isotopic techniques can detect maize in residues absorbed into the matrix of a pot. Although stable carbon analysis of bone shows the importance of maize in the North American diet, maize residue detection allows a more detailed analysis of diet and ceramic usage than was previously available. A study of 130 archaeological sherds from various Mississippi Valley and Midwestern sites permits evaluation of this relatively new technique and comparison between pottery form and function in the context of maize usage. Other uses and limitations of the technique will be discussed in terms of archaeological issues. *(Thursday, 8:20 am)*

Rees, Mark (Southwest Missouri State University)
Culture History and Historical Process in the Central Mississippi and Black Warrior Valleys

Characterized as a stronghold of the culture historical approach, the late prehistoric Southeast has become a testing ground for anthropological theories concerning political dynamics, power, and historical process. Studies of Mississippian polities in different regions have not contributed equally due to a disproportionate emphasis on larger, more intensively investigated sites. A comparative analysis of sites in the Central Mississippi and Black Warrior Valleys suggests that phases be retained and revised as a worthwhile heuristic. The gap between culture history and historical process is attributed in part to dissimilar functional regions and divergent trajectories of political development and decline. *(Saturday, 9:20 am)*

Regnier, Amanda (Panamerican Consultants, Inc./University of Alabama)
The Protohistoric Phases of Central Alabama as Understood through Analysis of Ceramic Vessels

The hallmark of the Protohistoric phases in central Alabama is the practice of interring the dead, particularly infants, in pottery vessels. The Protohistoric cultures, which emerged in the Black Warrior and Alabama River valleys in the mid-sixteenth century, have been divided into two phases, Moundville IV and Alabama River, based primarily upon their geographic locations. Complete burial urns recovered from Protohistoric sites in both river valleys were examined based upon both stylistic and metric attributes in order to understand further the connection between the ceramic assemblages of each culture and their relationship to the Moundville III phase. *(Saturday, 9:40 am)*

Reilly, Kent (Southwest Texas State University)
The Striped-Pole Motif and the Ritual Construction of Cosmic Order in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex

Structural investigations of the striped-pole motif demonstrate its *axis-mundi* function within the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. However, on many Mississippian objects, the striped-pole motif is used as a framing device functioning as an event locator or symbolic locative. The placement of raccoon bundles and petaloid surrounds on some striped poles suggests that the motif had a generally understood meaning that was augmented by ritual objects in specific ritual circumstances. Ethnographic investigations clearly indicate that ritually, striped poles were linked to thunder and other manifestations of celestial power among such geographically separated Native American peoples as the Apalachee and the Omaha. *(Friday, 9:40 am)*

Reitz, Elizabeth (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia)
Long-Term Impact of Fishing on Marine Fishes at St. Augustine, Florida

Marine fisheries were once considered boundless. Examining zooarchaeological data from the St. Augustine area, we find differences in the use of marine resources over several millennia. Changes in the types of fish taxa and the richness of fish taxa used are observed. In the case of Atlantic croaker, growth rates and adult body size also change. These changes are all consistent with what has been described as "Fishing Down the Food Chain." This finding has implications for modern fisheries management and is only possible because the archaeological record permits us to extend the study period into the mid-Holocene. *(Friday, 3:40 pm)*

Reitz, Elizabeth
(see Scarry, Margaret)

Rodning, Christopher B. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
European Trade Goods at Coweeta Creek and Their Role within Native Communities of Protohistoric Southwestern North Carolina

This paper considers the role of European material culture in Protohistoric native communities of southwestern North Carolina, concentrating on how early access to European trade goods may have affected gender ideology within native

communities of the upper Little Tennessee River valley. I first describe the glass beads and kaolin pipes found within the council house at the Coweeta Creek site. I then relate the presence of these artifacts in this architectural space to social dynamics within the community that was centered at Coweeta Creek sometime during the seventeenth or very early eighteenth centuries. *(Thursday, 10:20 am)*

Rolland, Vicki (Florida State University) and **Paulette Bond** (Florida Geologic Survey)
The Search for Spiculate Clays in the Lower St. Johns River Region, Florida

Aboriginal pottery identified as Chalky Wares are those whose pastes contain the remains of freshwater sponges (spicules). These wares are primarily, though not exclusively, associated with the St. Johns cultures (500 B.C. to A.D. 1500) of northeastern Florida. Although thousands of spiculate sherds have been recovered, spiculate clays have not been located. Examination of Florida Geologic Survey soil and clay samples suggests that the presence of sponge spicules in aboriginal vessels indicates a cultural decision involving the deliberate addition of dried sponges as tempering material. The study also addresses reworked clay formations, mucky soils, and the loss of sponge habitat. *(Friday, 2:40 pm)*

Russel, J. Christian
(see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Sadler, Dale L., and Price K. Laird (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Utilization of GIS and Imaging Software at Fort Stewart, Georgia

This paper will concern the utilization of imaging software to produce ghost images of historic cartographic sources to be overlain, using GIS software, on the Fort Stewart, Georgia military installation map. Some of the benefits to be derived from this method of mapping include greater ability to determine the accuracy of historic maps and the potential for refinement of focus during site investigations of historic towns within the Fort Stewart area. *(Thursday, 1:40 pm)*

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)
University of Florida Archaeological Field School at Blue Spring State Park, Volusia County, Florida

Twenty-four University of Florida students spent the late spring of 2000 testing Archaic-period shell middens at Blue Spring State Park, Volusia County, Florida. One midden beneath the nineteenth-century Thursby House consisted of a 1.5-m-thick accumulation of *Viviparus* shell with an upper Orange 1 component and a lower preceramic component. Some 150 m downslope and beneath a meter of colluvium, the second midden also contained preceramic and early ceramic components, much of the former below the water table. Analysis of fauna from these sites will seek to determine the differences between the two sequences and circumstances attending abandonment of each location. *(Thursday, 10:00 am)*

Sassaman, Kenneth E., J. Christian Russel, and Jon C. Endonino (University of Florida)
The Digitized St. Johns: A GIS Approach to Regional Preservation Planning in Northeast Florida

Florida Department of State Survey and Planning funds enabled the compilation of GIS data layers for the St. Johns basin of northeast Florida for purposes of long-range preservation planning. Digitized site locations and survey tracts provided by the Bureau of Archaeological Research were integrated with environmental data from the Florida Geographic Data Library to determine locational parameters for prehistoric sites. The results were compared to historic and modern land-use data to project future impacts to given site types and to identify locations in greatest need of archaeological survey. *(Thursday, 1:20 pm)*

Saunders, Rebecca (Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science)
Pottery and Ethnicity: Yamassee Ceramics in Florida during the Mission Period

When the Yamassee migrated into La Florida (at the behest of the labor-poor Spanish government), it appears that they adopted a paddle-stamped, decorative pottery style identical, at least at the type level, to that of their Guale compatriots. This occurred despite the fact that early historic period Yamassee pottery from the Georgia interior was a predominantly plain ware. Pottery from two mission churches on Amelia Island, Florida, that of the Yamassee Santa Maria (1675?-1683) and the Guale Santa Catalina (1684-1702), are compared at a subtypical level to determine what, if any, differences existed in the wares produced by the two groups during the Mission period. *(Thursday, 1:20 pm)*

Saunders, Rebecca (Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science)
Invented Tradition?: Native American Pottery in the Mission Period in *La Florida*

Spanish colonization of the lower Atlantic coast involved, among other things, the establishment of missions among the Guale of coastal Georgia. Within mission contexts, some attributes of Guale pottery changed as early as 1594. Other pre-Columbian attributes carried over into the new pottery type, Altamaha. This combination of old and new attributes remained stable throughout the First Spanish period—Altamaha became a new “tradition.” Aspects of the generation of Altamaha wares as an invented tradition are discussed. The possibility that the persistence of the type was due (in part) to the fact that it was an invented tradition, is suggested. *(Friday, 3:20 pm)*

Scarry, Margaret (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) and **Elizabeth Reitz** (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia)
Changes in Foodways at the Parkin Site, Arkansas

Parkin is a Mississippian village located in Arkansas. Subsistence data from two temporally distinct loci reveal intriguing patterns. In an area occupied in the fourteenth century, terrestrial

vertebrates, primarily deer, comprise 58 percent of the non-commensal individuals. In an area occupied in the sixteenth century, terrestrial vertebrates comprise only 40 percent. Over this same time, maize production decreases while native crop production increases. The changes in crop production and hunting and fishing practices run contrary to previous expectations. They may be associated with a Late Mississippian drought or with social unrest reported for this time period. (Saturday, 10:40 am)

Schohn, J. Michelle (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
A Lodge of Their Own: A Look at Vessel Function at a Possible Cofitachequi Women's Lodge

Early explorers found the practice of menstrual seclusion common among the Indians of the southeastern United States. Until recently, however, whether the result of chance or of researcher reluctance to identify such sites, archaeological evidence for this widespread practice has been lacking. In 1989, Chester DePratter excavated the Manning Dike Break site, 38KE215, and I hope to show with this paper that this is the site of a women's menstrual lodge. I will also present a possible model for identifying such a site in the archaeological record and distinguishing it from other types of outlying Mississippian sites. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Schohn, J. Michelle (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
The Pee Dee Diaspora: The Pee Dee Indian People after 1737

Until 1737, with the purchase of the last of their lands on the Pee Dee River, the Pee Dee Indians lived in the Pee Dee River region of South Carolina. The tribe subsequently split into several bands, some remaining on the Pee Dee River, while others moved first to a reservation established near the Edisto River. They ultimately settled between the forks of that river. This paper will trace the migrations of the Pee Dee people from the Pee Dee River to their present location, and will offer suggestions of possible historic period archaeological sites where the tribe once resided. (Thursday, 3:20 pm)

Schnell, Frank T. (Columbus Museum)
Woodland South of the Fall Line

The Woodland period in Georgia south of the Fall Line was poorly recorded twenty-five years ago, except for portions of the lower Savannah River and the lower Chattahoochee River, and in that watershed there was an entrenched debate concerning the chronological positioning of the most elaborate expressions of culture for the period—Weeden Island and Kolomoki. This presentation attempts to provide an updated historiography of the Woodland cultural tradition in the area and addresses briefly extensions of that tradition after the Woodland period. For the purposes of this symposium, the Woodland period includes the fiber tempered ceramic tradition. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Schroedl, Gerald F. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Cherokee Archaeology in South Carolina

Archaeological research of the Cherokee Lower towns in South Carolina has centered on three questions: 1) the origins and antiquity of the Cherokee; 2) the description of eighteenth-century Cherokee culture; and 3) the identification of patterns of Cherokee culture change resulting from European and American contact. Recent studies of the Late Mississippian period and Protohistoric period sites have produced new perspectives on Cherokee origins, while excavations, especially at Tomassee and Chattooga, and new comparative data from western North Carolina, have expanded the description eighteenth-century Cherokee culture. As a result, Cherokee materials can be placed in the larger context of eighteenth-century Cherokee culture change. (Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Schuldenrein, Joseph (Geoarcheology Research Associates)
Landscape Geoarcheology in the Southeast and Beyond: Lessons Learned from the Sandhills

Research surrounding the Sandhills may be conflated into several themes: settlement logistics; landform dynamics; site formation process; and chronology. Comparative data abound on each theme and extend across the Southeast, Eastern Woodlands, and beyond. This overview synthesizes observations across various aeolian settings and compares progress in the aeolian geoarcheology record to that of richer alluvial sequences. Next, site formation vectors are examined in both types of settings. Finally directions in geoarcheological research are proposed for such landscapes as the Sandhills where deeply stratified sequences are absent but where the patterns and chronologies of site formation are becoming increasingly understood. (Thursday, 11:00 am)

Schulenberg, Janet
(see Van Rossum, Peter)

Schultz, T. Clay (Waver and Associates)
Medicine Bundles, Secret Societies and the SECC

The ethnographic literature suggests that medicine society members either purchased or achieved the right to own specific ritual regalia. I suggest that these items are illustrated throughout the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Utilizing the ethnographic and archaeological record, this paper examines the iconographic representations of pelt medicine bags. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Seramur, Keith (Geonetics Corp./Appalachian State University)
and Ellen A. Cowan (Appalachian State University)
Geoarchaeology of Aeolian and Marine Deposits at the Long Point Archaeological Site, Croatan National Forest, North Carolina

Long Point is located on the bank of a tidal stream and contains a record of occupation by Late Archaic through Late Woodland cultures. Site stratigraphy consists of aeolian sands overlying Pleistocene marine sand and mud. Artifacts occur within features excavated into the aeolian deposits and these features terminate along the contact with the underlying marine deposits. Statistical analyses of grain-size data distinguished four sediment types:

aeolian sand, pedogenic horizons, and marine sand and mud. Differences between aeolian and marine sediment are also apparent on photomicrographs in the surface morphology and roundness of the sand grains. Sedimentology of the deposits at Long Point was used to reconstruct the depositional history and interpret site formation processes. (*Poster, Friday, 1:00-4:30 pm*)

Shlasko, Ellen (University of Memphis)
"How Do You Know Where to Dig?": Survey Techniques on Civil War Sites

In a recent test of survey techniques at Shiloh National Military Park, it quickly became apparent that not all methods are created equal. Some survey techniques were more effective than others, although each had its strengths and weaknesses. This paper will present the results of the historic survey at Shiloh, with recommendations for future survey work on similar sites. (*Thursday, 3:20 pm*)

Shorter, George W. (University of South Alabama)
"Privies in Case of Siege": Excavations at the Citadel, Fort Morgan

Completed in 1833, Fort Morgan is a massive brick fortification at the mouth of Mobile Bay. In August 1864, Admiral Farragut made his famous declaration "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" as the Federal fleet ran the gauntlet past Confederate guns. The Citadel barracks' wooden roof was quickly set afire during the siege and the building was subsequently demolished. An addition to add privies was started in 1850 and halted within six months, yet post-siege photographs show a completed structure. Excavations during 1999 and 2000 found remnants of the addition including a large, brick-lined privy pit. (*Friday, 8:40 am*)

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

Sims, Doug
(see McGahey, Samuel)

Smith, Marion, and Vincent S. Birdsong (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)
Dynamic Systems for Assessing Survey Coverage by Environmental and Cultural Zones: Florida Test Case

Dynamic assessment of fieldwork coverage for large areas would improve the efficiency with which preservation programs use scarce field resources. In Florida, the State Historic Preservation Office is taking steps to: 1) identify cultural and environmental zones significant to past settlement and use; 2) use a semi-automated database/GIS system for ranking cumulative fieldwork between zones; and 3) consider employing zone ranks in preservation functions, such as encouraging state-funded surveys in under-surveyed zones. Initial results are described for prehistoric archaeological surveys of Florida. (*Poster, Friday, 1:00-4:30 pm*)

Smith, Marvin T. (Valdosta State University)
Protohistoric Archaeology of Georgia: The Spanish Contact Period

This paper will review our knowledge of the archaeology of Georgia from the beginnings of European contact in the early sixteenth century until the end of the Spanish Mission period in the late seventeenth century. This was a period of tremendous upheaval and change for Native Americans. Some areas of the present state of Georgia were abandoned, while other areas received an influx of population. Great political upheaval took place. Aboriginal technology was partially replaced by European counterparts, and the economy was modified by the addition of European foods and the beginnings of the deerskin and slave trades. (*Saturday, 1:00 pm*)

Smith, Patrick (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
West Jefferson Bluff Shelter Utilization: What's the Use?

Site 1TU845 is a bluff shelter situated in a drainage emptying into Hurricane Creek, a tributary of the Black Warrior River. Excavation of the shelter interior revealed, among other things, evidence of a West Jefferson phase occupation. This paper will discuss the significance of bluff shelter utilization in this part of Alabama during the Late Woodland period. (*Saturday, 9:00 am*)

Snow, Frankie
(see Stephenson, Keith)

Somers, Lewis E.
(see Hargrave, Michael L.)

South, Stanley (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)
Architecture and Solar Alignment at a Moundless Ceremonial Center

In this paper I summarize the archaeologically revealed architectural features found in a Mississippian moundless ceremonial center: 1) the palisaded compound around a central town house or temple; 2) an addition to the palisaded compound; 3) three square ground-type sheds; and 4) daub processing pits dug to obtain clay to plaster the third consecutive palisade and the square ground sheds. The site is located at Charles Towne State Historic Site in Charleston, South Carolina. I also present evidence suggesting a relationship between the solar alignment of the square ground-type sheds in the palisaded compound and the ethnographically-documented Busk ceremony of the Creeks. (*Thursday, 9:20 am*)

Southerlin, Bobby (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
The Yamasee in South Carolina: A View from Chechessee Old Field

Only limited historical and archaeological information is available on the Yamasee settlements in South Carolina. Recent archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity of Chechessee, one of the Yamasee Lower towns, provides

information about the Yamasee settlement system, material culture, and subsistence. While named towns were the primary settlements, small households were scattered beyond these towns, suggesting a dispersed settlement pattern. Remains of Yamasee material culture primarily include Native American pottery fragments, sometimes with European design elements. European manufactured items are also present, confirming the Yamasee-English trade. Botanical and faunal remains suggest the Yamasee relied heavily on indigenous plants and animals, but Old World species supplemented their diet. (Thursday, 2:00 pm)

Standifer, Marie (Louisiana State University) and **Shirley C. Tucker** (University of California Santa Barbara)
Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux as a Fiber Source Plant for Bags and Sandals

Recent analysis of a bag and footwear from Arnold Research Cave (23CY64) in Missouri revealed that the leaves of *Eryngium yuccifolium* Michaux (rattlesnake master) were used in their construction. The morphology and anatomy of fiber strands and comparative materials were studied with both light and scanning electron microscopes. Identification was based on the characters of bristle-like, marginal hairs and the arrangement of collenchyma strands along both margins of the leaf. Radiocarbon dates for the textiles range from 6205 B.C. to A.D. 855 and indicate that this plant had been used in textile construction for at least 7,000 years. (Saturday, 8:20 am)

Stanyard, William (TRC Garrow and Associates, Inc.)
The Archaic Period of North Georgia

The Archaic period spans seven millennia (10,000-3,000 B.P.). A significant body of archaeological data concerning this long and complex era of north Georgia prehistory has been accumulating for more than a century, providing a reservoir of knowledge with the potential to provide valuable insight into the nature of social change and human experience. This paper presents a summary of that research, and provides a perspective on the current state of knowledge. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

Starr, Mary Evelyn (Weaver and Associates)
The Problem of Quapaw Origins: The View from the East Bank

It is reasonable to assign upper Yazoo Delta NAGPRA claims to materials of deep antiquity to the Gulf-speaking Tunicians. However, the Degiha Siouan-speaking Quapaw have legitimate claims to the latest Mississippian sites, based on the historic location of some of their villages in what is now Mississippi. In this paper, I will evaluate the ethnological and archaeological data on Quapaw origins as it relates to the Protohistoric and Contact period sites of Tunica and Coahoma counties, Mississippi, and adjacent Phillips County, Arkansas, and try to develop a convincing case for the Quapaw ethnic affiliation of these sites. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Steen, Carl (The Diachronic Research Foundation)
Looking into Pee Dee Prehistory

The Pee Dee Indians lived along the Great Pee Dee River for at least 50 years between the 1680s and 1730s. Scant and questionable evidence places them there as early as the 1520s. Archaeological evidence to prove or disprove this was lacking, so when given the opportunity to survey the site of the last known village of the Pee Dee, we jumped at it. This paper will summarize the search for the Pee Dee Town site, and provide an overview of the history of the Pee Dee people up to the year 1737. (Thursday, 3:00 pm)

Stephenson, Keith (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA, USC) and **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)
Mississippian South of the Fall Line

As if by rule, initial Mississippian investigations on the Georgia Coastal Plain were biased toward mound sites along the coast, the Fall Line, and particularly the Chattahoochee and Savannah rivers. In line with the culture historical paradigm of the era, temporal sequences for these areas were developed, debated, and extrapolated, when necessary, for the interior Coastal Plain. Over the past two decades both academic and CRM-based studies have contributed to a fuller understanding of the interior Mississippian landscape. The resulting synthesis reveals diversity and variation in socio-political trends, settlement sequences, and material assemblages across drainages throughout this region. (Saturday, 10:00 am)

Stine, Linda F. (University of North Carolina-Greensboro)
A Second Look at Rural Life: Contemplating Historical Landscapes, Archaeological Methods, and Social Theory

This paper is a reexamination of some of the techniques used to connect questions of who, what, when, and where to broader questions about historic landscapes. A case study of the Hoskins Farm serves as an example. The core of the farm is now part of Tannenbaum Historic Park in Greensboro, North Carolina. These lands once played an integral role in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. (Thursday, 2:40 pm)

Swadley, Ben H. (Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism)
Actively Managing Rock Art Sites

Rockhouse cave at Petit Jean State Park near Morrilton, Arkansas contains numerous intact Native American pictographs. From the mid 1980s until recently, graffiti has defaced and threatened the State's most visited rock art site. Arkansas State Parks began to consult a professional conservator in 1997. Since then, State Parks has hired a documentation expert to teach volunteers site recording techniques, hired a professional rock art conservator to reduce the visual impact of graffiti and will improve trails and interpretive signs. Active site management may be the best way to correct depreciative visitor behavior and protect rock art sites. (Saturday, 10:40 am)

Thieme, Donald M. (Geoarcheology Research Associates)
Stratigraphy and Pedology of Some Prehistoric Sites in the Carolina Sandhills

Prehistoric sites at Fort Bragg and Camp McCall contain recognizable features constructed of thermally-altered rock as well as temporally diagnostic artifacts buried more than 50 cm below the present land surface. Issues of site formation and post-depositional movement of cultural materials are being addressed on a site-by-site basis and suggest that different models may be valid for different sites or even for different parts of the same site. Floodplain deposits present along Little River and several of its tributaries record downcutting and meander incision over the past 8,000 years. Locations on the upland drainage divides feature "sand hills" areas in which looser cover sands overlie strongly developed subsoils that are considered to be late Pleistocene or older. *(Thursday, 9:00 am)*

Thomas, Prentice M.
(see Brown, Sharon L.)

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

Thomas, Prentice M.
(see Tuttle, Martitia P.)

Thompson, Victor (University of Kentucky)
A Model for Variation and Complexity in Hunter-Gatherer Societies: An Example from Southern Illinois

The importance of explaining variation within hunter-gatherer societies relates to the larger question of social change. By examining the beginnings of social institutions that develop in these societies, we are able to make inferences about the development of larger, more complex groups. This paper attempts to construct a model which accounts for the diversity of organization in hunting and gathering societies and the conditions by which this diversity develops in the Eastern Woodlands of North America. A case study from the Carrier Mills Archaeological District in southern Illinois is presented as an application of this model. *(Thursday, 9:40 am)*

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

Tucker, Shirley C.
(see Standifer, Marie)

Turley, Rebecca K. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Sand and Grit Tempering in Ceramic Analysis

Distinguishing between naturally occurring sand particles and intentionally ground stone has posed a problem for many archaeologists. Often, the idea has been implemented that sand is a naturally occurring particle, whereas grit is formed by intentional crushing of lithic material. Characteristics used to identify grit from sand traditionally rely on the angularity of particles. Grit particles would traditionally be angular; however, there are instances where natural deposits of sand will contain angular particles. This paper underscores ambiguities of sand versus grit temper classification and provides possible solutions to aid in future studies. *(Thursday, 8:40 am)*

Tuttle, Martitia P. (M. Tuttle and Associates), **Robert H. Lafferty** (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc.), and **Prentice M. Thomas** (Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc.)
Earthquakes and Chronology in the Cairo Lowland

Geological and archeological investigations during the past ten years have defined three major prehistoric earthquakes in the Cairo Lowland. The earliest event, dated between 2340 and 400 B.C., may coincide with the break between the Archaic and Woodland periods. The second event occurs during the transition from Middle to Late Woodland ca. A.D. 400. The third event, ca. A.D. 900, marks the beginning of the Mississippian period. Evidence for the first and second events occurs below mounds at the Burkett and Towosahgy sites. *(Friday, 1:00 pm)*

Underwood, John R. (College of William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
Historic Site Location in the Cities of Suffolk and Chesapeake, Virginia

This paper represents an assessment of the known historical archaeological resources in the cities of Chesapeake and Suffolk, Virginia. It is based on the records of sites officially recorded with the Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, filed before the end of December, 1999. The intent of this study is to describe the nature of the current sample, identifying relevant patterns in site location, age, and distribution across the landscape. Special attention will be paid to certain physiographic features, such as soil type, distance to water, and proximity to the Great Dismal Swamp. *(Thursday, 2:00 pm)*

VanDerwarker, Amber (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Late Woodland Subsistence in the Roanoke River Valley

This paper reports on zooarchaeological collections from two Late Woodland sites in the Roanoke River basin. Preliminary analysis of these collections focuses on the distribution and relative abundance of prehistoric fauna. Currently inundated by Lake Gaston, the Gaston site and Vir 150 were excavated by the UNC Research Labs of Archaeology in the 1950s and 1960s prior to the construction of the Roanoke Rapids and Gaston Reservoirs. The research presented here is funded by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife as a means to develop fishery management plans, recovery plans for threatened/endangered species, and federal land management plans. *(Saturday, 10:20 am)*

Van Rossum, Peter (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) and **Janet Schulenberg** (Pennsylvania State University)
Pigs, Gin & Shovel Tests: Lessons Learned from the Marshall Site

Three archaeological field schools conducted at the Marshall site (90C25) under the direction of Dr. James Hatch exposed large portions of two Savannah period villages and several Lamar period farmsteads. An initial series of 10-m interval shovel test pits provided reliable information on the distribution of

architecture and features across the site. The success of this method led to simulation research on the underlying variables affecting the results of systematic test pitting. Similar projects at other sites are confirming the findings of Dr. Hatch's work in Georgia regarding the utility of shovel test pits in a variety of cultural settings. *(Friday, 2:40 pm)*

Varnedoe, Bill (NSS) and Jean Allan (U.S. Forest Service)
Aboriginal Glyph Caves of Alabama

We will discuss four glyph caves in Alabama. These cave art sites are characterized by incised depictions of animals, humans, composites and/or geometric figures. Each cave environment is different as is each corpus of aboriginal art. We present brief descriptions with a focus on one of the dark zone cave art sites, Turkey Cave, where we have done the most research. The assistance of cavers in locating and protecting these caves has been essential. We suggest guidelines for archaeologists on how to help cavers detect, protect, and respect cave art sites. *(Saturday, 8:00 am)*

Waggoner, James C., and Michael K. Faught (Florida State University)
Artifact Typology: The Kirk Point Revisited

Artifact typology, specifically projectile point typology, is an area of study that can benefit from new discourse. The time has come to shed new light on regional projectile point chronologies. A great deal of data has been compiled over the last twenty to thirty years that can easily lend itself to the task. This paper examines the use of the Kirk projectile point "type" in Florida, where certain variations of the point are believed not to occur, and the Southeast proper. A review of the Kirk type has revealed discrepancies between definitions that have been assigned to it. *(Thursday, 9:20 am)*

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)
Mississippian Plant Use in the Middle Wateree Valley, South Carolina

A sequence of plant remains from Mississippian components dating from A.D. 1250 to 1680 have been recovered by flotation and screening from three mound centers in the middle Wateree valley in central South Carolina. Samples from Belmont Neck (38KE6), Adamson (38KE11), and Mulberry (38KE12) provide evidence for the importance of agriculture and cultivated crops, along with the continued use of wild woodland products. While maize is ubiquitous, starchy seeds such as chenopod, maygrass, and little barley are also present in low quantities. The first tobacco seeds from the South Atlantic Coast are reported from Adamson. *(Thursday, 8:40 am)*

Wagner, Mark J. (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
Austin Hollow Rock: The Power of Place and Rock Art in Southern Illinois

Austin Hollow Rock is a large petroglyph-covered stone block located near a spring that contains numerous Woodland to

Mississippian period images including human footprints, hands, ogees, and maces. The creation of rock art at this location may be linked to the nearby spring as many Native Americans regarded springs as entrances to the Underworld and the dwelling places of piasa-like creatures such as the Underwater Panther. Prehistoric Native Americans may have created the images at the site both as an acknowledgement of the power contained within the spring as well as to obtain a portion of that power for themselves. *(Saturday, 9:20 am)*

Walker, Chet (Weaver and Associates)
Head Vessels and the SECC: An Iconographic Interpretation

This paper presents a structural analysis of the designs found on the faces of head vessels from the Central Mississippi Valley. Cross medium comparisons isolate motifs that occur exclusively on head vessels as well as those that occur on both head vessels and other media. Using archaeological, ethnographic, and ethnohistoric data, possible interpretations of these elaborate facial designs are explored. A working hypothesis suggests the presence of a geographically and temporally circumscribed cult that functioned in association with the greater Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. *(Friday, 10:20 am)*

Walker, Karen J.
(see Norr, Lynette)

Wall, James (University of Illinois-Chicago)
Paired Figures and Forked Poles: A Contextual Analysis of Mississippian Iconography

The paired figure theme in Mississippian iconography is manifested in a wide variety of forms. The theme consists of a number of figural compositions executed on many different media. One particular group of paired figures is found engraved on shell cups from the Spiro site in Oklahoma. These images are comprised of two humans separated by a central forked pole element. Placing the figural composition of these artifacts in ritual and mythical context using the ethnohistorical and mythological record informs an explanation of this group of images as important metaphors for agricultural and human fecundity. *(Saturday, 8:40 am)*

Ward, H. Trawick (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Fiction from Fact at the Townson Site in Southwestern North Carolina

In September of 1776, General Griffith Rutherford led a force of North Carolina militiamen against the Middle and Valley towns of the Cherokees. Rutherford's army spent six days in the upper Hiwassee River valley of southwestern North Carolina burning towns, destroying crops, and killing and capturing Cherokees. The Townson site (31CE15) represents one of the towns visited by Rutherford. In 1964, UNC archaeologists excavated a burned cabin at Townson. This paper reports those findings and attempts to reconstruct the events of September 1776. *(Thursday, 11:00 am)*

Waselkov, Gregory A. (University of South Alabama)
Bear Oil in the Colonial Southeast

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, European colonists engaged the Southeastern Indians in trade for bear oil. Although largely overlooked in studies of the overarching deerskin trade, the commodification of bear oil suggests some interesting issues regarding culture change on both sides of the colonial frontier. Lipid analysis raises the prospect that archaeological evidence for this exchange might be obtainable. (Friday, 9:00 am)

Waters, Gifford J. (University of Florida)
Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Non-Local Aboriginal Ceramics in St. Augustine

The Spanish Mission system of La Florida and its ultimate collapse brought many Southeastern Native American groups into St. Augustine during the 1st Spanish period. This study examines the ceramic assemblages of a number of sites in St. Augustine in an effort to gain a better understanding of the relocation of Native Americans during the Mission period. By examining temporal and spatial changes in frequencies of non-local aboriginal ceramics, it is hoped that a better understanding is gained of when and where groups relocated in and around St. Augustine, as well as how this process affected Native American cultural change. (Friday, 8:20 am)

Webb, Paul (TRC Garrow and Associates, Inc.)
The Historic Cherokee Occupation of North Georgia

Archaeological understanding of the Historic Cherokee of north Georgia has advanced considerably over the past few decades. This paper presents an overview of about 150 years of Historic Cherokee occupation, beginning with the late seventeenth-century settlements in the upper Savannah and Chattahoochee drainages, continuing through the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century farms and towns of northwest Georgia, and ending with the Trail of Tears in 1838. Archaeological data concerning material culture, subsistence, and settlement patterns are related to historical data on Cherokee lifeways to provide a detailed summary of the last major Native American occupation of this area. (Saturday, 1:40 pm)

Webber, Jennifer (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia)
Something Fishy: Preliminary Zooarchaeological Data from 14 Legare Street

In 1998, Martha Zierden of the Charleston Museum began archaeological testing at 14 Legare Street in Charleston, South Carolina. The majority of the materials found in this testing date to the early 1800s. The faunal assemblage is diverse for the small sample size (MNI=50, NISP=2333). This preliminary assemblage is compared to other Charleston sites of varying status and period. The Legare findings resemble those of several other upper class residences in Charleston from the same time period. The Legare Street site fits into a temporal pattern of decreasing use of domestic fauna matched by an increase in the use of fishes.

Other Charleston sites present exceptions to this pattern. (Saturday, 11:40 am)

Weinand, Daniel (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), **Fred Andrus** (University of Georgia), and **Ray Crook** (State University of West Georgia)
The Discovery and Significance of Cownose Ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*) Remains in the Mississippian Period North End Site, Little St. Simmons Island, Georgia

Faunal remains recovered from the 1990-1991 excavations of the North End Site, Little St. Simmons Island, Georgia revealed previously unreported numbers of dental plate remains from the migratory cownose ray (*Rhinoptera bonasus*). Through the creation and application of novel methodologies, this study addresses the significance of the cownose ray to the procurement strategies of coastal Mississippian period peoples. Due to the rays' irregular appearance in any particular location of the Georgia coast during their spring and early summer migration, the results indicate that the inhabitants were present at the site during this time and were opportunistically exploiting the rays. (Friday, 1:40 pm)

Welch, Paul (Queens College-CUNY)
Shiloh: A Major Mississippian Mound Center on the Tennessee River

The Shiloh mounds have been known to archaeologists for over 130 years, yet not much has been known about the site. One of the early, large-scale Relief archaeology projects was carried out at Shiloh in 1933-1934, under Frank Roberts and Moreau Chambers. Due to the absence of a report, information gained from this huge project was lost to the profession, so the site has been largely ignored, or misinterpreted. Analysis of the old excavations, and additional fieldwork in 1998 and 1999, reveals the A.D. 1050 to 1300 date of the site and its placement in the regional political geography. (Friday, 2:00 pm)

Wesler, Kit W. (Murray State University)
Chronology and Culture at Wickliffe Mounds, Kentucky

The Wickliffe Mounds occupation can be divided into three periods: Early Wickliffe, A.D. 1100-1175; Middle Wickliffe, A.D. 1175-1250; and Late Wickliffe, A.D. 1250-1350. The periods are based on consistent concordances of radiocarbon dates, oxidizable carbon ratio dates, stratigraphic sequences, ceramic assemblages, rim and handle forms, and assemblage groups. Investigations have indicated a pattern of village expansion from a compact, moundless settlement circa A.D. 1100, through successive construction of a number of mounds and extension of domestic areas along the crest of the ridge, to a final, intensely occupied town that crowded the edges of the bluff by about A.D. 1350. (Friday, 2:20 pm)

Wesselmann, Jill (University of Michigan)
The Politics of Family: Implications of Courtyard Construction and Group Movement in the Uplands

Recent excavations have shown that Lohmann phase settlements

in the uplands east of Cahokia retained circular courtyard patterns typical of earlier, pre-Mississippian times. The overall plan of the Halliday site strongly suggests that multiple courtyard groups, probably representing extended families, formed the initial occupation of this upland village. Inter- and intra-courtyard rebuilding patterns, however, indicate that the size of the settlement was in continual flux, with entire courtyard groups periodically leaving the site. This evidence contrasts with evidence from the American Bottom of decreasing emphasis on extended family ties and may help answer questions about the politics involved in such shifts. *(Thursday, 2:40 pm)*

Whisonant, Bob
(see Boyd, Clifford C.)

White, Tucker V. (University of Memphis)
Artistic Style at the Humber-McWilliams (22CO601)/Gilbert (22CO605) Site Complex in Coahoma County, Mississippi

The Humber-McWilliams/Gilbert site complex is a Protohistoric village and burial site near the Mississippi River in northwest Mississippi. The site is known for its highly aesthetic painted bottles and effigy vessels executed in the "Quapaw" art style. In this paper I will describe the variation of artistic expression at Humber, identifying the major themes and motifs at the site. The artifacts exhibit motifs associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC) as well as motifs not found in the SECC, indicating an active iconographic system as late as ca. A.D. 1600. An iconographic system at such a late date could offer a rare opportunity to apply ethnohistoric data to the problem of meaning in the study of Southeastern iconography. *(Friday, 3:00 pm)*

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University)
Radiocarbon Dates on Pottery Residues and Structural Remains from the Late Woodland and Protohistoric Components at 31WT330, Watauga County, North Carolina

Radiocarbon dates recently obtained on carbonized bark and residues adhering to pottery sherds from the Katie Griffith site (31WT330) in Watauga County, North Carolina reveal that some of the basic building blocks of culture history remain to be established for the late prehistoric and Protohistoric periods of the Southern Appalachian region. These dates also corroborate previously accepted *and* rejected dates obtained nearly 20 years ago from the nearby Ward site (31WT22). It is proposed that much of what has been labelled "Pisgah" pottery is, in fact, something else, and is attributable to Siouan tribes of the North Carolina mountains. *(Saturday, 9:40 am)*

Williams, J. Mark (University of Georgia)
Lamar

The Lamar archaeological culture has been a useful concept for two-thirds of a century. Named for the famous Lamar site at Macon, this archaeological culture has been the focus of a tremendous amount of research through the years, and may be the single most studied such entity in Georgia. This paper represents a new (yet another?) summary of this culture, based primarily on work in Georgia during the last 10 to 15 years. The

overall emphasis will be one that attempts to synthesize Lamar data within the context of past people living in chiefdoms, rather than one of potsherds and mounds. *(Saturday, 10:40 am)*

Williamson, Matthew A. (Georgia Southern University)
Health and Behavior in Late Prehistoric Georgia: A Comparison between Upland and Coastal Agriculturalists

Generally, the transition in subsistence behavior and sedentism from mobile hunting and gathering to sedentary agriculture resulted in a decline in the health of prehistoric populations. However, it is unclear if this transition affected all populations to the same degree. Sedentary populations that practiced maize agriculture are known to have existed during the late prehistoric period (A.D. 1250-1550) in the upland and coastal regions of Georgia. Large samples of human skeletal remains from these sites were analyzed for the presence of pathological lesions associated with diet and disease. Results are varied and indicate that upland individuals were more maize reliant and experienced greater physical stress while coastal juveniles were less healthy than upland juveniles. *(Thursday, 1:00 pm)*

Wilson, Greg (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Early Mississippian Greenstone Tool Industry at Moundville

This paper examines the early Mississippian greenstone tool industry in west-central Alabama. A systematic examination of production, use, and recycling activities provides insight into the organization of Moundville's domestic economy. A scarcity of evidence of utilitarian greenstone tool production at Moundville is contrasted with evidence of the small-scale elite production of greenstone prestige items on and near earthen platform mounds. Moreover, patterns of tool use and breakage reveal that woodworking was a common household activity at early Moundville. Finally, an examination of recycling activities provides clues to access and control over greenstone tools and raw materials in the Moundville chiefdom. *(Thursday, 11:00 am)*

Worth, John E. (Coosawattee Foundation)
The Yamassee in Florida: An Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Overview

This paper will provide an overview of the late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Yamassee occupation in Florida, including earlier mission-era settlements and later refugee villages established after the 1715 Yamassee War. Framed within a broad ethnohistorical overview of Yamassee origins and migrations between roughly 1659 and 1763, the paper will address potential correlations between the documentary record and specific archaeological sites and aboriginal material culture, particularly focusing on potential difficulties involved in distinguishing mission-era ethnic groups using aboriginal ceramic styles. *(Thursday, 1:00 pm)*

Worth, John E. (Coosawattee Foundation)
New Excavations in the Heart of the Coosa Chiefdom: A Status Report on Fieldwork at the Thompson Site (9GO4)

Beginning early in 1999, archaeological survey and test excavations were initiated by the Coosawattee Foundation at the Thompson site (9GO4) as a part of its new public archaeology program. Thompson is one of a small number of large, nucleated sixteenth-century villages located along the Coosawattee River down river from the Little Egypt site, now thought to have been the capital of the Coosa chiefdom of DeSoto and Luna expedition fame. This paper will present the results of mapping, a shovel test survey, and ongoing test and block excavations near a presumed mound, including at least two rectangular summer-houses and many other features. *(Friday, 3:20 pm)*

Wright, Edward P.
(see Marrinan, Rochelle A.)

Yates, Emily M. (Nation Park Service-Southeast Archeological Center)
Elbows off the Table: Reconstructed Vessels from Carolina Point Plantation, Water Island, USVI

During the summer of 1998 David G. Anderson conducted extensive fieldwork on Water Island, USVI. Among the seven sites excavated is a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century plantation. Carolina Point Plantation was the oldest continuously occupied plantation site on Water Island. Unlike most Caribbean plantations, CPP was not used for sugar cane production, and throughout most of its occupation it was owned by freed men of color who themselves owned slaves. CPP offers insight into Dutch settlement in the British West Indies during the 1800s. CPP's mysteries continue to unfold as a research team analyses the recovered artifacts. *(Friday, 9:20 am)*

Yates, W. Brian (Florida State University)
Geographic Distribution and Geochemical Constituent Analyses of Soapstone Vessels from Throughout Florida: Implications for Late Archaic Trade Networks and the Expansion of Interaction Spheres

Recent research has compiled data regarding the geographic distribution of archaeological samples of soapstone vessels recovered from Florida sites. Spatial analyses of these data using modern Geographic Information Systems software recognizes several environmental factors common to sites where occurrences of soapstone vessels have been recorded. This information, when combined with several other lines of evidence including geochemical constituent analyses, radioanalytical chronology, and analyses of vessel form and decoration, provides new insights into Late Archaic trade networks and indicates an expanded and more extensive system of early social interaction throughout the Southeast. *(Thursday, 2:00 pm)*

Young, Amy (University of Southern Mississippi)
Recent Advances in the Archaeology of Slavery in Mississippi

Since 1997, the University of Southern Mississippi has investigated four sites associated with enslaved African Americans. These sites range from modest farms in the Piney Woods of Mississippi (the McCallum site), to large plantations in the Natchez District (Saragossa and Mount Locust). Most recently, an antebellum nursery in the Piney Woods that used slave labor was also tested (Peachwood). This paper summarizes the findings at these four sites and assesses our progress in the archaeology of slavery in Mississippi. *(Friday, 9:40 am)*