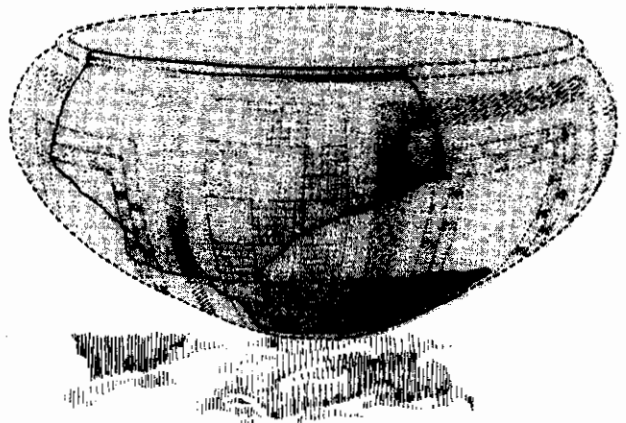


BULLETIN 44

2001



# **Southeastern Archaeological Conference**



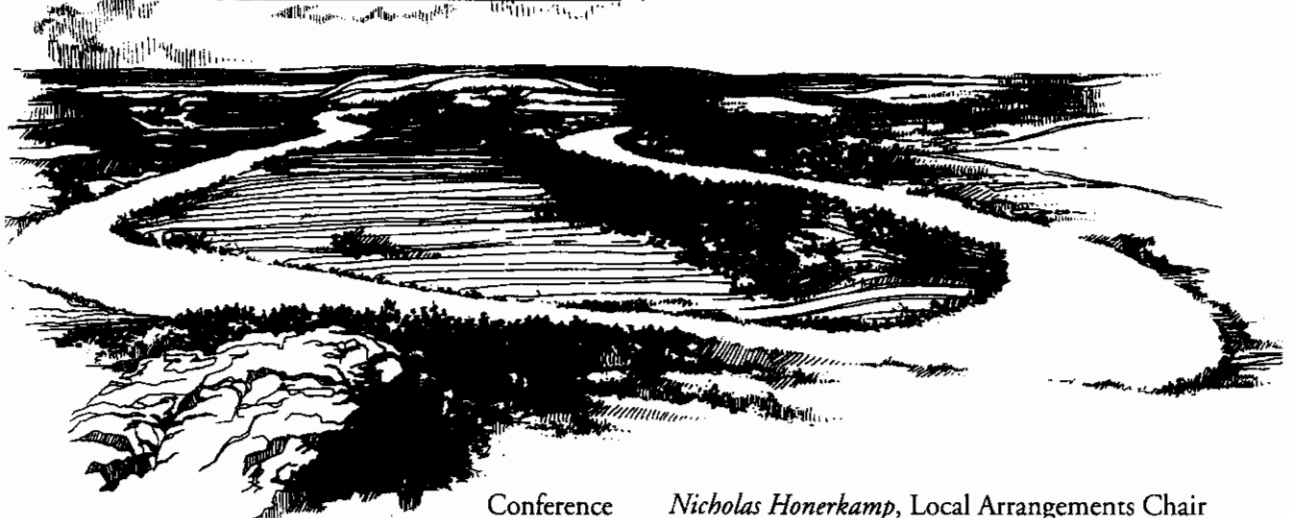
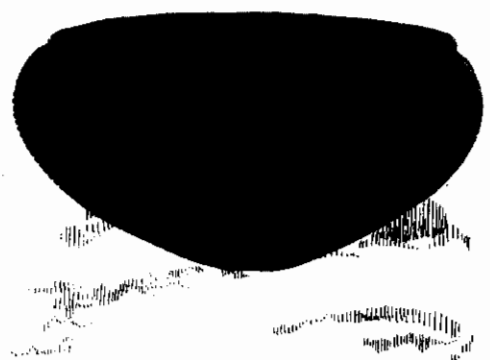
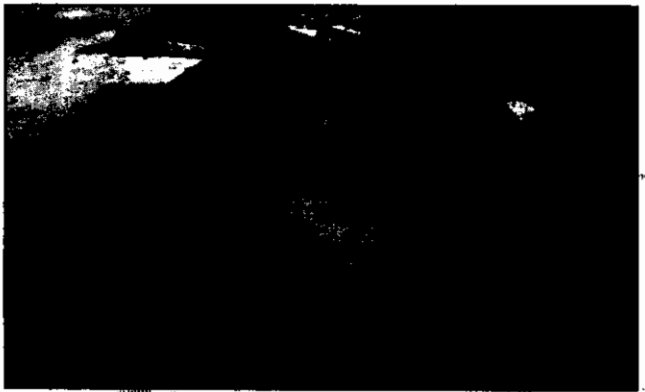
BULLETIN 44  
**2001**

ABSTRACTS OF THE  
FIFTY-EIGHTH  
ANNUAL MEETING  
NOVEMBER 14-17, 2001

The Marriott Chattanooga Convention Center  
Chattanooga, Tennessee



# Southeastern Archaeological Conference



Conference  
Hosted by  
The University of Tennessee-Chattanooga  
The Frank H. McClung Museum, The University of Tennessee  
The University of Tennessee Press  
The University of Georgia  
The Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society  
Weaver and Associates

*Nicholas Honerkamp*, Local Arrangements Chair  
*Lynne P. Sullivan*, Program Chair

Bulletin edited by  
*Lynne P. Sullivan*  
and  
*Jennifer L. Barber*

ISSN-0584-410

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And to you, the participants who make SEAC what it is, we sincerely hope you enjoy your stay in Chattanooga and SEAC 2001.

Lynne P. Sullivan, *Program Chair*  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface and Acknowledgements .....	iii
Layout of Marriott Conference Rooms .....	iv
Annual Meeting Program .....	1
Thursday Morning, November 15 .....	2
Thursday Afternoon, November 15 .....	4
Thursday Evening, November 15 .....	5
Friday Morning, November 16 .....	5
Friday Afternoon, November 16 .....	7
Friday Evening, November 16 .....	8
Saturday Morning, November 17 .....	8
Saturday Afternoon, November 17 .....	10
Abstracts of Symposia .....	10
Student Paper Competition (SPC) .....	12
Abstracts of Papers and Posters .....	13

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*Cover Illustrations:*

Hixon Style Turkey Cock Gorget from the Hixon Site, Hamilton County, TN (*upper left*). From the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.

Dallas Phase structure in the mound at the Dallas Site, Hamilton County, TN (*center left*). Photo from the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.

Hiwassee Island Red on Buff bowl from the Hiwassee Island Site, Meigs County, TN (*center right*). From the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.

Sketch of Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark, Hamilton County, TN (*bottom*). Courtesy National Park Service.

# PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to Chattanooga, the Scenic City, and the Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. We hope that you will find Chattanooga's nationally acclaimed, revitalized downtown an interesting and friendly place to visit. Lookout and Signal Mountains offer a lovely backdrop for the city and spectacular views from their summits. Please do take the time to "get out and look about."

SEAC has never met in Chattanooga before, but the Chattanooga region has long been visited and studied by students of southeastern archaeology. From the nineteenth century work of Cyrus Thomas (a native of Tennessee), Clarence B. Moore, and Mark R. Harrington, to the WPA-era work of Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg, Charles Fairbanks, Stuart Neitzel, and Jesse Jennings, to the early efforts in the 1950s of Bettye Broyles around her childhood hometown, the Chattanooga area's complex and rich archaeological record provided the data for baseline studies that still shape the outlines of prehistory as it is known in the MidSouth. Hiwassee Island red-on-buff pottery, Dallas and Hamilton points and mounds, Hixon and Citico gorgets—these terms that are so familiar to most southeastern archaeologists—all originate from sites and places in the Chattanooga region. A sad note is that many of the sites are gone and none is interpreted for the public, but this situation may soon change with the efforts to make the Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark a part of the National Parks system.

The SEAC 2001 program contains the same total number of papers and posters (234) as last year's meeting in Macon. To be precise, there are 226 papers, 8 posters, and 10 session discussants (including a panel discussion) organized into 12 symposia, a special session showcasing Tennessee prehistory, and 23 general sessions. There are five concurrent sessions for most of the meeting. The topics are wide-ranging and cover areas such as geophysical imaging, plantation archaeology, osteological evidence of warfare, Cahokia's Moorehead phase, the Woodland-Mississippian interface in Alabama, the contact period, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industry, shell

middens and wet sites, the people of Colonial Pensacola, rock art, Chickasaw archaeology, and sessions on Chattanooga regional archaeology, Dust Cave, the Shields site, Moundville, and Florida archaeology. There also is a daylong session in honor of Charles Hudson. The annual student paper competition and a new poster competition are being held this year. Check out the poster sessions on the mezzanine all day Thursday and Friday morning.

SEAC 2001 also features several very special events. On Thursday after the papers, the Student Affairs Committee is sponsoring a student workshop on writing grant and fellowship proposals. Thursday evening, the SEAC Reception will be held at the *Tennessee Aquarium*, the world's largest freshwater aquarium. Special events planned throughout the evening include a Twentieth Birthday Bash for *Southeastern Archaeology*, a celebration in honor of Charles Hudson's retirement, and a book-signing party by the University of Tennessee Press. The special events continue on Friday evening with a keynote address by Dr. Alice Kehoe of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Her talk, "*The Land of Prehistory*," based on her new book with the same title, will explore the origins and practice of archaeology. Next on Friday's agenda is the SEAC Dance featuring Gravity's Rimm—the band that kept us dancing last year in Macon returns for another engagement. Look for the local arrangements chair on stage—he plays bass. The end of the papers at lunchtime Saturday is *not* the end of SEAC 2001. Saturday afternoon's fun and informative events include field trips to Chattanooga Civil War sites or Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark, air tours of Tennessee Valley sites, and a workshop on working with the media taught by Bill Landry. Following all of these events is a catfish dinner buffet on the Tennessee River at the River Inn.

SEAC is a healthy organization and has grown immensely over the years. Organizing the annual meeting has become a very big job and requires the help of many people. The Frank H. McClung Museum, and especially Director Jeff Chapman (a veteran organizer of two SEAC annual meetings), deserves special thanks for the staff time that was

devoted to SEAC. Ruth Huppert and Betty Creech, McClung Museum secretaries, provided able and cheerful help with purchasing and registration paperwork. Ruth also did the time-consuming job of creating the database of registrants. Russell Townsend helped organize Saturday's events, and he and Julie Townsend did much of the tedious job of formatting paper abstracts. Russ began the academic year as a graduate assistant at McClung, but understandably when opportunity knocked, left in September to take a permanent position as Deputy Preservation Officer of the Eastern Band of Cherokee. We greatly appreciate his and Julie's continued assistance at a time of happy disruption in their lives. Jennifer Barber stepped into the GA position in October and capably assisted with the compilation of this Bulletin. Her proofreading skills were really put to the test. The talented assistance of Kathy Aycock and Hugh Bailey of the UT Creative Services in the design and production of this Bulletin and the program also are much appreciated. Without the help of Alexander Archaeological Consultants and anthropology student volunteers from both UT-Knoxville and Chattanooga, the numerous tasks that required many hands still would not be completed. We especially thank the UTC Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Geography for sponsoring the snacks for the Executive Board meeting, the Friends of Moccasin Bend for underwriting Saturday's air tours, and the University of Tennessee Press, the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, Weaver and Associates, and the Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society for sponsoring the reception at the Tennessee Aquarium. Last but not least, thanks to Adam King, last year's program chair, who was a wellspring of help and knowledge about organizing SEAC. Thanks so much to all of you.

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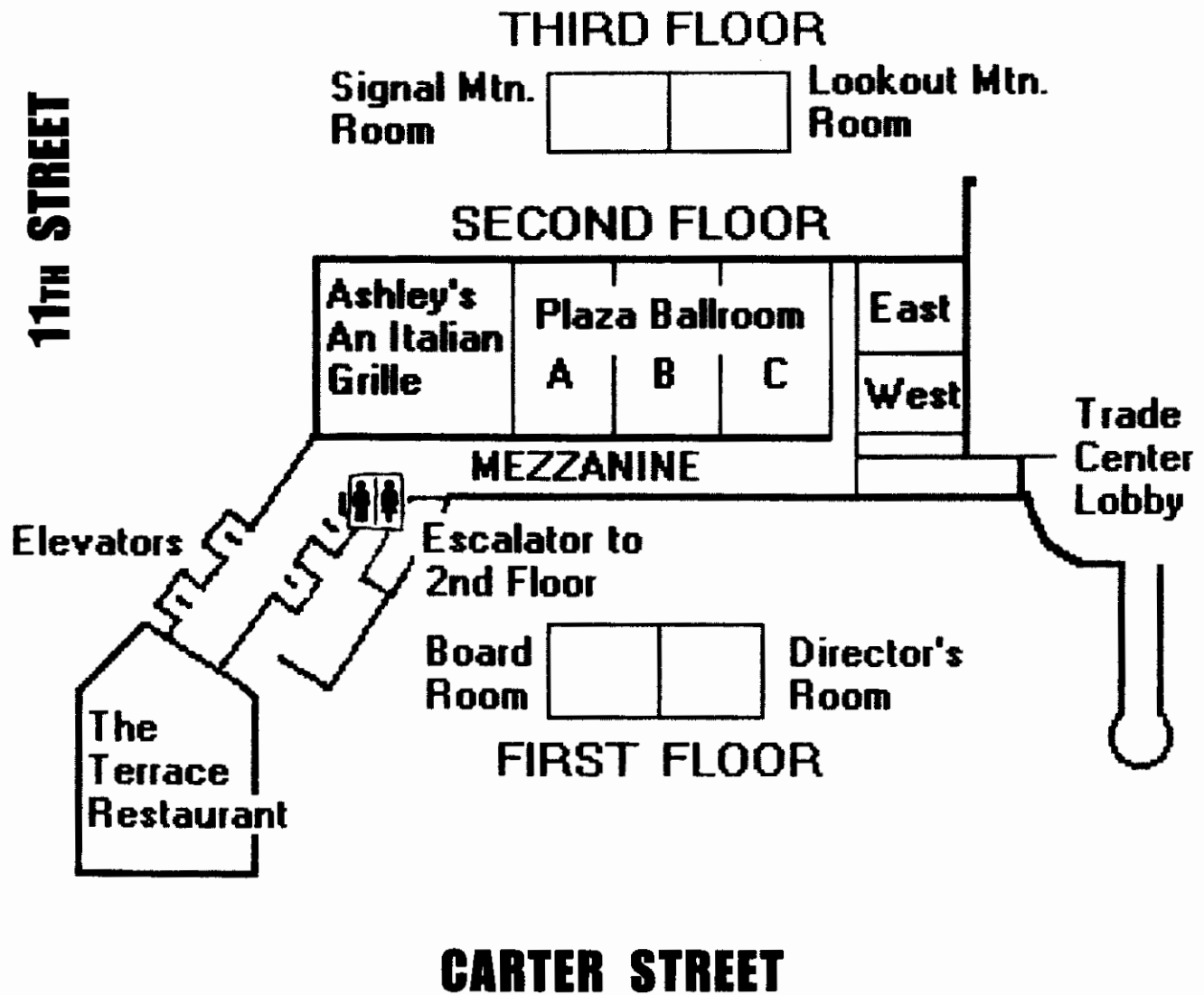
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Dallas Phase structure in the mound at the Dallas Site, Hamilton County, TN (*center left*). Photo from the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.

Hiwassee Island Red on Buff bowl from the Hiwassee Island Site, Meigs County, TN (*center right*). From the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.

Sketch of Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark, Hamilton County, TN (*bottom*). Courtesy National Park Service.

# THE MARRIOTT CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION CENTER



**58<sup>TH</sup>  
ANNUAL  
MEETING  
2001  
PROGRAM**

**REGISTRATION**

*Mezzanine*

Wednesday, 5:00-9:00 PM  
Thursday, 7:00 AM-4:00 PM  
Friday, 8:00 AM-4:00 PM  
Saturday, 8:00-10:00 AM

**BOOK EXHIBITS**

*Lookout Mtn. and Signal Mtn. Rooms*

Thursday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM  
Friday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM  
Saturday, 8:00 AM-Noon

**POSTER SESSIONS**

*Mezzanine*

Thursday, 9:00 AM-4:50 PM  
Friday, 9:00-11:50 AM

**SLIDE PREVIEW**

*Board Room*

Thursday, 7:30 AM-5:00 PM  
Friday, 7:30 AM-5:00 PM  
Saturday, 7:30-10:00 AM

**SPECIAL MEETINGS  
AND EVENTS**

**SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING**

*Presidential Suite*

Wednesday, 6:00-7:30 PM

**STUDENT WORKSHOP:**

**Writing Grant and Fellowship Proposals**

*Director's Room*

Thursday, 5:30-7:00 PM

**SEAC RECEPTION AND GALA EVENTS**

*Tennessee Aquarium*

Thursday, 7:00-10:00 PM

**SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

*Plaza Ballroom*

Friday, 5:30 PM

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

by Dr. Alice Kehoe

**"The Land of Prehistory"**

*Plaza Ballroom*

Friday, 7:30-8:30 PM

**SEAC DANCE  
FEATURING GRAVITY'S RIMM**

*Plaza Ballroom*

Friday, 9:00 PM-12:30 AM

**FIELD TRIPS:**

**Chattanooga Civil War Sites and Moccasin Bend**

**Air Tours of the Tennessee Valley by Southwings**

*Convene in Marriott Lobby*

Saturday, 1:30-5:00 PM

**WORKSHOP:**

**Working with the Media by Bill Landry of  
The Heartland Series**

*East Room*

Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM

**CATFISH DINNER  
ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER**

*River Inn*

Saturday, 5:30-7:00 PM

**SYMPOSIA**

**Things, Wonderful Things: Geophysical Imaging in  
the MidSouth**

Thursday, 8:00-11:30 AM ..... *Plaza Ballroom A*

**The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: Papers  
in Honor of Charles Hudson**

Thursday, 9:00-11:50 AM  
and 1:10-5:40 PM ..... *Plaza Ballroom B*

**Through a Glass Darkly: The Woodland-Mississippian  
Interface in Alabama Prehistory**

Thursday, 8:00-11:30 AM ..... *Plaza Ballroom C*

**Plantation Archaeology in South Carolina: A  
Retrospective and Prospective**

Thursday, 1:10-5:40 PM ..... *Plaza Ballroom A*

**The Osteological Evidence of Warfare in the  
Prehistoric Southeast: Emerging Patterns**

Thursday, 3:00-5:40 PM ..... *Plaza Ballroom C*

**To Change or Not to Change: The Late Paleoindian  
and Early Side-Notched Transition at Dust Cave,  
Alabama**

Thursday, 3:00-5:40 PM ..... *East-West Room*

**A Passel of Tennessee Prehistory (Special Session)**

Friday, 8:00-11:50 AM ..... *Plaza Ballroom A*

**The Moorehead Phase Revisited: The Historical  
Context of Cahokia's Second Climax**

Friday, 8:00-11:50 AM ..... *Plaza Ballroom B*

**State of the Art: Petroglyph and Pictograph Research  
in the Southeast**

Friday, 1:10-2:50 PM ..... *Plaza Ballroom A*

**The People of Colonial Pensacola**  
Friday, 3:00-5:20 PM ..... Plaza Ballroom A

**Chickasaw Archaeology and Ethnohistory: A Reanalysis of the Chambers, Jennings, and Spaulding Excavations of 1937 to 1941**  
Friday, 1:10-4:00 PM ..... Plaza Ballroom B

**The Shields Site: New Perspectives on the Early St. Johns II Culture of Northeastern Florida**  
Friday, 1:10-4:40 PM ..... Plaza Ballroom C

**Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology**  
Saturday, 8:00-11:10 AM ..... Plaza Ballroom C

**Interpreting and Preserving Chattanooga's Regional Archaeology (Preface For The Field Trips)**  
Saturday, 11:10 AM-12:10 PM ..... Plaza Ballroom C

### GENERAL SESSIONS

**Mississippian Households and Architecture**  
Thursday, 8:00-9:00AM ..... Plaza Ballroom B

**Industry and Industrialists in the 18th and 19th Centuries**  
Thursday, 8:00-10:00 AM ..... East-West Room

**Pan-Regional Issues of the Mississippian Period**  
Thursday, 10:10-11:50 AM ..... East-West Room

**Art and Artifacts (Poster Session)**  
Thursday, 9:00-11:50 AM ..... Mezzanine

**Moundville and Its Context**  
Thursday, 1:10-2:50 PM ..... Plaza Ballroom C

**The Early Southeast: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland**  
Thursday, 1:10-2:50 PM ..... East-West Room

**Multiple Components and Locations (Poster Session)**  
Thursday, 2:00-4:50 PM ..... Mezzanine

**17th and 18th Century Towns and Missions**  
Friday, 8:00-11:50 AM ..... Plaza Ballroom C

**Contact: Evidence and Consequences**  
Friday, 10:10-11:50 AM ..... Plaza Ballroom C

**Insights into Prehistoric Technology**  
Friday, 8:00-10:00 AM ..... East-West Room

**Shell Middens and Wet Sites**  
Friday, 10:10-11:50 AM ..... East-West Room

**Archaeology and Public Education (Poster Session)**  
Friday, 9:00-11:50 AM ..... Mezzanine

**Above and Beyond: The Cahokia Uplands**  
Friday, 4:00-5:00 PM ..... Plaza Ballroom B

**Demystifying Middle Woodland Across the Southeast**  
Friday, 1:10-2:50 PM ..... East-West Room

**New Hues of Late Woodland Subsistence and Settlement**  
Friday, 3:00-5:20 PM ..... East-West Room

**Mortuary Analysis and Cemetery Studies**  
Saturday, 8:00-11:30 AM ..... Plaza Ballroom A

**Diversity and Variation During the Mississippian Period**  
Saturday, 8:00-11:30 AM ..... Plaza Ballroom B

**More Plantations and the Civil War**  
Saturday, 8:00-10:00 AM ..... East Room

**Cultural Issues in Research and Resource Management**  
Saturday, 10:10-11:50 AM ..... East Room

**Survey Techniques, Issues, and Results**  
Saturday, 8:00-9:00 AM ..... West Room

**The Archaeology of Presidential Properties**  
Saturday, 9:00-10:00 AM ..... West Room

**Archaic Period Settlement and Land-Use**  
Saturday, 10:10-11:30 AM ..... West Room

## THURSDAY • MORNING NOVEMBER 15 SYMPOSIUM

*Things, Wonderful Things:  
Geophysical Imaging in the MidSouth*

J. Johnson, chair

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom A*

- 8:00 Britt, T., Hargrave, M., and Simms, J.** Recent Geophysical Archeological Survey at Poverty Point State Historic Site [16WC5], West Carroll Parish, Louisiana
- 8:20 Lockhart, J., Mitchem, J., and Mulvihill, T.** Geophysical Investigations at the Late Mississippian Parkin Site, Arkansas
- 8:40 Giardino, M., Goeff, J., and May, J.** Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys in Archaeology
- 9:00 Peacock, E. and Reynolds, M.** Remote Sensing at Lyons Bluff, A Mississippian Mound and Village Site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi
- 9:20 Peukert, J.** Beaming into Hollywood
- 9:40 Haley, B.** Airborne Remote Sensing at the Hollywood Site
- 10:00 BREAK**
- 10:10 Lemmon, A.** Active Resistance at Hollywood
- 10:30 Reynolds, M.** Magnetic Gradient Surveying and Ground Truth at the Hollywood Site
- 10:50 Johnson, J.** You Oughta be in Pictures: An Overview of Remote Sensing Research at the Hollywood Site
- 11:10 Clay, R.** Landscape Imaging with Near-Surface Geophysical Techniques



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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Mississippian Households and Architecture*

---

D. Keene, chair

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom B*

- 8:00 **Litchford, M.** This Old House: Exploring Architectural Parameters of a Mississippian Temple
- 8:20 **Keene, D.** Irene Phase Architecture of the Grove's Creek Site [9CH71], Skidaway Island, Georgia
- 8:40 **Gougeon, R.** Coosa Households: Activities at Little Egypt [9MU102]
- 

## SYMPOSIUM

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### *The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: Papers in Honor of Charles Hudson (Session I)*

---

R. Ethridge and T. Pluckhahn, chairs

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom B*

- 9:00 **Pluckhahn, T.** Charles Hudson and the Social History of the Southeastern United States
- 9:20 **Milanich, J.** Finding a Lost Century
- 9:40 **Kowalewski, S.** Coalescent Societies
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:10 **Worth, J.** Bridging Prehistory and History in the Southeast: A Critique of Acculturation Studies
- 10:30 **Hally, D.** "Culture Contact" Between Culturally Similar Societies
- 10:50 **Saunt, C.** Southeastern Indians as Anthropologists: Native Americans Study Themselves, 1750-1900
- 11:10 **Hahn, S.** The Cussita Migration Legend: Oral Performance and the Politics of Mythmaking
- 11:30 **King, A.** The Historic Period Transformation of Mississippian Societies
- 

## SYMPOSIUM

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### *Through a Glass Darkly: The Woodland-Mississippian Interface in Alabama Prehistory*

---

R. Krause and P. Jackson, chairs

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 8:00 **Beasley, V.** Phases and Stages, Circles and Cycles: Chronological Systematics and the Late Woodland/Mississippian Transition
- 8:20 **Little, K. and Holstein, H.** Terminal Late Woodland Manifestations in the Coosa Valley of Northeast Alabama
- 8:40 **Jones, S.** Late Woodland and Mississippian Occupations in the Gunter'sville Basin: New Evidence
- 9:00 **Krause, R.** At the Interface: The Role of the Red Fox Site [1LI15] in Our Understanding of Tennessee Valley Prehistory
- 9:20 **Jenkins, N.** Terminal Woodland/Mississippian Development in the Warrior/Tombigbee Drainage
- 9:40 **Jackson, P.** Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Transitions in the Black Warrior River Valley
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 

10:10 **Sheldon, C., Mann, J., and Cottier, J.** Woodland/Mississippian Culture Contacts in the Lower Tallapoosa River Valley

10:30 **Morgan, D.** The Late Woodland/Early Mississippi Period Transition in Southwest Alabama: Colonization or *In Situ* Development? (SPC)

10:50 **Brown, I.**—Discussant

11:10 **O'Brien, M.**—Discussant

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## GENERAL SESSION

---

### *Industry and Industrialists in the 18th and 19th Centuries*

---

J. Underwood, chair

*Thursday, November 15—East-West Room*

- 8:00 **Underwood, J.** A Distributional Analysis of Yorktown Coarse Earthenware from Coastal Virginia
- 8:20 **May, A.** The Madison/Durr Furnace: Metallurgy and Commerce in Early Lincoln County, North Carolina
- 8:40 **Lucas, G.** Strategy Contrasts in the Marketing and Purchasing of Meat at Charleston's Beef Market
- 9:00 **Dumas, A.** Archaeology at the Original 19th Century Tabasco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana: A Study in Method (SPC)
- 9:20 **DeLoach, T.** Early American Domestic Activities Interpreted from Features in the Detached Kitchen of the Archibald Clark House in St. Mary's, Georgia
- 9:40 **Hale, H.** Food Remains from the Home of Archibald Clark, the Duty Officer for the Port of St. Mary's, Georgia
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 

## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Pan-Regional Issues of the Mississippian Period*

---

J. Blitz, chair

*Thursday, November 15—East-West Room*

- 10:10 **Cobb, C. and Butler, B.** The Vacant Quarter Revisited: Site Abandonment in the Southern Illinois Hills
- 10:30 **Blitz, J.** The Social Implications of Mississippian Mound Volume
- 10:50 **Webb, M.** Was Mississippian—In Some Way, In Some Sense—Inevitable?
- 11:10 **Emerson, T., Wiseman, S., and Moore, D.** Cahokian Figurines in the Greater Southeast: The Use of PIMA Technology to Source Mississippian Art
- 11:30 **Thurman, M.** The Peripheries of the Late Southeastern Ceremonial Complex: Some of the Things Wrong with World Systems Theory
- 

## POSTER SESSION

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### *Art and Artifacts*

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*Thursday, November 15—Mezzanine*

9:00-11:50 AM

- Berg-Vogel, M.** Reconsideration of the Petit Jean Painted Style through Recent Rock Art Investigations in Arkansas
- Cordell, A.** Paste Variability and Possible Manufacturing Origins of Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Florida
- Gall, D. and Steponaitis, V.** Composition and Provenance of Greenstone Artifacts from Moundville
-

**THURSDAY • AFTERNOON**  
**NOVEMBER 15**  
**SYMPOSIUM**

*Plantation Archaeology in South Carolina:  
A Retrospective and Prospective*

N. Adams and C. Clement, chairs

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom A*

- 1:10 **Stine, L. and Adams, N.** A Brief and True Account of the History of South Carolina Plantation Archaeology and the Archaeologists Who Practice It
- 1:30 **Joseph, J.** Columns and Rows, Allees and Quarters: The Archaeology of Plantation Landscapes and the Landscape of Plantation Ideology
- 1:50 **Brooker, C.** Towards a Plain and Improved Style: Early 19th Century Tabby Plantation Houses on the South Carolina and Georgia Sea Islands
- 2:10 **Adams, N.** "In the Style of an English Cottage": Influences on the Design, Construction, and Use of South Carolina Slave Houses
- 2:30 **Bailey, R.** A Comparison of Life on Industrial and Agricultural Plantations in the South Carolina Lowcountry
- 2:50 **BREAK**
- 3:00 **Grunden, R.** Getting the Dirt Out: Does Method Inform Theory?
- 3:20 **McCawley, P.** The Use of Archival Collections in Plantation Archaeology
- 3:40 **Jones, D.** "She's in the Graveyard and Might Not Ever Get Up": An Examination of South Carolina Plantation Burial Practices
- 4:00 **Brown, K.** Archaeology of Ritual on South Carolina Plantations: Artifacts and Contexts
- 4:20 **Anthony, R.** Colono Ware: Ethnic Marker and/or Product of Cultural Interaction?
- 4:40 **Stoner, M.** Recognizing the Caribbean Influence in the Carolina Lowcountry through Ceramics
- 5:00 **Stine, L.**—Discussant
- 5:20 **Eubanks, T.**—Discussant

**SYMPOSIUM**

*The Social History of the Southeastern Indians:  
Papers in Honor of Charles Hudson (Session II)*

R. Ethridge and T. Pluckhahn, chairs

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom B*

- 1:10 **Williams, M. and Jones, S.** Lithics, Shellfish, and Beavers
- 1:30 **Smith, M.** In Search of Hernando de Soto: Charles Hudson and Paradigm Shifts in Southeastern Archaeology
- 1:50 **Perdue, T.** History and Anthropology
- 2:10 **Ethridge, R.** Raiding the Remains: Indian Slave Traders and the Collapse of the Southeastern Chiefdoms
- 2:30 **Jurgelski, B.** Strangers Among Them: The Indian Countrymen of Western North Carolina and Their Place in Early 19th Century Cherokee Society
- 2:50 **BREAK**

- 3:00 **Morse, D. and Morse, P.** Spikebuck Town Site, North Carolina
- 3:20 **Polhemus, R.** On the Trail of Tanasqui: Adventures with Charlie
- 3:40 **Van Horne, W.** Warfare in Mississippian Chiefdoms: Weapons, Combat, and Ritual
- 4:00 **DePratter, C.** Santa Elena: A Summary of Recent Work
- 4:20 **Bowne, E.** A Bold and Warlike People: The Basis of Westo Power (SPC)
- 4:40 **Schambach, F.** Tula and Spiro: Charles Hudson's Contribution to Spiroan Archaeology
- 5:00 **DeVorse, L.** Searching for William Bartram's Buffalo Lick
- 5:20 **Hudson, C.** Confessions, Reflections, Comments, Vain Hopes, Etc.

**GENERAL SESSION**

*Moundville and Its Context*

J. Myer, chair

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 1:10 **Myer, J.** A Distributional Analysis of Outlying Non-mound Sites in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- 1:30 **Redwine, C.** Three Moundville Phase Structures at the Powers Site [1HA11]
- 1:50 **Wilson, G.** The Organization of Everyday Life at Moundville
- 2:10 **Sherard, J.** Burning Down the House: An Interpretation of Slag-like Material Remains Recovered from a Council House Structure Located on Mound V at the Moundville Site
- 2:30 **Regnier, A.** The People of Central Alabama during the Proto-historic Period: An Interpretation through Ceramics
- 2:50 **BREAK**

**SYMPOSIUM**

*The Osteological Evidence of Warfare  
in the Prehistoric Southeast: Emerging Patterns*

M. Smith, chair

*Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 3:00 **Kuemin Drews, N.** Middle Cumberland Warfare Patterns: A Multi-Site Bioarchaeological Analysis
- 3:20 **Smith, M.** Temporal Change in the Patterns and Frequency of Warfare in the Chickamauga Reservoir
- 3:40 **Walsh-Haney, H.** Skeletal Evidence of Trauma at Two Florida Archaic Sites
- 4:00 **Hutchinson, D.** Traumatic Injury in a Sample from the Late Prehistoric Period of Florida
- 4:20 **Hill, M.** Cranial Trauma as a Reflection of Social Conflict
- 4:40 **Smith, M. and Smorynski, S.** Warfare-Related Trauma in Dallas Phase Human Skeletal Remains from Upper East Tennessee
- 5:00 **Jacobi, K. and Dye, D.** Headless in Alabama: Raiding and Mortuary Patterning at the Perry Site and Koger's Island
- 5:20 **Panel Discussion**

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## GENERAL SESSION

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*The Early Southeast:  
Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland*

R. Daniel, chair

*Thursday, November 15—East-West Room*

- 1:10 **Daniel, R.** The Paleoindian Occupation of North Carolina: A North Carolina Fluted Point Survey Update
- 1:30 **Blessing, M. and Sassaman, K.** New Perspectives on the Spatial Patterning of Stallings Communities
- 1:50 **Ortman, A.** Preliminary Results of Recent Excavations at the Poverty Point Site
- 2:10 **Thompson, V.** Variation on a Theme: Hunter-Gatherer Diversity and Sedentism in the North American Midcontinent (SPC)
- 2:30 **Ensor, B.** The Archaic and Woodland Southeast: Kinship and Social Transformations (SPC)
- 2:50 **BREAK**

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## SYMPOSIUM

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*To Change or Not to Change:  
The Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Transition  
at Dust Cave, Alabama*

A. Randall and K. Detwiler, chairs

*Thursday, November 15—East-West Room*

- 3:00 **Driskell, B.** Field Investigations at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama, 1989-2000
- 3:20 **Riley, R.** The Three C's of Database Usage at Dust Cave
- 3:40 **Sherwood, S.** The Geoarchaeology of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene at Dust Cave
- 4:00 **Homsey, L.** Feature Variability in the Early Archaic and Late Paleoindian Components at Dust Cave
- 4:20 **Randall, A.** Untangling Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Stone Tool Assemblages at Dust Cave
- 4:40 **Walker, R.** Refining Our Understanding of Subsistence Strategies at Dust Cave: An Analysis of a Recently Excavated Paleoindian Faunal Sample
- 5:00 **Detwiler, K.** Plant Use during the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic Transition at Dust Cave
- 5:20 **Meeks, S.** Wandering Around Dust Cave: An Overview of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in the Middle Tennessee River Valley

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## POSTER SESSION

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*Multiple Components and Locations  
Thursday, November 15—Mezzanine*

2:00-4:50 PM

- Alexander, L. and Campbell, H.** Coolidge Park: Crossing the River in Chattanooga
- Jefferies, D., Thompson, V., and Milner, G.** Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Strategies in West Central Kentucky
- Pullins, S. and Hayes, D.** Data Recovery and Geoarchaeology at a Stratified Site in the Virginia Piedmont

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## THURSDAY • EVENING

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NOVEMBER 15

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## STUDENT WORKSHOP

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Writing Grant and Fellowship Proposals

Director's Room

5:30-7:00 PM

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## SEAC RECEPTION AND GALA EVENTS

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Tennessee Aquarium

7:00-10:00 PM

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## FRIDAY • MORNING

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NOVEMBER 16

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## SPECIAL SESSION

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*A Passel of Tennessee Prehistory*

G. Schroedl, chair

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom A*

- 8:00 **Weaver, G., Collins, B., and Stetzer, B.** Archaic and Middle Gulf Formational Components on Swan Creek, Lewis County, Tennessee
- 8:20 **Wampler, M.** Archaic and Woodland Occupations along the Upper Cumberland River, Clay County, Tennessee
- 8:40 **Frankenberg, S. and Herrmann, N.** GIS-Based Exploratory Modeling of Site Locations around Tennessee Reservoirs
- 9:00 **Franklin, J., Simek, J., Faulkner, C., and Cressler, A.** Bedrock Mortar Hole Sites in Tennessee: Distribution and Variability
- 9:20 **Ahlman, T.** Of Hickory Nuts and Shell Middens: An Examination of Late Woodland Habitation Site Patterning in East Tennessee
- 9:40 **Chapman, J.** The Making of an Exhibition: "Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Tennessee"
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:10 **Kuttruff, C., and Walling, R.** Excavations at 40LD52, an Early Mississippian Hamlet in the Tennessee River Valley, Loudon County, Tennessee
- 10:30 **Barker, G. and Kline, G.** Archaeological Investigations at Kellytown [40WM10], a Fortified Late Mississippian Village in Tennessee's Central Basin
- 10:50 **Moore, M.** The Brentwood Library Site [40WM210]: Archaeological Excavations at a Fortified Mississippian Town in Williamson County, Tennessee
- 11:10 **Barker, G. and Kuttruff, C.** Salvage Excavations at the Brick Church Site [40DV39], a Mississippian Mound Center in Tennessee's Central Basin
- 11:30 **Anderson, D. and Cornelison, J. Jr.** Excavations at Shiloh: The 2001 Season

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## SYMPOSIUM

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### *The Moorehead Phase Revisited: The Historical Context of Cahokia's Second Climax*

J. Kelly, J. Brown, and M. Trubitt, chairs

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom B*

- 8:00 Kelly, J., Brown, J., and Trubitt, M. Introduction to the Moorehead Phase
- 8:20 Trubitt, M. Moorehead Phase Monumental Construction at Cahokia: The Palisade
- 8:40 Kelly, J. The Historical and Distributional Significance of Wells Incised Plates
- 9:00 Hamlin, J. Moorehead Phase Ramey Incised Pottery in the Cahokia Area
- 9:20 Vermilion, M. The Context of Ramey Knives from the Moorehead Phase Occupation at the Loyd Site
- 9:40 Brown, J. The Invention of an Art Style as a Instrument of Elite Control in the Mississippian Southeast
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:10 Parker, K. The Cultural and Economic Significance of Plant Materials associated with Moorehead Phase Deposits in Mound 34 at Cahokia
- 10:30 Kelly, L. The Potential Significance of Faunal Remains from Mound 34 at Cahokia
- 10:50 Kozuch, L. Marine Shell Use at Cahokia during the Moorehead Phase
- 11:10 Welch, P. —Discussant
- 11:30 Knight, V. —Discussant

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *17th and 18th Century Towns and Missions*

M. Meyers, chair

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 8:00 Meyers, M. A Site Locational Model for Westo and Savannah Settlements on the Savannah River Site
- 8:20 Smith, P., Jackson, P., and Johnson, H. An Early Glimpse of Recent Excavations at the Creek Town of Kasita [9CE1]
- 8:40 Pavao-Zuckerman, B. Zooarchaeological Evidence for the Deerskin Trade at Fushatchee [1E191]
- 9:00 Lieb, B. The Dispersal of the Natchez: A View from Chickasaw Country
- 9:20 Ivas, A. Searching for the Apalachee
- 9:40 Orr, K. Vertebrate Remains from Nombre de Dios: An Analysis of Subsistence Patterns through Time
- 10:00 BREAK

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Contact: Evidence and Consequences*

R. Beck, chair

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 10:10 McCollough, A. and McCollough, M. The First Real Map of America
- 10:30 Hargrove, T. and Beck, R. Magnetometer and Auger Testing at the Berry Site [31BK22], Burke County, North Carolina

- 10:50 Moore, D. and Rodning, C. In Search of Burned Buildings at the Berry Site
- 11:10 Mitchem, J. Looking at Spanish/Indian Contact in South Florida: The Tallant Collection
- 11:30 Livingood, P. and Ricketts, M. Agent-Based Simulation of Contact Period Disease Spread in the Historic Southeast

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Insights into Prehistoric Technology*

P. Carr, chair

*Friday, November 16—East-West Room*

- 8:00 Bradbury, A. and Carr, P. Blades, Pseudo-Blades, and Blade-Like Flakes: An Examination of Early Archaic Blade Technology in the Southeast
- 8:20 Carr, P. and Hadley, A. Bifaces, Adzes, and Chert Beads: The Lithic Assemblage from the John Forrest Site [22CB623]
- 8:40 Potts, T. Raw Material Use and Technological Organization in Northern Alabama [1MA141]
- 9:00 Zebell, R. Positive Impressions of Stallings Island Pottery as a Method of Tracing Styluses
- 9:20 Herndon, R. Mica as a Tempering Agent in Late Woodland Ceramic Assemblages in the Big Muddy Drainage of Southern Illinois: Taking Temper Past Cultural-Historical Classification
- 9:40 Kuttruff, J. and DeHart, S. Exploring the Textures of Prehistoric Textiles: The Replication of Footwear and Bags
- 10:00 BREAK

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Shell Middens and Wet Sites*

N. White, chair

*Friday, November 16—East-West Room*

- 10:10 Homsey, L. Differing Geographical Expressions of the Shell Mound Archaic: A Regional Perspective from Florida (SPC)
- 10:30 White, N. Whelk/Conch Shell Middens on St. Joe Bay, Northwest Florida
- 10:50 Sassaman, K., O'Day, P., Endonino, J., and Schultz, J. St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2001
- 11:10 Widmer, R. Archaeological Analysis of the Wells Sawyer 1896 Key Marco Map
- 11:30 Hendryx, G. Archaeological Testing at Fannings Springs, Levy County, Florida

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## POSTER SESSION

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### *Archaeology and Public Education*

*Friday, November 16—Mezzanine*

9:00-11:50 AM

- Forehand, T. Archaeology and Increasing Public Interest and Awareness: Excavation at Silver Bluff, the George Galphin Site
- Moon, R. The Bingham Site: An Archaeological Experience for Middle Schoolers

**FRIDAY • AFTERNOON**  
**NOVEMBER 16**  
**SYMPOSIUM**

*State of the Art: Petroglyph and Pictograph Research  
in the Southeast*

J. Allan and J. Loubser, chairs

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom A*

- 1:10 **Allan, J.** Arkansas's Gustafson Cave: Where the Buffalo Roam  
1:30 **Wagner, M. and McCorvie, M.** Buffalo Rock: An Early Historic Native American Painting in Southern Illinois  
1:50 **Coy, F.** McDonald Farm Petroglyphs Revisited  
2:10 **Ashcraft, S.** The Virtual Shaman: Bringing Glyphs to Life  
2:30 **Loubser, J.** The Recordation of the Reinhardt Rock Petroglyphs  
2:50 **BREAK**

**SYMPOSIUM**

*The People of Colonial Pensacola*

E. Benchley, chair

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom A*

- 3:00 **Benchley, E.** The People of Colonial Pensacola  
3:20 **Pokrant, M.** The Village People: Life on the 18th Century Spanish Frontier  
3:40 **Sims, C.** Searching for Women at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galve  
4:00 **Whitaker, A.** Knock, Knock, Who's There? Deciphering the Remains of the First Spanish Compounds outside San Fort Miguel de Panzacola  
4:20 **Flynt, A.** The Other Side of Town: A Study of Late Colonial Households in Pensacola  
4:40 **Martinkovic, M.** Architecture of Colonial Pensacola Households  
5:00 **Rosborough, L.** Settlers and Slaves in a Late Colonial Mill Community in Escambia County, Florida

**SYMPOSIUM**

*Chickasaw Archaeology and Ethnohistory:  
A Reanalysis of the Chambers, Jennings, and Spaulding  
Excavations of 1937 to 1941*

J. O'Hear and J. Johnson, chairs

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom B*

- 1:10 **O'Hear, J.** An Overview of the 1939 to 1941 Jennings and Spaulding Excavations  
1:30 **Brown, L.** A Reconstruction of Chambers 1937 Excavation of a Chickasaw Village in Northeastern Mississippi  
1:50 **O'Hear, J.** Chickasaw Guns  
2:10 **Rausch, D.** Glass Trade Beads Among the Early Historic Chickasaw  
2:30 **Lieb, B.** An Analysis of the Structure, Function, and Chronology of Chickasaw Pottery Assemblages  
2:50 **BREAK**  
3:00 **Jacobi, K.** Health Among the Historic Chickasaw of Mississippi

- 3:20 **Ethridge, R.** Chickasaw Factionalism  
3:40 **Johnson, J. and O'Hear, J.** The Chickasaws: Evolving Strategies in a Changing World

**GENERAL SESSION**

*Above and Beyond: The Cahokia Uplands*

S. Alt, chair

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom B*

- 4:00 **Alt, S.** Keeping Order in the Uplands: A Look at a Cahokia Administrative Center  
4:20 **Gonzales, H.** All Farmers Aren't Poor: Exotic Material in the Uplands  
4:40 **Brennan, T.** A Wasp's Tale: Using Mud Daubers to Track Upland Site Occupancy

**SYMPOSIUM**

*The Shields Site: New Perspectives on the  
Early St. Johns II Culture of Northeastern Florida*

K. Ashley and R. Thunen, chairs

*Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 1:10 **Ashley, K. and Thunen, R.** The Archaeology and Ecology of Mill Cove  
1:30 **Marrinan, R.** Vertebrate Fauna from Shields Mound [8DU12]  
1:50 **Rolland, V.** The Pottery that C.B. Moore Missed: Excavations at the Shields Site [8DU12]  
2:10 **Penders, T.** Preliminary Report of the Bone and Shell Tool Industry from the Shields Mound Site  
2:30 **Bland, M.** Moore to the Point  
2:50 **BREAK**  
3:00 **Thunen, R.** Grant Mound Past and Present  
3:20 **Beasley, V.** Middle St. Johns Mound Construction during the Mississippian Period  
3:40 **Ashley, K.** Where the River Meets the Sea: A Bold, New St. Johns II Frontier  
4:00 **Milanich, J.**—Discussant  
4:20 **Brown, J.**—Discussant

**GENERAL SESSION**

*Demystifying Middle Woodland Across the Southeast*

R. Turley, chair

*Friday, November 16—East-West Room*

- 1:10 **Turley, R. and Reed, K.** Current Findings Regarding the Quartermaster Site [9CE42] at Fort Benning, Georgia  
1:30 **Harris, N.** The Fort Walton Beach Landing Site: A Late Deptford/Early Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Structure from Northwest Florida  
1:50 **Pluckhahn, T., Kowaleski, S., Serman, N., Compton, M. and Perez, V.** Community and Household at Kolomoki [9ER1]  
2:10 **Dukes, J., McClung, T., and Reams, R.** Missing the Mark on Marksville  
2:30 **McGimsey, C.** Help! What are the House Rings at Marksville?  
2:50 **BREAK**

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**GENERAL SESSION**

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*New Hues of Late Woodland  
Subsistence and Settlement*

B. DelCastello, chair

*Friday, November 16—East-West Room*

- 3:00 **DelCastello, B.** Lithic Raw Material Procurement and Utilization in the Interior Uplands of Southern Illinois: A Late Woodland Example
- 3:20 **Mozingo, D.** Archaeological Investigations at the Bayview Site: A Weeden Island Period Center
- 3:40 **Markin, J.** Woodstock Revisited: A Study of the Woodstock Phase along the Coosawattee River in Northwest Georgia
- 4:00 **Reber, E.** Ancient Vegetarians? Absorbed Pottery Residue Analysis of Diet in the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Periods of the Mississippi Valley
- 4:20 **Fritz, G. and Connaway, J.** Please, Sir, I want Some More Acorn Soup: Late Woodland Plant Remains from the Oliver Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi
- 4:40 **Roe, L.** The Coles Creek Culture, Mound Architecture, and the Emergence of Elite Positions in the Lower Mississippi Valley
- 5:00 **Morgan, D.** Late Woodland Period Seasonality and Subsistence Practices in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Alabama

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**FRIDAY • EVENING**

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**November 16****SEAC***Annual Business Meeting**Plaza Ballroom*

5:30 PM

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**KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

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*by Dr. Alice Kehoe**"The Land of Prehistory"**Plaza Ballroom*

7:30-8:30 PM

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**SEAC DANCE**

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*Featuring Gravity's Rimm**Plaza Ballroom*

9:00 PM-12:30 AM

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**SATURDAY • MORNING**

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**NOVEMBER 17**

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**GENERAL SESSION**

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*Mortuary Analysis and Cemetery Studies*

J. Fenton, chair

*Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom A*

- 8:00 **Fenton, J.** Bone and Shell Artifacts at Indian Knoll [15OH2], Kentucky
- 8:20 **Magoon, D.** An Examination of Late Woodland Algonkian Mortuary Variability: Patterning Along the James and Potomac River Drainages of Virginia and Southeastern Maryland
- 8:40 **Driscoll, E.** Cranial Deformation, Health, and Regional Interaction at Town Creek
- 9:00 **Matternes, H. and Jantz, R.** Using Cophenetics to Assess Mortuary Structure in Wickliffe's [15BA4] Mound C Cemetery
- 9:20 **Ross-Stallings, N.** The People of the Oliver Site [22CO500]: A Late Prehistoric/Contact Period Site on the Mississippi Delta
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 9:50 **Fitts, M.** Without Beads, Without Bells
- 10:10 **Stringfield, M.** Life, Death, and Resurrection: St. Michael's Cemetery, Pensacola
- 10:30 **Liebens, J.** The Use of Geographical Techniques in Support of Historical Archaeology Research: Mapping and Cataloging Historic Cemeteries
- 10:50 **Price, R.** Regional Influences upon Pensacola, Florida, as Seen through its Vital Records
- 11:10 **Penny, R.** Somerset Plantation Cemetery Mapping Project

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**GENERAL SESSION**

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*Diversity and Variation During the Mississippian Period*

J. Rafferty, chair

*Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom B*

- 8:00 **Rafferty, J.** Short-term Sedentary Settlement on the Black Prairie, Northeast Mississippi
- 8:20 **Jackson, H.** Mississippian Occupation of the Leaf River Drainage on Southeast Mississippi: Investigations at the Sims Site [22FO582]
- 8:40 **Ramsey, D.** Does Size Really Matter? Recent Investigations at a Small Mississippian Mound Site in Northwest Mississippi
- 9:00 **Payne, C.** Late Mississippian Community Patterns Along the Lower Pemiscot Bayou of Northeast Arkansas
- 9:20 **Stallings, R.** How Late is Late? A Review of Late Prehistoric Dates from the Yazoo Basin and Adjacent Areas
- 9:40 **Vogel, G.** Internal Stratigraphy of a Caddoan Platform Mound at the Norman Site [34WG2]
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:10 **Stephenson, K., King, A., and Thompson, S.** The Lawton Site: A Mississippian Mound Center in the South Carolina Coastal Plain
- 10:30 **Wagner, G.** The Mississippian Landscape of Central South Carolina

- 10:50 **Boudreaux, E.** The Development of the Town Creek Site: Internal and Regional Chronological Relationships
- 11:10 **Marcoux, J., Johnson, H., Lewis, T., and McGrath, S.** Hobbs Island: A Crossroads of Mississippian Cultural Interaction

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## SYMPOSIUM

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### *Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology*

W. Yates and D. Hughes, chairs

*Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 8:00 **Austin, R., Ensor, B., Stokes, A., and Carlson, L.** The West Williams Site: New Data on the Archaic in West-Central Florida
- 8:20 **Estabrook, R., Jones, P., and Bloemker, J.** The Enclave Sites: Inland Resource Use During the Preceramic Archaic
- 8:40 **Freid, D.** What's Your Mama's Name Child? The Search for Lineages at Windover [8BR246], Florida (SPC)
- 9:00 **Pepe, J.** Jupiter Inlet [8PB34]: A Test Case in the Use of Ceramic Frequencies and Discriminant Analysis in Determining Cultural Affinity
- 9:20 **Collins, L.** Landscape Features and Archaeology through Time and Space
- 9:40 **Hughes, D.** Spanish St. Augustine: An Examination of the Impact to a Spanish Periphery Colony by the British Core from 1702-1764
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:10 **Payne, T.** East Florida's Plantations: A Brief Look at the History and Several Examples
- 10:30 **Smith, R., Scott-Ireton, D., and Yates, W.** Recent Advances in Florida's Underwater Archaeological Research Programs
- 10:50 **Hughes, D.**—Discussant

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## PREFACE FOR THE FIELD TRIPS

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### *Interpreting and Preserving Chattanooga's Regional Archaeology*

L. Alexander, chair

*Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom C*

- 11:10 **McCullough, M.** Whither Now the People's Park? The 80-Year Struggle to Create Moccasin Bend National Park
- 11:30 **Alexander, L., Campbell, H., and Coco, J.** History of Investigations at Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark
- 11:50 **Alexander, L., Heckman, E., and Moore, J.** Archaeology of the Battlefield at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *More Plantations and the Civil War*

M. Groover, chair

*Saturday, November 17—East Room*

- 8:00 **Yates, E.** Crash! and Burn!: Reconstructing the Southeast Corner "Burned" Room at Carolina Point Plantation, Water Island, USVI
- 8:20 **Curran, R.** Archaeological Excavations on Mont Repos Plantation
- 8:40 **Peeler, J.** Site 38CH691—Charleston County, South Carolina: How the Changing Economy during the Colonial and Antebellum Periods Affected Schieveling Plantation
- 9:00 **Ellenburg, G.** Great Expectations and Surprising Findings: Report on the 2001 Investigations at the Ramsey House, Knoxville, Tennessee
- 9:20 **Groover, M.** A Regionally-Based Research Design for Plantation Archaeology
- 9:40 **Ezell, R.** Archaeology of a Civil War Fortification in Clarksville, Tennessee
- 10:00 **BREAK**

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Cultural Issues in Research and Resource Management*

C. Huddleston, chair

*Saturday, November 17—East Room*

- 10:10 **Azzarello, J., Bauer, R., and Coco, J.** Finding a Deeper Meaning: Incorporating Ethnohistory in Archaeological Investigations and Cultural Resource Management
- 10:30 **Young, A.** Public Archaeology at Mound Bayou, an All-Black Town in Mississippi
- 10:50 **Huddleston, C.** Preserving Native American Archaeological Sites: Why, For Whom, and How?
- 11:10 **Connolly, R.** Public Interpretation in Archaeology: Passive or Active Participation
- 11:30 **McClure, K.** Historic Preservation of Maritime Cultural Resources: Governor Stone as an Example of Regional Shipping Traditions (SPC)

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Survey Techniques, Issues, and Results*

T. Whitley, chair

*Saturday, November 17—West Room*

- 8:00 **Whitley, T. and Hicks, L.** Evaluating the Potential for Prehistoric Travel Arteries across the Northern Arc Study Area in North Georgia Using GIS
- 8:20 **Petersen, S. and Mohler, P.** An Approach to the Field Evaluation of Sandy Soil Site Integrity
- 8:40 **Jackson, T. and Tyler, J.** A Test of GIS as a Link between Regional Development Planning and CRM

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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *The Archaeology of Presidential Properties*

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S. Grammer, chair

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*Saturday, November 17—West Room*

- 9:00 **Grammer, S.** Metal Detectors: Instruments of the Devil or Valuable Survey Tools?
- 9:20 **Ormond, K., Grammer, S., and McClenny, M.** Archaeological Survey at Wingo's: An Overseer's Site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest
- 9:40 **Kellar, E. and Kidd, S.** The Press, The Pit, and the Postholes: The Search for Andrew Jackson's Cotton Gin House
- 10:00 **BREAK**
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## GENERAL SESSION

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### *Archaic Period Settlement and Land-use*

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C. Gillam, chair

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*Saturday, November 17—West Room*

- 10:10 **Waggoner, J.** The Ridgeway Road Survey: Implications for Upland Use during the Archaic Period in West-Central Georgia
- 10:30 **Gillam, C.** Floodplains and Terraces and Uplands, Oh My! Revisiting Early Archaic Settlement in the Savannah River Valley
- 10:50 **Burdin, R.** 12FL73, A Multi-Component Archaic Site in the Falls Area of the Ohio River
- 11:10 **Mikell, G.** Recent Data Concerning Late Archaic Period Estuarine Adaptation in the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida
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## SATURDAY • AFTERNOON

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**NOVEMBER 17**

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### FIELD TRIPS

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*Chattanooga Civil War Sites and Moccasin Bend*

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*Air Tours of the Tennessee Valley by Southwings*

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*Convene in Marriott Lobby*

1:30-5:00 PM

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### WORKSHOP

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*Working with the Media by Bill Landry  
of The Heartland Series*

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*East Room*

2:00-4:00 PM

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### CATFISH DINNER

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*on the Tennessee River*

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*River Inn*

5:30-7:00 PM

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## ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

### Things, Wonderful Things: Geophysical Imaging in the Midsouth

Organizer: Jay K. Johnson (University of Mississippi)

**Time: Thursday, 8:00-11:30**

**Plaza Ballroom A**

The use of geophysical techniques appears to have reached critical mass in the Southeast. Several practitioners are using various instruments to record remarkably detailed images. This symposium will present the results of recent research in one portion of the region.

### The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: Papers in Honor of Charles Hudson

Organizers: Robbie Ethridge (University of Mississippi) and Thomas J. Pluckhahn (University of Georgia)

**Time: Session I: Thursday, 9:00-11:50**

**Session II: Thursday, 1:10-5:40**

**Plaza Ballroom B**

Charles Hudson has had a long and distinguished career as an anthropologist, educator, and scholar. His imprint on southeastern archaeology and ethnohistory is deep and lasting. This symposium honors Charles Hudson upon his retirement as Franklin Professor of Anthropology at the University of Georgia. In this symposium, some of Dr. Hudson's former students and closest colleagues look at his legacy, especially as it has influenced their own work. Charles Hudson has been a long-time advocate and practitioner of using social history as an approach to studying the lives and societies of past peoples. Hence, this symposium uses social history as an organizing theme around which to explore the past lives of the people of the southeast.

### Through a Glass Darkly: The Woodland-Mississippian Interface in Alabama Prehistory

Organizers: Richard A. Krause (University of Alabama) and Paul Jackson (Panamerican)

Discussants: Ian Brown and Michael O'Brien

**Time: Thursday, 9:00-11:50**

**Plaza Ballroom B**

The symposium participants will present the evidence now available for the co-existence of Woodland and Mississippian populations in Alabama and discuss its implications for our understanding of southeastern prehistory.

### Plantation Archaeology in South Carolina: A Retrospective and Prospective

Organizers: Natalie Adams (New South Associates) and Chris Clement (SCIAA)

Discussants: Tom Eubanks and Linda Stine

**Time: Thursday, 1:20-5:40**

**Plaza Ballroom A**

For over 20 years plantations have been the focus of a great many archaeological investigations in South Carolina. The vast majority of these investigations have been the result of compliance work, and are reported solely in the gray literature of cultural resource management. This symposium is intended to bring together information on various aspects of plantation archaeology in South Carolina. Included are synthetic and new data on ideology, religion and belief, landscapes, architecture, industrial slavery, methods of research, and material culture.



## **The Osteological Evidence of Warfare in the Prehistoric Southeast: Emerging Patterns**

Organizer: Maria Ostendorf Smith (Northern Illinois University)

Discussants: Panel Discussion

**Time: Thursday, 3:00-5:40**

### **Plaza Ballroom C**

Warfare is hypothesized to be endemic in the late prehistoric southeast, but the osteological evidence for deliberate violent trauma is known only from a few sites. Recent analyses undertaken at individual sites, and collectively in reservoir areas, have greatly increased our knowledge of the patterns and frequencies of warfare-related violent trauma. A temporal and spatial assessment of the emerging patterns is needed, particularly if certain aspects of the trauma data do not conform with proposed models of warfare generated from the archaeological record.

## **To Change or Not to Change: The Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Transition at Dust Cave, Alabama**

Organizers: Asa R. Randall (University of Florida) and Kandace R. Detwiler (UNC-Chapel Hill)

**Time: Thursday, 3:00-5:40**

### **East-West Room**

Preliminary analyses from Dust Cave, presented in 1994, suggest changes in cave use between the Late Paleoindian and the Early Side-Notched components. While the project continues, the dataset has increased substantially and the techniques employed have expanded. These include microstratigraphic analyses, lithic microwear analysis, and the construction of a relational database. These techniques have enabled us to better address the question of whether a significant change exists in occupational behavior at Dust Cave from the end of the Pleistocene into the Early Holocene. The results establish the site as unique regionally in terms of its assemblages and scale of research.

## **The Moorehead Phase Revisited: The Historical Context of Cahokia's Second Complex**

Organizers: John E. Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis), James Brown (Northwestern University) and Mary Beth Trubitt (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

**Time: Friday, 8:00-11:50**

### **Plaza Ballroom B**

Over the last decade much attention has been focused on the early half of Cahokia's history. Recent work by the organizers has returned to understanding the latter half of the site's history. At one point Griffin proposed that the Moorehead phase represented Cahokia's climax. While the Stirling phase now represents the climax of the early Mississippian, Griffin was in many respects correct in characterizing the Moorehead phase as a climax, in terms of "Classic Mississippian." The Moorehead phase represents a major discontinuity in the site's history. The papers in this symposium will try to highlight those aspects of Cahokia and the surrounding region that give this period its distinct character.

## **State of the Art: Petroglyph and Pictograph Research in the Southeast**

Organizers: Jean Allan (U.S. Forest Service) and Johannes Loubser (New South Associates)

**Time: Friday, 1:10-2:50**

### **Plaza Ballroom A**

Recording and conservation are featured topics of this symposium. Newly reported sites and updated views of previously reported sites, including the use of computer enhancement of rock art images, reveal advances in the role of rock art research within the realm of Southeastern archaeology. Two papers mention the role of bison.

## **The People of Colonial Pensacola**

Organizer: Elizabeth D. Benchley (University of West Florida)

**Time: Friday, 3:00-5:20**

### **Plaza Ballroom A**

Recent archaeological investigations by the University of West Florida into colonial and antebellum lifeways in the Pensacola area are focusing on households and settlements outside the military forts. This symposium will present new information on studies of colonial women, families, merchants, architecture, and industry in Spanish, British, and early American West Florida.

## **Chickasaw Archaeology and Ethnohistory: A Reanalysis of the Chambers, Jennings, and Spaulding Excavations of 1937 to 1941**

Organizers: John W. O'Hear (Mississippi State University) and Jay K. Johnson (University of Mississippi)

**Time: Friday, 1:10-4:00**

### **Plaza Ballroom B**

The excavations at Chickasaw village sites in northeastern Mississippi between 1937 and 1941, by several young men who would later become leading figures in American archaeology, established a datum against which later archaeological studies of historic southeastern Indian groups could be measured. A recent grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities has allowed the participants in the symposium to re-examine the large collection of artifacts and records that resulted from these pioneering excavations. This symposium presents an overview of the progress of several aspects of our work.

## **The Shields Site: New Perspectives on the Early St. Johns II Culture of Northeastern Florida**

Organizers: Keith Ashley (University of Florida) and Robert Thunen (University of North Florida)

Discussants: Jerald Milanich and James Brown

**Time: Friday, 1:10-4:40**

### **Plaza Ballroom C**

Touted as one of the "Big Three" St. Johns II period burial mounds in Florida, the Shields mound [8DU12] still looms large among residential homes in a suburb of Jacksonville. While the mound was excavated by C.B. Moore in 1894-95, virtually nothing was known about its associated village. To rectify this situation, shovel testing and unit excavations were initiated in 1999. Symposium participants will use archaeological evidence from the Shields site, the nearby Grant Mound, and the Middle St. Johns region to improve our understanding of the Shields-Grant complex and to offer new thoughts and insights on early St. Johns II culture (A.D. 900-1250).

## Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology

Organizers: W. Brian Yates (Florida Division of Historical Resources) and Daniel B. Hughes (Janus Research)

Discussant: Daniel B. Hughes

Time: Saturday, 8:00-11:10

### Plaza Ballroom C

Information from recent archaeological research in Florida provides opportunities to challenge our current understanding of various topics in Florida archaeology. Constant re-evaluation of available data enables development of new archaeological thought that helps redefine significant cultural and temporal classifications. This symposium provides a forum in which researchers may present their progressive approaches to answering key questions about Florida's prehistory and history.

## STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION\*

Eric E. Bowne (University of Georgia)  
*A Bold and Warlike People: The Basis of Westo Power*

Ashley A. Dumas (University of Alabama)  
*Plotting the Past: A Study in Archaeological Method at the Original Tabasco® Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana*

Bradley E. Ensor (University of Florida)  
*The Archaic and Early Woodland Southeast: Kinship and Social Transformations*

Donna Freid (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)  
*What's Your Mama's Name, Child? The Search for Lineage at Windover (8Br246), Florida*

Lara Homsey (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Differing Geographic Expressions of the Shell Mound Archaic: A Regional Perspective from Florida*

Kathryn McClure (Florida State University)  
*Historic Preservation of Maritime Cultural Resources: Governor Stone as an Example of Regional Shipping Traditions*

David W. Morgan (Tulane University)  
*The Late Woodland-Early Mississippi Period Transition in Southwest Alabama: Colonization or In Situ Development?*

Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky)  
*Variations on a Theme: Diversity and Sedentism in Hunter-Gatherer Societies in the North American Midcontinent*

\*NOTE: SPC in schedule

# ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

**Adams, Natalie** (New South Associates)

*"In the Style of an English Cottage": Influences on the Design, Construction, and Use of South Carolina Slave Houses*

This paper examines the evolution of South Carolina slave housing and discusses what influenced their design through time. It also examines the assumptions archaeologists have used to interpret these houses and how these have affected their conclusions about African-American culture. In addition, some ideas are presented for interpreting living space. Although these ideas are not new, for the most part they are unused. (Thursday, 2:10)

**Adams, Natalie**

(see Stine, Linda)

**Ahlman, Todd** (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

*Of Hickory Nuts and Shell Middens: An Examination of Late Woodland Habitation Site Patterning in East Tennessee*

This paper examines the long-standing Late Woodland settlement patterning model in East Tennessee. Derived from Lewis and Kneberg's original model, it hypothesizes summer-fall band-sized settlements on the floodplains where incipient horticulture was practiced and winter-spring family-sized base camps occupying higher terraces. The presence of small shell middens is expected at both site locations. Synthesizing WPA era excavation data with more recent excavation and survey results, a new model of Late Woodland settlement patterning questioning the uniform presence of shell middens and incorporating the utilization of upland resources as well as a riverine diet associated with the occupation of floodplains is presented. (Friday, 9:20)

**Alexander, Lawrence S.** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants),

**H. Russell Campbell** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

and **Julie J. Coco** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

*History of Investigations at Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark*

Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark has been recommended for inclusion into the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. The Friends of Moccasin Bend and the National Park Service contracted with Alexander Archaeological Consultants to conduct an archaeological overview and assessment to provide baseline information for preservation, curation, and interpretation of cultural resources within Moccasin Bend. Civil War fortifications, and extensive Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian period components have been identified on Moccasin Bend. Early Spanish Contact Period trade artifacts recovered from Hampton Place contain evidence of Mississippian assimilation into the late sixteenth-century cultural landscape. (Saturday, 11:30)

**Alexander, Lawrence S.** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants),

**Elsa Heckman** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants) and

**James M. Moore** (Tennessee Department of Transportation)  
*Archaeology of the Battlefield at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee*

Confederate forces occupied Lookout Mountain from September to November, 1863. Although considered impregnable, Federal troops attacked from the west, driving Confederate troops east across Chattanooga Valley. In 1998, Reflection

Riding Arboretum, located at the foot of Lookout Mountain, received an American Battlefield Protection Grant and contracted Alexander Archaeological Consultants to conduct a survey of the battlefield, identify portions of the battlefield requiring protection, and recommend strategies for interpretation and preservation. The results of the historical research and electromagnetic survey of 700 acres yield new information on the locations of historical settlements, battlefield positions, pickets, and post-battle Union encampments. (Saturday, 11:50)

**Alexander, Lawrence S.** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants) and

**H. Russell Campbell** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

*Coolidge Park: Crossing the River in Chattanooga*

The area now known as Coolidge Park has figured prominently in Chattanooga history as a Tennessee River crossing point. Alexander Archaeological Consultants conducted a survey of Coolidge Park and recorded Transitional Paleo-Indian through Late Woodland components as well as extensive middle nineteenth- through middle twentieth-century historic components. Prior to 1864, a "flying ferry" or "swing bridge" was located here. In early 1864, after the Battle of Chattanooga, the Union built a wooden bridge at this location. The Walnut Street Bridge, the longest pedestrian bridge in the world, was built in the late 1800s. The Chief John Ross Bridge was built in the 1930s. (Poster, Thursday, 2:00-4:50)

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

*Arkansas's Gustafson Cave: Where the Buffalo Roam*

Seven panels of aboriginal rock art are depicted in the upper chamber of Gustafson Cave located in the Sylamore District of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas. The images are predominantly black pictographs. There are several red pictographs and, at least, one fine-line incised petroglyph. The figures include a panel of six bison and a panel of anthropomorphs. Other panels portray animal and geometric figures. This presentation outlines current rock art recording efforts, including a detailed map of the upper cave chamber. (Friday, 1:10)

**Alt, Susan M.** (University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign)

*Keeping Order in the Uplands: A Look at a Cahokian Administrative Center*

In the last few years the University of Illinois Richland Archaeological Project has excavated over 200 houses in large-scale excavations of upland villages. These excavations plus extensive survey have documented a group of Mississippian farming villages and small mound centers less than a day's walk from Cahokia. The Grossmann site, excavated this past summer, is a village unlike any yet excavated in this area. At Grossmann, we have evidence of much more than a farming village, as well as something considerably different than what has been seen at local upland mound centers. From various lines of evidence such as a cache of 70 celts, exotic materials, specialized structures, a mortuary facility and the unusual community organization, I conclude that Grossmann was more directly a part of how Cahokian order was maintained away from Cahokia itself. (Friday, 4:00)

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

**John E. Cornelison, Jr.** (National Park Service)

*Excavations at Shiloh: The 2001 Season*

Remote sensing, coring, and excavation were conducted in and near Mound A at the Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark site during the summer of 2001. A

multidisciplinary team of specialists led by archaeologists from SEAC found evidence for structures on and near the mound, as well as for internal construction stages. Science, consideration for Native American concerns, and public participation and outreach were integral aspects of the project. Numerous volunteers were used, and project results, with many illustrations, were posted daily to a public website. The work is revealing a great deal of information about this little-known Mississippian ceremonial center. (Friday, 11:30)

**Anthony, Ron** (The Charleston Museum)  
*Colono Ware: Ethnic Marker and/or Product of Cultural Interaction*

This paper will comment on the development of South Carolina Lowcountry Colono Ware research since the late 1970s. Proceeding at varying scales of analysis, the investigation of South Carolina Colono Ware has generally tracked with an accelerated interest in plantation archaeology. A brief description of Lowcountry Colono Ware, as well as recent data regarding Colono Ware from the study of Stobo and Stono Plantations, will be presented. (Thursday, 4:20)

**Ashcraft, Scott** (Pisgah National Forest)  
*The Virtual Shaman—Bringing Glyphs to Life*

Rock art is often in the eye of the beholder, its original meaning long lost and left to the imaginations of those who observe it. Many stylized petroglyph images may have resulted from the trance state of a Shaman, whose altered state of consciousness encountered the spirit world. Today, photo-editing software can be used to enhance the spectral components of an image, generating new images with augmented detail. Although not invoked by a Shaman's trance, the results provide unique visual perspectives that enhance glyph identification and interpretation. (Friday, 2:10)

**Ashley, Keith** (University of Florida)  
*Where the River Meets the Sea: Bold, New St. Johns II Frontier*

The St. Johns II culture appeared suddenly in the area of the St. Johns River estuary around A.D. 900, without evidence of local St. Johns I antecedents. Available settlement and ceramic data are used to argue for the intrusion of St. Johns II peoples from the middle St. Johns River basin to the south, perhaps a political response to the emerging Mt. Royal polity. This paper further explores the emergence and role of the Shields-Grant settlement in the early Mississippian period politics of northeastern Florida, including internal dynamics and external interactions and alliances. (Friday, 3:40)

**Ashley, Keith** (University of Florida) and  
**Robert Thunen** (University of North Florida)  
*The Archaeology and Ecology of Mill Cave*

This paper leads off a symposium devoted to the Shields site and the broader St. Johns II culture of Florida. The Shields [8DU12] and Grant [8DU14] mounds are both early St. Johns II (A.D. 900-1250) constructs located approximately 750 meters apart along the high bluffs of Mill Cove, a large indentation in the south bank of the river about 11 km from its mouth. This paper reviews the ecology of the Mill Cove vicinity, and chronicles the archaeology of the Shields and Grant mounds, beginning with C.B. Moore's work in 1894 and 1895, and ending with recent testing of non-mound loci at the Shields site. (Friday, 1:10)

**Austin, Robert J.** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.),  
**Brad E. Ensor** (University of Florida and Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.),  
**Anne V. Stokes** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.) and  
**Lisbeth Carlson** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.)  
*The West Williams Site: New Data on the Archaic in West-Central Florida*

The West Williams site in Hillsborough County, Florida, is a stratified, deep-sand, Middle to Late Archaic habitation located on a rise overlooking the low, swampy plain of Harney Flats. Test excavations conducted in early 2001 revealed sub-surface features (post-holes, pits, depressions, cultural deposits) and faunal remains (deer, fox squirrel, raccoon, rabbit, bird, snake, turtle, and fish). Diagnostic projectile points include three stemmed Archaic types. Well-preserved features and fauna have never been recorded from an interior Archaic lithic scatter in Florida. Their discovery at West Williams offers an opportunity to study topics that previously have been difficult to address with lithic data alone. This paper summarizes the work to date and discusses the implications for Archaic-period research in Florida. (Saturday, 8:00)

**Azzarello, Jennifer** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants),  
**Julie Coco** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants) and  
**Robin T. Bauer** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)  
*Finding a Deeper Meaning: Incorporating Ethnohistory in Archaeological Investigations and Cultural Resource Management*

The evaluation of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century archaeological sites is dependent upon the interpretation of "significance" by the State Historic Preservation Officer, project manager, and consulting archaeologist. Alexander Archaeological Consultants has adopted alternative approaches, relying heavily on ethnographic interviews to improve the evaluation of historic sites in the Southeast. This paper presents the ethnohistoric investigations of an early twentieth-century tenant farming and sharecropping community in Huntsville, Alabama. The future of historic archaeology in Cultural Resource Management is largely dependent on the practice of integrating ethnohistory with the archaeological record. (Saturday, 10:10)

**Bailey, Ralph** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*A Comparison of Life on Industrial and Agricultural Plantations in the South Carolina Lowcountry*

This paper will explore the differences and similarities of domestic sites on industrial plantations and those on agricultural plantations. The knowledge, skills, and day to day lives of slaves that lived and worked on industrial plantations such as brick and tile producing plantations were considerably different than those that lived and worked on cotton or rice plantations, for example. Through recent archaeological research projects across the Lowcountry, we are beginning to see what these differences are and how they are reflected in the archaeological record. (Thursday, 2:30)

**Barker, Gary** (TDOT Environmental Planning, Archaeology Section) and  
**Gerald Kline** (TDOT Environmental Planning, Archaeology Section)  
*Archaeological Investigations at Kellytown [40WM1]: A Fortified Late Mississippian Village in Tennessee's Central Basin*

In October of 1998, TDOT archaeologists conducted a survey of ROW needed for the widening of an intersection in south Nashville. Prehistoric archaeological remains potentially

eligible for listing in the NRHP were present in the construction corridor. Between January and July of 1999, excavation by Department personnel and volunteers revealed the presence of a fortified late Mississippian village (circa. A.D. 1450). Nine residential structures, an outbuilding, two palisades with bastions, and six human burials were found. The structure layout within the excavated 10 meter wide ROW suggests a large village with central plaza and communal building. Ten ceramic vessels including frog, fish and gourd effigies, and plant remains (corn, persimmon, beans, sunflower and pumpkin seeds) were recovered from the intact floor of one burned house. (Friday, 10:30)

**Barker, Gary** (TDOT Environmental Planning, Archaeology Section) and

**Carl Kuttruff** (Louisiana State University)

*Salvage Excavations at the Brick Church Site [40DV39], a Mississippian Mound Center in Tennessee's Central Basin*

First reported by Putnam in 1878, 40DV39 was one of the last remaining Mississippian mound centers in the Nashville area. By 1983, residential encroachment had diminished the site to an undetermined extent. In spite of being considered by the State for purchase as an archaeological area, in 1984 the site's primary mound was razed and 40DV39 became a low-income housing development. This report provides a summary of data derived from salvage excavations carried out at this important site by Division of Archaeology personnel and volunteers between 1983 and 1984, and more recent excavations conducted during the site's final residential construction phase between 1999 and 2001. (Friday, 11:10)

**Bauer, Robin T.**

(see Azzarello, Jennifer)

**Beasley, Virgil R.** (Northwestern University)

*Middle St. Johns Mound Construction during the Mississippian Period*

Archaeological considerations of the Middle St. Johns River basin regularly emphasize the spectacular nature of the artifacts recovered by C.B. Moore from sites such as Mt. Royal. Most often, the sand burial mounds are foregrounded, while the majority shell construction is relegated to the role of incidental midden material. In this paper, I will review the use of shell as a construction material within the Middle St. Johns during the St. Johns IIb period and attempt to demonstrate that extensively more labor was involved in the construction of social centers than typically assumed. Primary data will come from the Mt. Royal and Murphy Island Sites. (Friday, 3:20)

**Beasley, Virgil R.** (Northwestern University)

*Phases and Stages, Circles and Cycles: Chronological Systematics and the Late Woodland/Mississippian Transition*

Recently, chronometric dating of the Woodland/Mississippian Transition in the mid-South indicates that rather than being a well-defined break, cultures traditionally assigned to a particular period may in fact overlap temporally. In this paper, I argue that the conundrum is less a result of a misunderstanding of the material record and primarily a consequence of the means we employ in organizing our data. Period, phase, etc., are useful heuristic devices; however, they tend to create the impression that time is broken into convenient temporal segments. The stage concept is recast without the evolutionary implications of earlier formulations. A reformulated stage category allows us to address the organization of the material record without the expectations of temporal placement. (Thursday, 8:00)

**Beck, Robin**

(see Hargrove, Thomas)

**Benchley, Elizabeth D.** (University of West Florida)

*The People of Colonial Pensacola*

Over the past several years, faculty and students at the University of West Florida Archaeology Institute have been investigating colonial lifeways in Pensacola by focusing on households and non-military settlements. This paper will provide the context for a series of UWF papers by discussing Pensacola's colonial history and archaeology, and introducing recent archaeological investigations. (Friday, 3:00)

**Berg-Vogel, Michelle** (University of Arkansas)

*Reconsideration of the Petit Jean Painted Style through Recent Rock Art Investigations in Arkansas*

Two recent grants have supported reexamination of rock art at Petit Jean State Park in Arkansas. Work at Rockhouse Cave [3CN20] documented over 80 individual rock art elements. Eight other sites in the park were also recorded. Information from these studies permits new comparisons of the Petit Jean Painted style of rock art (red pigmented pictographs, predominately geometric with some animal and human forms) to regional variations. Rock art motifs are also compared to regional pottery styles. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00-11:50)

**Bland, Myles C. P.** (Environmental Services, Inc.)

*Moore to the Point*

This paper examines the lithic assemblage recovered during recent testing of Shields Mound [8DU12] in northeast Florida. When excavated by C.B. Moore in 1892, Shields Mound produced a notable point collection, and current excavations have also produced a large collection of points. Analysis of these points shall attempt to ascertain where these points fall on the typological continuum, as well as their probable function based upon a morphological assessment. The paper will also compare the assemblage with assemblages from contemporaneous sites, and provide the results of macroscopic analysis to determine raw material sources. (Friday, 2:30)

**Blessing, Meggan** (University of Florida) and

**Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

*New Perspectives on the Spatial Patterning of Stallings Communities*

The results of recent investigations at Stallings Island, Georgia, are combined with a reassessment of the field notes and artifacts from the 1929 Peabody expedition to make inferences about the spatial patterning of residential communities. In particular, the spatial arrangement of pit features dating to Classic Stallings times (ca. 3700-3500 R.C.Y.B.P.) suggests a circular village-plaza configuration for six to eight households. Bolstered by results from nearby contemporaneous sites, these data on community structure enhance the opportunity to investigate aspects of social organization, interhousehold variation, and occupational history. (Thursday, 1:30)

**Blitz, John** (University of Oklahoma)

*The Social Implications of Mississippian Mound Volume*

The social implications archaeologists attach to the size (volume) of Mississippian platform mounds is subject to two contradictory interpretations. Mound volume is said to result from either the duration of mound use or the size of the labor pool involved in construction. There has been no systematic effort to evaluate these competing propositions. A large sample

of excavated mounds was examined and three variables were recorded for each mound: mound volume, the duration of mound use, and the number of construction stages. The relationships between these variables are summarized and the relative merits of the two competing interpretations are assessed. (Thursday, 10:30)

**Bloemkr, James**

(see Estabrook, Richard W.)

**Boudreaux, Edmond A.** (University of North Carolina)  
*The Development of the Town Creek Site: Internal and Regional Chronological Relationships*

In 1937, Joffre Coe conducted the first scientific excavations at Town Creek, a South Appalachian Mississippian site located in the Piedmont of southern North Carolina. Subsequent work by Coe and many others has shown that the site consists of a village adjacent to an earthlodge superimposed by a platform mound. This paper will report on the recent analysis of pottery from strata in the mound and pits within the village. The goals of this paper are to document the development of the site by constructing an internal chronology as well as to establish cultural-historical relationships between Town Creek and other sites in the region. (Saturday, 10:50)

**Bowne, Eric E.** (University of Georgia)

*A Bold and Warlike People: The Basis of Westo Power*

From the time they first appeared on the Virginia frontier in 1656, the Westo were the most powerful and influential native group known among the European colonies of the Southeast. By forging a near monopoly on access to European arms and ammunition in the South, these refugees from the northeastern Beaver Wars became opportunistic predators—the main suppliers in a burgeoning Indian slave trade. Political experience and military superiority were coupled with a European ignorance of Indian languages and the North American interior to create a suite of advantages that allowed the Westo to grow powerful. By 1680, however, when the Westo were finally defeated militarily, the circumstances on which their power depended had changed, and neither they nor any other native group would be able to take advantage of them again. (Thursday, 4:20) [SPC]

**Bradbury, Andrew** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) and **Philip Carr** (University of Southern Alabama)  
*Blades, Pseudo-Blades, and Blade-Like Flakes: An Examination of Early Archaic Blade Technology in the Southeast*

One aspect of Paleo-Indian lithic technology is the production of blades and tools manufactured on blades. There has been some question as to the extent to which a blade technology continued into the Early Archaic. Published data suggest that a blade technology was used; however, it was restricted to the earliest portion of the time period. An examination of Early Archaic lithic technology in the Southeast suggests several hypotheses: 1) a true blade technology was not used; 2) blade manufacture played a minor role in the economy; 3) blade technology was organized differently than during Paleo-Indian times; or 4) a combination of the above. (Friday, 8:00)

**Brennan, Tamira K.** (University of Illinois)

*A Wasp's Tale: Using Mud Daubers to Track Upland Site Occupancy*

Occupational patterns among past communities provide a unique glimpse into how those villages functioned both independently and on a societal level. Considering the entomological aspects of data collected from the upland Mississippian

site Grossmann during 2001 excavations—large quantities of burned thatch-impressed mud daubers' nests—there are indications that this site did not follow typical Mississippian village occupational patterns. Rather, a cycle of either renewal or seasonality can be hypothesized from the cleansing of a common household pest by the native inhabitants of this site. (Friday, 4:40)

**Britt, Tad** (Engineering Research Laboratory), **Michael Hargrave** (Engineering Research Laboratory), and **Janet Simms** (Waterways Experiment Station)  
*Recent Geophysical Archeological Survey at Poverty Point State Historic Site [16WC5], West Carroll Parish, Louisiana*

During 21-22 June 2001 a near surface geophysical survey was conducted at several locations across the Poverty Point site [16WC5], an immense Late Archaic cultural center with monumental earthworks, in northeast Louisiana. Technologies employed included: magnetic field gradiometry, electrical resistivity, electro-magnetic in phase/conductivity and ground penetrating radar. Initial results clearly indicate that this geophysical approach has the potential to greatly enhance research strategies and guide data recovery efforts at archeological sites of this nature. This paper will discuss the different technologies, their applications and limitations, and offer guidance for future research at Poverty Point. (Thursday, 8:00)

**Brooker, Colin** (Brooker Architectural Design Consultants)  
*Towards a Plain and Improved Style: Early Nineteenth-Century Tabby Plantation Houses of the South Carolina and Georgia Sea Islands.*

In 1830, the *Southern Agriculturalist* published a paper by Thomas Spalding of Sapelo Island, Georgia, entitled "On the Mode of Constructing Tabby Buildings and the Propriety of Improving Our Plantations in a Permanent Manner." Besides offering practical advice about a construction material which had become ubiquitous among the sea island plantations of the South Carolina and Georgia coasts before 1820, Spalding's paper provided a conceptual framework for his readers, linking tabby with philosophical ideas about plantation "improvement," domestic convenience, and rural economy. In this contribution, tabby built plantation houses which reflect such notions are explored both as individual buildings and in the context of larger settlement areas. Non-traditional or novel plan forms evolving as a response to local environments are examined. "Improvement" as understood by early nineteenth-century agricultural theorists is also discussed along with related contemporary concepts concerning "progress, virtue, benevolence and rural simplicity," which, it might be argued, were exploited by early nineteenth-century landowners to mask the increasingly unacceptable face of plantation slavery. (Thursday, 1:50)

**Brown, James A.** (Northwestern University)  
*The Invention of an Art Style as an Instrument of Elite Control in the Mississippian Southeast*

The Classic Braden style of the SECC was foundational to other Southeastern styles, and its way of representing essential features of elite culture has implications that have yet to be fully recognized. The way in which this style has been realized on difficult-to-control media points to a well-developed cadre of artists at a time in Cahokia's history when elite craft production reaches a high point. With this precocious lead during the Moorehead phase, Cahokia was in a position to impose its elite ideology on that of the developing world of the Mississippian Southeast. (Friday, 9:40)

**Brown, James A.**  
(see Kelly, John E.)

**Brown, Kenneth L.** (University of Houston)  
*Archaeology of Ritual on South Carolina Plantations: Artifacts and Contexts*

The plantation sites in South Carolina provide an ideal "laboratory" for studying African American ritual and religion during the periods of enslavement and freedom. This result is because the plantation systems developed in South Carolina included both the "gang" and "task" labor regimes. Further, a higher percentage of African Americans were able to purchase land after emancipation than was the case elsewhere in the South. Thus, archaeologists have the potential to find a wide variety of ritual items and contexts across the state. This paper will define some of these artifacts and contexts, and outline methods for their recovery and interpretation. (Thursday, 4:40)

**Brown, LaDonna** (University of Mississippi)  
*A Reconstruction of Chambers' 1937 Excavation of a Chickasaw Village in Northeastern Mississippi*

Moreau Chambers and his assistant Slater Gordon conducted one season of field work at MLe14, the supposed site of the Chickasaw village of Ackia. These excavations were conducted in the late 1930s and have never been written up. Archival photographs, notes and maps will be combined with data derived from the artifact collections and an interview with Gordon in order to reconstruct the project and make better sense of the Chickasaw occupation at this location. (Friday, 1:30)

**Burdin, Rick** (University of Kentucky)  
*12FL73, A Multi-Component Archaic Site in the Falls Area of the Ohio River*

Based on initial data recovered during investigations from June to August 2001, site 12FL73 is a well stratified, multi-component Archaic site that will date from around 6000 B.P. to about 3000 B.P. The site contains two dense Late to Terminal Archaic components underlain by at least one shell midden component. Below the shell midden occupation is another occupation characterized by a dark charcoal-type matrix with a moderate amount of cultural debris present. Due to the depositional nature of the Ohio River these deposits are situated from near surface to four meters deep. (Saturday, 10:50)

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

**Campbell, H. Russell**  
(see Alexander, Lawrence S.)

**Carlson, Lisbeth**  
(see Austin, Robert J.)

**Carr, Philip** (University of South Alabama) and  
**Alison Hadley** (University of South Alabama)  
*Bifaces, Adzes, and Chert Beads: The Lithic Assemblage from the John Forrest Site [22CB623]*

The John Forrest Site is a large, multicomponent, prehistoric site located in Claiborne County, Mississippi. The landowner has collected an impressive lithic assemblage from the site surface over the past ten years. Additional lithics were recovered from recent shovel testing and limited unit excavations. The assemblage includes a large number of bifaces, cores,

adzes, and chert beads, as well as flake debris. The analysis of these materials provides insights into the use of the locally available, small gravel cherts. The possible Middle to Late Archaic date for the chert beads engenders hypotheses concerning craft specialization and the rise of cultural complexity. (Friday, 8:20)

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

**Chapman, Jefferson** (Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee)

*The Making of an Exhibition: "Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Tennessee"*

Almost 70 years of excavations and research by University of Tennessee archaeologists have generated an archaeological data base for Tennessee of international significance. A long range plan of the University's McClung Museum has been to create a comprehensive, permanent exhibition that would use this archaeological data to tell the story of Tennessee's Native Peoples from the Ice Age to Removal. Three years in the making, the 3200 square foot, 1.5 million dollar exhibition opened in Fall 2000. This paper will trace the background and process of creating this widely acclaimed installation. (Friday, 9:40)

**Clay, R. Berle** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)  
*Landscape Imaging with Near-Surface Geophysical Techniques*

I take a look at what I call micro landscapes and point out how we can understand them using geophysical survey techniques. Using examples from Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Mississippi, I demonstrate moving from the "pixel to the pattern," in most cases using multiple, complementary survey techniques and wringing meaning out of small geophysical contrasts. (Thursday, 11:10)

**Cobb, Charles** (Binghamton University) and  
**Brian M. Butler** (Southern Illinois University)  
*The Vacant Quarter Revisited: Site Abandonment in the Southern Illinois Hills*

The idea that a substantial portion of the mid-continent centered on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers confluence was largely depopulated around A.D. 1450-1550—Stephen Williams's "Vacant Quarter" hypothesis—has been generally accepted. There has, however, been some disagreement over the timing of the abandonment and how widespread it was. Our long-term research in the interior hill country of southern Illinois has yielded a substantial body of late Mississippian period radiocarbon dates. They indicate that the depopulation of the lower Ohio Valley occurs at the early end of Williams' estimate. Further, the abandonment seems to have been a widespread phenomenon that involved Mississippian groups in remote settings, as well as the major drainages. (Thursday, 10:10)

**Coco, Julie J.**  
(see Alexander, Lawrence S.)

**Coco, Julie J.**  
(see Azarello, Jennifer)

**Collins, Brian R.**  
(see Weaver, Guy)

**Collins, Lori D.** (University of South Florida)

*Landscape Features and Archaeology through Space and Time*

Landscape variables and the idea of people adapting to local ecosystems are often overlooked concepts when considering regional boundary distinctions through space and time. This flaw is especially evident in the interior regions of Florida where there is an uneven understanding of the archaeological record. A landscape-based approach would greatly enhance the understanding of past cultures and their interconnections with the environment. Now split into two separate contexts, the Big Hammock region of Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus Counties is used as an example to present a research framework that emphasizes the importance of landscape features in the determination of regional boundaries. (Saturday, 9:20)

**Compton, Mathew**

(see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Connaway, J.**

(see Fritz, Gayle)

**Connolly, Robert** (Poverty Point Station Program)

*Public Interpretation in Archaeology: Passive or Active Participation*

This paper addresses interpretation of archaeological phenomenon in public venues such as museums, popular media, and schools. In case studies from the Fort Ancient [30WA2] and Poverty Point [16WC5] sites, in the past, passive public roles resulted in interpretations that ignored portions of the excavation record in favor of renditions often based on erroneous stereotypes. In the same case studies, recent approaches with active public participation result in interpretations that challenge the normative view but reflect portrayals that are consistent with the archaeological record. Examples of active public participation in archaeological interpretation are presented. (Saturday, 11:10)

**Cordell, Ann** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

*Paste Variability and Possible Manufacturing Origins of Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Florida*

Paste variability in fiber-tempered pottery, 4500 to 2450 B.P., from sites in southwest Florida and adjacent areas, was investigated and compared to pottery from east Florida Orange culture sites. Size, frequency, and composition of aplastics and other physical properties of the pottery were characterized to document interregional similarities and differences. Three principal fiber-tempered paste categories were distinguished: non-chalky, chalky spiculate, and intermediate spiculate pastes. East Florida manufacturing origins are proposed for chalky-fiber-tempered pottery. Multi-regional manufacturing origins are proposed for non-chalky and intermediate spiculate fiber-tempered wares. The implications in terms of interregional interactions between Late Archaic populations in Florida are explored. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00-11:50)

**Cornelison, John E., Jr.**

(see Anderson, David G.)

**Cottier, John W.**

(see Sheldon, Craig T., Jr.)

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

*McDonald Farm Petroglyphs, Revisited*

The McDonald Farm petroglyph site in West Virginia is one of the most unique and well preserved rock art sites of the

Eastern Woodlands. The rock art is in a small "rock house" on the farm of a family that has owned the property since the 1830s. The excellent preservation of the petroglyphs is the result of the care and vigilance given by the property owners. The motifs include bird, turtle, quadruped, snakes, and human hand and face. The purpose of this paper is to give a comprehensive view of the rock art by presenting the motifs in color. (Friday, 1:50)

**Cressler, Alan**

(see Franklin, Jay)

**Curran, Ryan** (Georgia Southern University)

*Archeological Excavations on Mont Repos Plantation*

Samuel R. Gillison developed Mont Repos into a significant rice plantation that spans over eighteen hundred acres and produced almost five hundred thousand pounds of rice per year. It was home to Gillison's friends, family, and over two hundred slaves. After two years of documentary research, Georgia Southern University conducted the first field session on Mont Repos in the spring of 2000. Survey data revealed the possible locations of the main house complex, the rice production area, and other outbuildings. The survey data also revealed a possible location of a second, earlier site on the property. Excavations were conducted on the main complex and the artifact analysis provides some early clues into the life of Samuel R. Gillison. Very few documents exist for Mont Repos Plantation and the preliminary artifact analysis confirms some of the early theories surrounding the duration and occupation of the plantation. (Saturday, 8:20)

**Daniel, Randy** (East Carolina University)

*The Paleoindian Occupation of North Carolina: A North Carolina Fluted Point Survey Update*

A survey of North Carolina Paleoindian points reported at this meeting in 1997 is updated. The database of 212 points from 65 counties yields several archaeological patterns. Spatially, points are present in every region of the state but vary in density. High density areas include the eastern Piedmont and Mountains, which may partially reflect differences in Paleoindian land use. Raw material use varies regionally, too. The majority of points are made of metavolcanic stone, although chert represents an appreciable minority type. Morphological diversity exists in the sample, the significance of which is unclear, but covers forms that resemble the classic Clovis style and other fluted points. (Thursday, 1:10)

**DeHart, Sandra Gail**

(see Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick)

**DelCastello, Brian G.** (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)

*Lithic Raw Material Procurement and Utilization in the Interior Uplands of Southern Illinois: A Late Woodland Example*

Recent archaeological investigations in the interior uplands of southern Illinois have greatly augmented the current understanding of resource utilization during the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 500-900) of the southern Midwest. These findings have generally supported earlier assertions that Late Woodland Native groups were practicing various "localizing" strategies in resource procurement. Evidence from the recently excavated Unity Point site [11J639] has indicated that the Late Woodland inhabitants had exploited high-quality, near-local lithic raw material sources for both bifacial and expedient technologies. This paper presents the initial results of local research



into lithic raw material procurement and utilization during Late Woodland times. (Friday, 3:00)

**DeLoach, Tom** (Georgia Southern University)  
*Early American Domestic Activities Interpreted from Features in the Detached Kitchen of the Archibald Clark House in St. Mary's, Georgia*

In 1801, the city of St. Mary's served as a major port on the boundary between the United States and Spanish Florida. Archibald Clark, an attorney, was appointed duty officer for this important port. The detached kitchen at the Alexander Clark home site in St. Mary's was a hub of activity for the household servants and an area of discard for much of the kitchenware and food-wastes. Artifacts and features from this location offer the best opportunity to gain insights about the domestic activities of household servants and food-ways of the Clark Family. (Thursday, 9:20)

**DePratter, Chester B.** (S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

*Santa Elena: A Summary of Recent Work*

Recent excavations at the sixteenth-century Spanish colonial settlement of Santa Elena have focused on the town lots occupied by Gutierre de Miranda, the town's last governor. This work has allowed mapping of the governor's residence complex and discovery of one of the town's roads. Work on an African-American cemetery on the Santa Elena site was in part intended to determine if there was an earlier Spanish cemetery at the same location. (Thursday, 4:00)

**Detwiler, Kandace R.** (UNC-Chapel Hill)

*Plant Use during the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic Transition at Dust Cave, Alabama*

Due to their excellent preservation, the organic remains from Dust Cave, Alabama [1LU496], provide a rare glimpse of subsistence practices of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic peoples in the southeastern United States. This paper examines the botanical remains from these temporal components at the cave, both from feature and general contexts. Although subtle differences exist between the two, the data indicate a largely consistent pattern of plant use during the span between the close of the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene periods. (Thursday, 5:00)

**DeVorse, Louis** (University of Georgia)  
*Searching for William Bartram's Buffalo Lick*

The writings of the Philadelphia natural scientist, William Bartram, are among the best sources on the ecological and geographical conditions that prevailed in the Southeast in the years immediately preceding the Revolutionary War. In this essay, particular attention is paid to his colorful and detailed description of an important but somewhat unusual landmark on Georgia's Indian frontier. It was a buffalo lick, a place to which buffaloes and other large herbivores were known to lick and eat clays in the soils. Although the Great Buffalo Lick was a well known place in Bartram's time, over the years its location was lost from memory. Using eighteenth-century land plats and deeds, the author has located Bartram's Great Buffalo Lick on the landscape of the present day. (Thursday, 5:00)

**Driscoll, Elizabeth Monahan** (University of North Carolina)  
*Cranial Deformation, Health, and Regional Interaction at Town Creek*

This paper explores the relationship between health, nutrition, and artificial cranial deformation at Town Creek, a South Appalachian Mississippian mound and village in North Carolina. Nearly 75 percent of the 264 human burials that could be evaluated displayed deformation. Patterns of deformation, health, and mortuary treatment varied by sex. Females without deformation are the least healthy subgroup and are more likely to be buried outside burial clusters and without grave goods than deformed females. Males with and without deformation, however, are similar. A model of regional interaction and marriage alliances is proposed to explain these patterns. (Saturday, 8:40)

**Driskell, Boyce** (University of Alabama Museums)  
*Field Investigations at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama, 1989-2000*

Dust Cave was one of about two dozen caves in the bluff-line bordering Pickwick Lake initially explored in 1988 and 1989. The depth and complexity of the archaeological deposits were recognized after placement of several test pits within the entrance chamber. Returning in the summers of 1990 through 1994, and 1996 through 2000, a small graduate student staff, along with undergraduate students and volunteers, have now excavated most of the deposits from the entrance chamber producing a large corpus of new information about Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic hunters/gatherers of the mid-South. Work is planned through the summer of 2006. (Thursday, 3:00)

**Dukes, Joel** (Homochitto National Forest),  
**Terry McClung** (Tombigbee National Forest) and  
**Robert Reams** (DeSoto National Forest)  
*Missing the Mark on Marksville*

Small lithic scatters in upland environments, some occasionally yielding ceramic sherds, are typically thought of as insignificant short-term limited activity loci, utilized by small social units. These sites are neglected in archaeological research due to the constraints of shovel testing methods, the lack of organic remains, and the perceived lack of stratified deposits. Several decorated Middle Woodland ceramic vessels were recently excavated from small upland sites in Mississippi. The significance of these ceramic vessels is discussed in terms of what they tell us about site function, settlement organization, site permanence, and interaction between the Mississippi upland and surrounding areas. (Friday, 2:10)

**Dumas, Ashley** (University of Alabama)  
*Archaeology at the Original Nineteenth-Century Tabasco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana: A Study in Method*

Excavations at the original nineteenth-century Tabasco sauce factory on Avery Island, Louisiana, yielded substantial structural remains, artifacts relating to production of the sauce, and an opportunity to test the piece-plotting method of artifact recovery. Precise horizontal and vertical positions of artifacts around the exterior of the building remains were plotted. Resulting information was used to evaluate the effectiveness of piece-plotting in a nineteenth-century mixed domestic and industrial context. In addition to aiding others' decisions about whether to employ piece-plotting in similar contexts, results provide a unique picture of cottage industry during the Industrial Revolution in the rural American South. (Thursday, 9:00) [SPC]

**Dye, David**  
(see Jacobi, Keith)

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

**Ellenburg, Ginny** (University of Tennessee)  
*Great Expectations and Surprising Findings: A Report on the 2001 Investigations at the Ramsey House, Knoxville, Tennessee*

The Ramsey House was an Upland South plantation and the home of a member of Knoxville's frontier elite during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The University of Tennessee has conducted excavations at the site for several years. At the end of the 2000 field season, the fireplace base of a previously unknown building was discovered. The 2001 excavations concentrated on this feature and uncovered the foundation of a building with a corner fireplace. These appear to be the remains of the Ramsey family's original cabin, which was occupied during the construction of the Ramsey House. (Saturday, 9:00)

**Emerson, Thomas** (University of Illinois),  
**Mary Hynes** (University of Illinois),  
**Randall Hughes** (Illinois State Geological Survey),  
**Sarah Wisseman** (University of Illinois) and  
**Duane Moore** (Illinois State Geological Survey)  
*Cahokian Figurines in the Greater Southeast: The Use of PIMA Technology to Source Mississippian Art*

The Southeast has been considered the source of many of the large red stone Mississippian effigy pipes. However, X-ray diffraction and complimentary analyses by our research group have demonstrated that specimens at Cahokia were, in fact, locally produced in the twelfth century A.D. from Missouri flintclays. Based on these findings we have continued our research to investigate the sources of stone used in the manufacture of other southeastern red stone effigies. This investigation of museum specimens has been possible through the use of a non-destructive spectroscopic PIMA technology. Our initial analysis suggests that many of these southeastern red stone effigies were crafted from Missouri flintclays and were likely produced at Cahokia itself. (Thursday, 11:10)

**Ensor, Bradley E.** (Anthropology, University of Florida and SEARCH)  
*The Archaic and Woodland Southeast: Kinship and Social Transformations*

In non-state egalitarian, ranked, and stratified societies, political economy is determined by kinship relations that dictate patterns in social organization, intrasocietal demographic dynamics, ranking, surplus production, and regional interaction. Three major categories of marital strategies ("elementary," Crow-Omaha, and "complex" or "house societies") provide general models of social organization, ranking, surplus production, regional interaction, and demography. Ethnographic data provide archaeological correlates of these three kinship strategies. When applied to successive chronological periods, these models may shed light on social processes and transformations in the U.S. Southeast. Archaic and Woodland periods are emphasized in this discussion. (Thursday, 2:30) [SPC]

**Ensor, Bradley E.**  
(see Austin, Robert J.)

**Estabrook, Richard W.** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.),  
**Paul L. Jones** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and  
**James Bloemker** (Williams Gas Pipeline Transco.)  
*The Enclave Sites: Inland Resource Use during the Preceramic Archaic*

Preceramic Archaic sites containing both abundant faunal remains and extensive lithic assemblages are rare in inland central Florida. The deep, acidic soils of the region retain stone tools and manufacture debris, but rarely are faunal remains preserved. The Enclave sites contain a highly mineralized faunal assemblage. A detailed analysis of the midden material recovered provides new insights into wetland resource use and silicified coral procurement during the Preceramic Archaic. The Enclave sites are then compared to the only other recorded Preceramic midden site in the region and to similar sites that contain only lithic components. (Saturday, 8:20)

**Ethridge, Robbie** (University of Mississippi)  
*Chickasaw Factionalism*

The accepted version of Chickasaw history has been that the Chickasaws were staunch Anglophiles throughout the Historic Period. However, as recent archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence has shown, the Chickasaw political situation was much more complex. This paper investigates the lines of Chickasaw political factionalism as they were drawn in regard to both Europeans and other Indian groups, especially the Natchez. This paper also proposes that such internal factionalism was a product of post-contact coalescence and an adaptation to the highly complex political economy of the early eighteenth-century South. (Friday, 3:20)

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

As is well known by now, the chiefdoms of the late Mississippian period were all but gone within 150 years of European contact. We even know some of the causes for this collapse—disease, destabilization, and incorporation into the global market economy. In this paper, I will examine the aspect of the global economy that dealt the final death blow to the South's ancient chiefdoms—the trade in Indian slaves. The thesis here is that the Indian slave trade unleashed chaos and turmoil throughout the eastern seaboard, and as Indians from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico became slave raiders, the remaining chiefdoms, already weakened by disease and dislocation, could not withstand the predations and depredations. (Thursday, 2:10)

**Ezell, Raymond** (TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.)  
*Archaeology of a Civil War Fortification in Clarksville, Tennessee*  
TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., was contracted by the City of Clarksville to conduct archaeological testing at Fort Defiance/ Bruce [40MT287] in Montgomery County, outside of Clarksville. The field investigations consisted of the excavation of systematic 5 m interval auger tests to determine the horizontal extent of subsurface deposits and artifact clusters, as well as the excavation of a number of 1x1 m test units in areas of high artifact potential and into apparent features at the site. Additionally, one hand excavated slot trench and one backhoe trench were excavated into sections of the main defensive parapet to determine their construction sequences and to determine if discrete episodes of Confederate building and subsequent Federal improvements could be isolated. (Saturday, 9:40)

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

**Fenton, James** (WSA)  
*Bone and Shell Artifacts at Indian Knoll, 150H2, Kentucky*

The preservation conditions at Indian Knoll lead to the recovery of thousands of bone and shell artifacts from burial and non-burial contexts. In this analysis, the association of shell and bone objects with burials is examined to evaluate if there is any evidence of patterned use of different object types or materials with respect to age and sex. In contrast with earlier studies, this study uses photographs of burials to assign objects to a portion of the body, so that this dimension of variation can be included. (Saturday, 8:00)

**Fitts, Mary Beth** (University of South Florida)  
*Without Beads, Without Bells*

In 1949, John Goggin excavated two burials at the Zetrouer site [8AL67], Alachua County, Florida. They were identified as the remains of Seminole Indians by the presence and character of associated artifacts: metal re-worked into items of adornment, and trade goods including a pipe tomahawk. The absence of beads and bells from these assemblages seems incongruous with what is known about Creek and Seminole material culture. If these objects were considered typical of Creek dress, it is possible that the Zetrouer individuals were communicating their independence by avoiding these objects. Data from southeastern burial contexts dating from 1650 to 1850 were compiled to examine this argument. (Saturday, 9:50)

**Flynt, E. Ashley** (University of West Florida)  
*The Other Side of Town: A Study of Late Colonial Households in Pensacola*

This paper will present the results of investigations of British and Second Spanish colonial households in present-day downtown Pensacola. The study includes multiple households on one block in the eastern section of historic Pensacola. The historical context of these households will be presented along with the archaeological fieldwork that has been conducted in the area over the past two decades. (Friday, 4:20)

**Forehand, Tammy** (SCIAA-SRAP)  
*Archaeology and Increasing Public Interest and Awareness: Excavations at Silver Bluff, the George Galphin Site*

Excavations in New Windsor Township are allowing archaeologists to better understand life in the colonial backcountry of South Carolina. Situated along a major trading path from the backcountry to Charleston, New Windsor became a melting pot of inhabitants including German-Swiss, Scots-Irish, English, Africans, and Native Americans. Silver Bluff, located at the southern end of the township, is the site of Irishman George Galphin's eighteenth-century trading post and plantation. Excavations at Silver Bluff have provided an opportunity to increase public interest and awareness of archaeology through such avenues as hands-on experience, lectures, educational displays, and written material. (Poster, Friday, 9:00-11:50)

**Frankenberg, Susan** (University of Tennessee) and  
**Nicholas Herrmann** (University of Tennessee)  
*GIS-Based Exploratory Modeling of Site Locations around Tennessee Reservoirs*

Identifying patterns in archaeological site locations is important for both predicting the distribution of sites across unexplored areas of the landscape, and studying the dynamics

of prehistoric and historic settlement systems. This paper presents Bayesian exploratory models of site distributions in the Tennessee Valley using various environmental features and site attributes coded in GIS formats. The data for these models are drawn from site surveys conducted on TVA lands around the Watts Bar, Melton Hill, Cherokee and Tellico Reservoirs within the last decade. (Friday, 8:40)

**Franklin, Jay** (University of Tennessee),  
**Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee),  
**Charles H. Faulkner** (University of Tennessee) and  
**Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society)  
*Bedrock Mortar Hole Sites in Tennessee: Distribution and Variability*

Until recently, reports of bedrock mortar hole sites in Tennessee were virtually nonexistent, excepting antiquarian literature and unpublished manuscripts. These site types have a wide distribution and are myriad in Kentucky, and they are also common in northern Alabama. That relatively few exist in Tennessee seemed implausible. This paper reports on recent survey efforts aimed at locating and recording such sites in Tennessee. We focus on their distribution, temporal span, and especially their variability as we currently understand these characteristics. Finally, we suggest some ideas regarding their function(s). (Friday, 9:00)

**Freid, Donna** (University of Tennessee)  
*What's Your Mama's Name, Child? The Search for Lineages at Windover [8BR246], Florida*

Intrapopulation variation within the Windover [8BR246] site was examined using the multivariate model established for comparing two or more temporally and geographically distinct populations. Craniometric variables were analyzed from sixty-three individuals from Windover including subadults and adult males and females. Subgroups of individuals based on similarity of craniofacial features are hypothesized to share a greater degree of genetic heritage and, in effect, to represent lineages within the Windover population. This methodology may provide a more time-efficient and economical alternative to DNA research on ancient populations, as well as opening avenues for archaeological and socio-cultural comparisons among Paleoindian and Archaic groups. (Saturday, 8:40) [SPC]

**Fritz, Gayle** (Washington University in St. Louis)  
*Please, Sir, I Want Some More Acorn Soup: Late Woodland Plant Remains from the Oliver Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi*

Archaeologists glorify corn as the great new Late Woodland food, but rarely laud the acorn, another glorious food and staple of some relatively complex Southeastern societies. Soil from thirteen Late Woodland features was water-screened after rescue operations at the Oliver Site. Acorn dominates the archaeobotanical assemblage, followed by hickory nut, pecan, persimmon, and starchy seeds. Corn is rare and possibly intrusive. Erect knotweed, maygrass, and chenopod are represented along with Toltec Type X grass grains. Subsistence at Oliver and Plum Bayou sites appear similar. Oliver shares acorn abundance with Lower Mississippi Valley sites, but native seed crops were evidently less important farther south. (Friday, 4:20)

**Gall, Daniel G.** (North Carolina Wesleyan College) and  
**Vincas Steponaitis** (UNC-Chapel Hill)  
*Composition and Provenance of Greenstone Artifacts from Moundville*

Greenstone was commonly used at Moundville for petaloid celts, which comprise 96 per cent of the greenstone artifacts in

the collections. Artifact greenstones are fine- to medium-grained, massive to crudely-foliated metabasites composed of actinolite, epidote, and albite. Mineralogy, chemistry, and metamorphic and relict igneous textures indicate that the artifact greenstones were obtained from the Hillabee Metavolcanic Complex of eastern Alabama. Two principal sources were the outcrops along Hatchet Creek in Clay County and Gale Creek in Chilton County, both of which are within 150 km of Moundville. It is suggested that Moundville peoples obtained greenstones by direct procurement rather than long-distance exchange. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00-11:50)

**Giardino, Marco J.** (NASA, Stennis Space Center),  
**Joel Goeff** (Lockheed-Martin Space Operations–Stennis) and  
**Jason May** (Lockheed-Martin Space Operations–Stennis)  
*Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys in Archaeology*

As the first step in validating data from a series of active and passive remote sensing techniques, NASA's Earth Science Applications Directorate has completed the survey of five prehistoric and two historic sites in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. These sites include a typical range of soil conditions found in the South, specifically alluvial and coastal deposits. The utility of GPR in identifying archaeological features in these soil regimes is limited. Still, large features were mapped using GPR. The accurate delineation of buried features is enhanced by combining GPR with other remote sensing techniques such as magnetometry, conductivity and multi-spectral imagery. (Thursday, 8:40)

**Gillam, J. Christopher** (University of South Carolina)  
*Floodplains and Terraces and Uplands, Oh My! Revisiting Early Archaic Settlement in the Savannah River Valley*

Recent archaeological surveys conducted in Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina, reveal new data regarding the organization of Early Archaic sites in the Savannah River Valley. Analyses incorporating Geographic Information Systems, multivariate statistics, and archaeological data indicate that base camps extend further upland than previously hypothesized. Base camps not only occur along the margins of the Savannah River floodplain, but are likewise distributed on adjacent Pleistocene terraces and into the uplands along Upper Three Runs Creek. Extraction sites are widely distributed throughout the floodplain, terrace, and upland environments. These findings provide the basis for a new model of Early Archaic settlement along the Middle Savannah River. (Saturday, 10:30)

**Goeff, Joel**  
(see Giardino, Marco J.)

**Gonzales Holly** (University of Illinois)  
*All Farmers Aren't Poor: Exotic Material in the Uplands*

The presence of exotic materials and possible wealth objects indicate the status, connections, and importance of the people who lived at the Stirling Phase site of Grossmann. Excavations at the Grossmann Site produced a large quantity and variety of exotic materials and possible wealth objects. Ramey Incised pottery, crystals, exotic points, and galena were all found at Grossmann. Mill Creek debitage was also found in high densities indicating that the people of Grossmann, like those of other upland villages, were farmers. However the quantity of possible wealth objects and exotic items suggests that Grossmann was a far more affluent village with stronger connections to Cahokia. (Friday, 4:20)

**Gougeon, Ramie** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Coosa Households: Activities at Little Egypt [9MU102]*

Dissertation research on house floors at Little Egypt attempts to discern where specific activities occurred. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources are used with GIS and spatial analytical techniques to infer which activities were performed by each gender and where. Many artifacts normally recovered from house floors are associated with activities performed by females. A cursory examination of artifact distributions across structure floors finds a dearth of evidence for male activities. How these results fit in with current models of Late Mississippian households is explored. Implications of this study on understandings of males' and females' roles in everyday household production are discussed. (Thursday, 8:40)

**Grammer, Scott M.** (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)  
*Metal Detectors: Instrument of the Devil or Valuable Survey Tool?*

Archaeologists are reluctant to adopt the use of metal detectors as a survey tool, in large part due to the stereotype that metal detectors are instruments of the looter. Metal detectors can be inexpensive, valuable tools in assisting archaeologists in locating historic sites and determining site boundaries. However, numerous factors must be taken into account before deciding to purchase and use a metal detector on survey. Ongoing investigations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest have demonstrated that survey conditions, as well as the cost and performance of a metal detector, must be taken into account in one's research design. (Saturday, 9:00)

**Grammer, Scott M.**  
(See Ormond, Kelly)

**Groover, Mark D.** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA, USC)  
*A Regionally Based Research Design for Plantation Archaeology*

During the past quarter century, individuals exploring the archaeology of plantations and African-American life have made substantial advances documenting the cultural traditions that converged and were transformed in the south. Despite significant progress within this effort, a unified research design has yet to emerge. Consequently, a regionally based research design for plantation archaeology is presented in this paper. The model contains a plantation typology and a quantitative method designed to create economic context for studying plantations in a local area. The proposed framework could be used to conduct detailed local studies as well as defining variation between different plantations across the South. (Saturday, 9:20)

**Grunden, Ramona** (TRC)  
*Getting the Dirt Out: Does Method Inform Theory?*

Many of the papers in this session present information of specific plantation components or types, derived from various reports and investigators. This paper examines how the data are initially gathered by examining the various field methods employed and how these different approaches to site excavations may influence results and interpretations; interpretations that may extend beyond the scope of a single site and thus be reflected in our attempts to synthesize what we have learned. (Thursday, 3:00)

**Hadley, Alison**  
(see Carr, Philip)

**Hahn, Steven** (St. Olaf College)

*The Cussita Migration Legend: Oral Performance and the Politics of Mythmaking*

The Cussita "Migration Legend," a mythological account of the history of the Cussita Indians, has long attracted the attention of scholars from a variety of fields. Scholars have subjected this myth to considerable scrutiny, seeking clues to the formation of the Creek Confederacy, as well as new insights into the structure of the Creek belief system. Though valuable, such studies have rendered the Cussita myth an object of scholarly fetish, far removed from the context in which it was originally performed, translated, and transcribed. This paper will place the migration legend in its historical context and ask new questions about its origins, meaning, and purpose. By doing so, it will reveal that the Cussita myth, as delivered in the summer of 1735 in a politically charged atmosphere, was not simply a relation of the history of the "Cussita" people, but an expression—and a contested one—of a particular Creek community's belief in its own preeminence in the emerging Creek Culture. (Thursday, 11:10)

**Hale, H. Stephen** (Georgia Southern University)

*Food Remains from the Home of Archibald Clark, the Duty Collector for the Port of St. Mary's, Georgia, from 1801 to 1848*

Food remains from the home of Archibald Clark, the Duty Collector for the Port of St. Mary's, Georgia, from 1801 to 1848, provide a record of the diet of an affluent early American family in a coastal setting. This provides a sample for comparison with other coastal sites to gain insights about the possible influence of geographic, cultural, and economic factors on diet. This early port was situated along the border of the United States of America and what was still the Spanish territory of Florida. (Thursday, 9:40)

**Haley, Bryan** (University of Mississippi)

*Airborne Remote Sensing at the Hollywood Site*

Airborne digital data were acquired at Hollywood, a large Mississippian mound center located in Tunica County, Mississippi. Sensors recorded data in visible, near-infrared, and thermal infrared bands and in situations of both bare earth and vegetation cover conditions. Features such as plowed mounds, an artificially raised plaza area, and house floors were revealed. Ground truth excavations were performed to determine if these anomalies were caused by micro topography, differential soil moisture, or variations in soil type. Lastly, data from airborne digital sensors and several geophysical instruments were overlaid and compared. (Thursday, 9:40)

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

*"Culture Contact" Between Culturally Similar Societies*

Culture contact has been a subject of investigation for archaeologists since the beginning of the discipline. Invariably, when archaeologists think about culture contact, they are concerned with contact between societies that were culturally quite different as in the case of core-periphery relationships within a world system. Most contact, however, occurred between societies that were culturally similar. Archaeologists have given little attention to understanding the nature of such contact, nor to how it relates to culture change. This paper will address these issues. (Thursday, 10:30)

**Hamlin, Jenna** (Washington University-St. Louis)

*Moorehead Phase Ramey Incised Pottery in the Cahokia Area*

Ramey Incised pottery is found on Mississippian sites throughout the American Bottom from small farmsteads to the principal mound center of Cahokia. This pottery type appeared during the Stirling phase (A.D. 1100-1200) and remained common during the Moorehead phase (A.D. 1200-1275) in the Cahokia region. This paper will address morphological changes in Ramey Incised pottery from the Stirling to the Moorehead phase in the American Bottom. (Friday, 9:00)

**Hargrave, Michael**

(see Britt, Tad)

**Hargrove, Thomas** (University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill) and

**Robin Beck** (Northwestern University)

*Magnetometer and Auger Testing at the Berry Site [31BK22], Burke County, North Carolina*

In 1997, the authors conducted intensive magnetometer and auger testing at the Berry site [31BK22] in Burke County, North Carolina. Sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts recovered from Berry suggest that this site was the aboriginal town of Joara, visited by both the Hernando De Soto and Juan Pardo expeditions, and the site of Pardo's Fort San Juan. We tested the northern section of the site, where there is a clear concentration of Spanish ceramics and hardware. Our testing revealed the presence of at least three burned structures that were partially exposed by a Warren Wilson College field school at the Berry site in 2001. (Friday, 10:30)

**Harris, Norma** (University of West Florida)

*The Fort Walton Beach Landing Site: A Late Deptford/Early Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Structure from Northwest Florida*

Excavations at the Fort Walton Beach Landing Site [8OK1507] in 1999 and 2000 revealed dense, intact Middle Woodland deposits. This paper focuses on structural evidence and other features examined as part of a public archaeology project sponsored by the University of West Florida and the City of Fort Walton's Indian Temple Mound Museum. An overview of contemporary sites in the region is also presented. (Friday, 1:30)

**Hayes, Daniel R.**

(see Pullins, Stevan C.)

**Heckman, Elsa**

(see Alexander, Lawrence S.)

**Hendryx, Greg** (Environmental Services, Inc.)

*Archaeological Testing at Fanning Springs, Levy County, Florida*

Fanning Springs, located in Levy County, Florida, is one of many springs created by the underground karstic Floridan aquifer. Maintaining a crystal clear appearance and a year-round temperature of 72 degrees Fahrenheit, this resource was sought for fresh water needs, as well as recreational usage since the Early Archaic (or earlier). Systematic survey work has identified most of the 162-acre state-owned park as a single site (Site 8LV537), and proposed recreational developments have prompted recent archaeological excavations in threatened areas. This paper presents the results of this work, as well as previous investigations conducted at the park. (Friday, 11:30)

**Herndon, Richard** (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)  
*Mica as a Tempering Agent in Late Woodland Ceramic Assemblages in the Big Muddy Drainage of Southern Illinois: Taking Temper Past Cultural-Historical Classification*

Traditional approaches to the analysis of tempering agents in ceramic assemblages of the Southeast and Midwest have typically centered on its use as a technique for constructing classification systems and inferring culture history. This paper takes temper analysis a step further by addressing possible utilitarian functions of aplastics in the performance of Late Woodland (A.D. 400-900) ceramic vessels. Using Old Runway [11J1009] and Unity Point [11J639] assemblages from the Big Muddy drainage of Southern Illinois, preliminary assessment of experimental firing results, in conjunction with raw clay analysis, suggests that mica was added to enhance the heating performance of ceramic vessels. (Friday, 9:20)

**Herrmann, Nicholas**  
(see Frankenberg, Susan)

**Hicks, Lacey**  
(see Whitley, Thomas G.)

**Hill, M. Cassandra**  
*Cranial Trauma as a Reflection of Social Conflict*

Orthopedists, skeletal biologists, and forensic anthropologists sort trauma into two basic categories: accidental and non-accidental. Without the advantage of conversations with the victim, eyewitness accounts, or assessment of the scene, it may not be possible to determine whether certain injuries were accidental or deliberate. This presentation reviews mechanisms of fractures of the cranial vault, face, and base that may be considered "diagnostic" of deliberate trauma, especially when combined with other indicators such as scalping marks and burial placement. The individuals are from sites in Tennessee and Georgia. Individual no. 23 from the King Site, Georgia, with the frequently photographed axe wound, is discussed with previously undiagnosed trauma that gives a more complete picture of the mechanism of his mortal injury. (Thursday, 4:20)

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

**Homsey, Lara** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Feature Variability in the Early Archaic and Late Paleoindian Components at Dust Cave, Alabama*

Rarely are features preserved at archaeological sites having Early Archaic and Late Paleoindian components. An exciting aspect of the Dust Cave site, however, is the presence of such features. Of the more than 400 features recorded, approximately one-quarter date to the Early Side-Notched and Late Paleoindian periods. Feature types vary, and include extensive ash lenses, shallow rock-lined "hearths" (some associated with caches of goose femurs), and small charcoal pits. The study of these features, both spatially and microscopically, offers a unique opportunity to examine changes in subsistence and cave use between the late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods in the Southeast. (Thursday, 4:00)

**Homsey, Lara** (University of Pittsburgh)  
*Differing Geographical Expressions of the Shell Mound Archaic: A Regional Perspective from Florida*

Many Archaic shell middens in Florida have been traditionally regarded as simply the accumulation of food debris. Some

archaeologists now suggest that these middens actually reflect intentional deposits and should therefore be considered part of the Shell Mound Archaic. This paper suggests that while their original location was likely environmentally determined, there is continuity in the use of space between shell middens and earthen mounds, and that at some point in time, middens acquired symbolic meaning concomitant with increasing social complexity. Thus, many of these shell middens may be mounds that comprise a southeastern variant of the Shell Mound Archaic. (Friday, 10:10) [SPC]

**Huddleston, Connie M.** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Preserving Native American Archaeological Sites, Why, For Whom, and How*

In preserving Native American archaeological sites, we often must justify the purpose and cost of our actions. As archaeologists, our goals are intrinsically different from those of Native Americans and often even historic preservationists. However, preserving these sites frequently requires the cooperation of a number of federal, state, and local agencies along with Native Americans and archaeologists. This paper deals with issues pertaining to the preservation of Native American cultural sites including significance, interpretation, economic viability, public awareness, and archaeological resources. These topics are addressed from a number of different viewpoints including park personnel, archaeologists, the general public, and Native Americans. (Saturday, 10:50)

**Hudson, Charles** (University of Georgia)  
*Confessions, Reflections, Comments, Vain Hopes, Etc.*

I will reflect on my life as a scholar and comment on some of the papers presented in the symposium. (Thursday, 5:20)

**Hughes, Daniel** (Janus Research)  
*Spanish St. Augustine: An Examination of the Impact to a Spanish Periphery Colony by the British Core from 1702-1764*

In 1702, during the War of Succession, General James Moore attacked Spanish Florida, destroying all of the outer Spanish missions that supplied St. Augustine with food and labor. This paper examines the extent of the British economic influence through small-scale analysis in St. Augustine, a Spanish periphery colony, from 1702-1763. The paper applies Immanuel Wallerstein's model of colonial exploitation, which states that colonies can be subjected to exploitation from any core power. Three sites within St. Augustine, SA-16-23, SA-7-4, and SA-7-5, are subjected to small-scale analysis to test the applicability of Wallerstein's model and provide a better understanding of cultural practices in St. Augustine. (Saturday, 9:40)

**Hughes, Randall**  
(see Emerson, Thomas)

**Hutchinson, Dale T.** (East Carolina University)  
*Traumatic Injury in a Sample from the Late Prehistoric Period of Florida*

Traumatic injury may be accidental or deliberate. It is specifically identified on bone by misalignment, callous formation and implied by secondary bony alterations (e.g., osteoarthritis). Certain traumatic injuries are certainly deliberate such as embedded projectiles, and arguably so in blunt force cranial trauma. In archaeological contexts the trauma data include trophy taking, although care must be taken to distinguish between cutmarks attributable to trophy taking and to mortuary treatment. A late prehistoric sample from Florida is examined for evidence of traumatic injury. The data contribute to essential

baseline information on the frequency of late prehistoric intergroup and/or interpersonal violent trauma. (Thursday, 4:00)

**Hynes, Mary**

(see Emerson, Thomas)

**Ivas, Alice** (University of South Alabama)

*Searching for the Apalachee*

Located at historic Blakeley State Park in southwestern Alabama, 1BA221 is a multi component site that spans from the late Archaic through the Civil War and beyond. All occupancies of the Blakeley site will be discussed, with special emphasis on the Apalachee Indian mission of the mid-eighteenth-century French colonial period (1732-1763). Despite a decade of archaeological research on French village and fort sites in the Mobile area, such as Old Mobile (1702-1711) and Port Dauphin (ca. 1710-1725), little is known about the diverse Native American societies that lived contemporaneously with the French colonists along the north-central Gulf coast. (Friday, 9:20)

**Jackson, H. Edwin** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
*Mississippian Occupation of the Leaf River Drainage in Southeast Mississippi: Investigations at the Sims Site [22FO582]*

Patricia Galloway's otherwise thorough documentation of the archaeological and ethnohistoric data pertinent to the genesis of the historically known Choctaw suffered from the lack of evidence for Mississippian occupation of southeastern Mississippi, an area that she suspected to be a possible source of Choctaw ancestors. Investigations in 1985 and again in 2001 at the Sims Site [22FO582] on the Leaf River have produced evidence for a significant Mississippian occupation. This paper summarizes the results of the 2001 excavation at Sims and compares the Mississippian ceramic assemblage to other "proto-Choctaw" assemblages identified by Galloway. (Saturday, 8:20)

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

*Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Transitions in the Black Warrior River Valley*

Since the inception of the West Jefferson phase as an archaeological unit, questions have surrounded this Late Woodland manifestation. One of the reasons is because this phase marks the terminus of the Late Woodland Period just prior to the development of the Early Mississippian manifestations in west-central Alabama. Some twenty years after the phase was defined, we still know very little about the people or the general nature of the sites they inhabited, particularly in the Black Warrior River Valley. What little we do know comes from excavations at widely scattered site locations in the outer regions of the Black Warrior Valley or from the excavations at Moundville. This paper discusses the preliminary investigations at 1TU330, a possible Woodland-Mississippian transition site in the heart of the Black Warrior Valley and how the results might affect our current chronologies and future research. (Thursday, 9:40)

**Jackson, Paul D.**

(see Smith, Patrick N.)

**Jackson, Terry D.** (Georgia Department of Community Affairs) and

**Jack E. Tyler** (Georgia Department of Community Affairs)  
*A Test of GIS as a Link Between Regional Development Planning and CRM*

This paper is a preliminary report of a test of a GIS planning model to minimize the impact of economic development on a watershed's cultural resources inventory. The study's model contains four spatial elements, the current mapped extent of development, spatial data derived from planned future economic development, an electronic inventory of recorded sites, and a site occurrence probability model. Initial results suggest that when GIS models with these components are employed early in the planning process they support identification of strategies to minimize the impact of development on a watershed's cultural resource inventory. (Saturday, 8:40)

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

**David Dye** (University of Memphis)

*Headless in Alabama: Raiding and Mortuary Patterning at the Perry Site and Koger's Island Site*

Previous analysis of the burials from the Koger's Island site [1LU92] is compared with the Perry Site [1LU25]. Both sites have Mississippian components with burials that indicate that these populations were involved in a pattern of sustained raiding. Scalping and other traumas are addressed and allow for discussion on the physical circumstances, manner, and style of close combat in battle. Multiple single-event burials with trauma, burials without body parts, and burials with human body parts as trophies are examined. The presence and absence of artifacts in burials with violent trauma is discussed. (Thursday, 5:00)

**Jacobi, Keith P.** (University of Alabama)

*Health among the Historic Chickasaw of Mississippi*

Little is known about the skeletal biology of the historic Chickasaw. Recent salvage excavations at Immokakina'fa' a seventeenth- to eighteenth-century Chickasaw village provided a glimpse into their health and mortuary behavior. An examination of the skeletal remains excavated by Jennings in 1939 at Ackia permit comparisons between remains from Immokakina'fa', Ackia, and the site of Meadowbrook. The skeletal remains from these three sites comprise the majority of what is known about the health, pathologies, and traumas of the historic Chickasaw. Dental morphology is examined to provide insight on familial affiliations and traits that might be indicative of a Chickasaw dental complex. (Friday, 3:00)

**Jantz, Richard L.**

(see Matternes, Hugh B.)

**Jefferies, Dick** (University of Kentucky),

**Victor Thompson** (University of Kentucky) and

**George Milner** (Pennsylvania State University)

*Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Strategies in West Central Kentucky*

Recent archaeological investigations in the Cypress Creek region of west central Kentucky have identified 54 sites containing more than 90 Archaic components. These new survey data, combined with preexisting settlement data, are used to investigate diachronic trends in regional hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies from the Early to the Late Holocene (9,000-3,000 B.P.). Holocene settlement strategies observed in the Cypress Creek region are then compared with contemporary

settlement strategies recorded for adjacent parts of the North American midcontinent. (Poster, Thursday, 2:00-4:50)

**Jenkins, Ned** (Alabama Historical Commission)  
*Terminal Woodland/Mississippian Development in the Warrior/Tombigbee Drainage*

This paper will address the archaeological evidence pertinent to the cultural evolution of the Woodland to Mississippian Stages in the Warrior/Tombigbee drainage. (Thursday, 9:20)

**Johnson, Hunter B.**  
(see Marcoux, Jon Bernard)

**Johnson, Hunter B.**  
(see Smith, Patrick N.)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (University of Mississippi) and  
**John O'Hear** (Mississippi State University)

*The Chickasaws: Evolving Strategies in a Changing World*

The eighteenth-century Southeast was a complex place in terms of politics and economy. A careful examination of the archaeological and ethnohistorical data allows us to document the way in which the Chickasaw dealt with rapidly shifting centers of power. In particular, the archaeology provides a rather fine-grained measure of change during the first half of the century. (Friday, 3:40)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (University of Mississippi)  
*You Oughta be in Pictures: An Overview of Remote Sensing Research at the Hollywood Site*

The first known remote image of the Hollywood site is a 1938 aerial photograph. Hollywood was recorded using a multi-spectral digital sensor in 1997. Geophysical research began with conductivity in 1998 and magnetometry soon thereafter. Both produced spectacular results leading to additional surveys with other geophysical and digital remote sensors. It is safe to say that Hollywood is the most thoroughly imaged prehistoric site in the Southeast. There has also been a fair amount of ground truth excavation. It is about time to interpret these data. A detailed reconstruction of the evolution of site structure and function will be presented. (Thursday, 10:50)

**Johnson, Jay K.**  
(see O'Hear, John W.)

**Jones, David** (South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism)

*"She's in the Graveyard and Might Not Ever Get Up": An Examination of South Carolina Plantation Burial Practices*

This paper synthesizes burial data associated with plantations in South Carolina, reviewing Christian beliefs and West African ideas regarding proper treatment of the dead. The paper will also attempt to discuss influences from the Caribbean on Christian and slave beliefs. Does the location of a slave cemetery in relation to living quarters reflect traditional Christian beliefs or West African beliefs? Does the layout or plan of a cemetery reflect traditional Christian beliefs or West African beliefs? Can the location or layout of a cemetery address questions regarding the amount of input slaves had into designing and maintaining cemeteries? (Thursday, 3:40)

**Jones, Paul**  
(see Estabrook, Richard W.)

**Jones, Scott** (DuVall and Associates, Inc./University of Kentucky)  
*Late Woodland and Mississippian Occupations in the Guntersville Basin: New Evidence*

The Late Woodland and Early Mississippian occupations of the Guntersville Basin are currently poorly understood. New insights are derived as a result of Phase III investigations at two sites in the Guntersville Basin near Bridgeport, Alabama. Ceramic assemblages and radiocarbon dates from discrete contexts are contradictory to traditional interpretations of the late prehistory of the Guntersville Basin. These data suggest that the Late Woodland occupation of the Guntersville Basin may have continued well into the conventionally defined Mississippian period of occupation. The descriptions and preliminary interpretations of the material culture provided here raise new questions concerning the contemporaneity of Late Woodland and Early Mississippian cultures and emergence of Mississippian societies in the Guntersville Basin. (Thursday, 8:40)

**Jones, Scott**  
(see Williams, Mark)

**Joseph, J. W.** (New South Associates)  
*Columns and Rows, Allees and Quarters: The Archaeology of Plantation Landscapes and the Landscape of Plantation Ideology*

Southern planters expressed their thoughts on social structure, agricultural organization, land, and society in the design, organization, and landscape of their plantations. Plantation landscapes thus provide a text which illuminates changing perceptions about humans and nature within the old South. Looking at plantations as texts reveals that the plantation was not monocultural in terms of either crops or people, but rather was a highly varied social construct whose meanings differed over both time and space. This paper looks at the archaeology of plantation landscapes in South Carolina in order to understand the changing ideology of the plantation South. (Thursday, 1:30)

**Jurgelski, Bill** (University of Georgia)  
*Strangers among Them: The Indian Countrymen of Western North Carolina and Their Place in Early 19th Century Cherokee Society*

Indian Countrymen, or white men who took up residence among the Indians, played an important role in shaping Cherokee society during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Often characterized as vagabonds or opportunists by their contemporaries, the popular image of these men today is influenced by such fictional works as "Dances With Wolves." This paper will explore the reality behind the Indian Countrymen myth by examining the lives of some of the white men and women who lived among the Cherokee of Western North Carolina during the early nineteenth century. (Thursday, 2:30)

**Keene, Deborah** (University of Georgia)  
*Irene Phase Architecture of the Grove's Creek Site [09CH71], Skidaway Island, Georgia*

The Grove's Creek site is an Irene phase village on Skidaway Island, Georgia. Excavations conducted during the summer of 2001 uncovered another structure. Very few Irene phase structures have been found on the Georgia coast, and even fewer have been preserved with the architectural details seen at Grove's Creek. These details include charred posts and timbers suitable for dendrochronology, outside wall posts burned in place, several collapsed interior walls showing



construction techniques and an intact, upright interior wall section. The wealth of architectural details preserved at Grove's Creek permit comparison to interior and other coastal sites. (Thursday, 8:20)

**Kellar, Elizabeth** (The Hermitage) and  
**Steven R. Kidd** (Hermitage/National Park Service)  
*The Press, the Pit, and the Postholes: The Search for Andrew Jackson's Cotton Gin House*

During the 2001 field season, Hermitage archaeologists attempted to locate the original cotton gin house and press. Through researching Jackson family letters, documentary and cartographic resources, an approximate location for the cotton structures was established. Fieldwork conducted in this area revealed the remains of a cotton press dug in ground to a depth of nearly nine feet, and nearby postholes associated with the original cotton gin house. The identification and location of these structures have allowed for a better understanding of the industrial activities that took place on the plantation. (Saturday, 9:40)

**Kelly, John E.** (Washington University-St. Louis),  
**James A. Brown** (Northwestern University) and  
**Mary Beth Trubitt** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)  
*Introduction to the Moorehead Phase Revisited*

This paper introduces the series of papers that reexamine different aspects of this important phase in the Mississippian sequence of the Cahokia polity. (Friday, 8:00)

**Kelly, John E.** (Washington University-St. Louis)  
*The Historical and Distributional Significance of Wells Incised Plates*

The Moorehead Phase ceramic assemblage is marked by a number of significant and rapid changes. This paper focuses first on the appearance and change in Wells Incised Plates as an important horizon marker over a broad geographic area in the Southeast and, second, on the potential meaning that this form has within the context of its use at the Cahokia site and elsewhere. (Friday, 8:40)

**Kelly, Lucretia S.** (Washington University-St. Louis)  
*The Potential Significance of Faunal Remains from Mound 34 at Cahokia*

Paul Parmalee in 1957 identified and reported a very diverse faunal assemblage from Perino's 1956 excavations in and near Mound 34 at Cahokia. Recent Mound 34 excavations help clarify the contextual and chronological placement of this assemblage. This paper will examine the potential significance of this faunal assemblage based on the new information from Mound 34 as well as on recent faunal research at the site. (Friday, 10:30)

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

**King, Adam** (SCIAA/USC)  
*The Historic Period Transformation of Mississippian Societies*

The introduction of European diseases, economic interests, and colonists had a profound impact on native southeastern societies. Because this impact was so great, it is often assumed that Mississippian and Historic period groups had little in common. Recent studies, however, have found continuity in important respects, suggesting that some key principles of economy and society were part of all Southeastern social

formations—historic and prehistoric. Understanding these fundamental principles and how they were manipulated to meet particular social and political ends will be an important part of any writing of a social history of the Southeastern Indians. (Thursday, 11:30)

**King, Adam**  
(see Stephenson, Keith)

**Kline, Gerald**  
(see Barker, Gary)

**Kowalewski, Stephen A.** (University of Georgia)  
*Coalescent Societies*

Some societies in the eighteenth-century Southeast have been called "coalescent," having been formed after heavy population loss by remnant groups coming together in new places. In the face of continuing external threats, new integrative institutions were created or given different emphasis: corporate descent groups, moieties, sodalities, migration myths, multilingualism, governing by confederacy, new public architecture, diplomatic innovations, etc. Societies in other times (pre- and post-contact) and in other places (e.g., Southwest, Plains, Mexico, Amazonia) share certain features with southeastern coalescent societies. This paper describes cross-cultural patterns of coalescent institutions and political-economic strategies. (Thursday, 9:40)

**Kowalewski, Stephen A.**  
(see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Kozuch, Laura**  
*Marine Shell Use at Cahokia during the Moorehead Phase*

This presentation will examine marine shell species found at Cahokia and cultural connections with Gulf of Mexico peoples. Much shell debitage has been recovered from Cahokia, particularly from Ramey Field, a Moorehead phase deposit. All shell elements are present indicating whole shells were brought to Cahokia. Evidence also suggests shell columnellae may have been heat-treated to facilitate shell working. A species not previously known from Cahokia was recently found in a sub-mound feature of Mound 34, adjacent to Ramey Field. This deposit may indicate ritual activity, further supporting the importance of sea shells in the Cahokian world view. (Friday, 10:50)

**Krause, Richard** (University of Alabama)  
*At the Interface: The Role of the Red Fox Site [1LI15] in Our Understanding of Tennessee Valley Prehistory*

The Red Fox Mound and its associated domestic debris lie on the north bank of the Tennessee River near Decatur, Alabama. Three separate episodes of excavation have been revealed: (1) a rectilinear mound built in ten separate episodes; (2) a borrow pit adjacent to the mound with a series of cuts and fills; and (3) a deposit of occupational debris that contained the remains of two full, and three partial superimposed oval structures with single post wall construction and centrally located hearths. Varying percentages of shell, grog and limestone tempered pottery were found in the mound, in the borrow pit cuts and fill, and in the superimposed structures. Numerous instances of stratigraphic superposition suggest continuity in occupation, borrow pit digging and filling, and mound construction and use. Five internally consistent radiometric determinations that were consonant with the stratigraphy at the site suggest an occupation between the late 700s and early 1100s. (Thursday, 9:00)

**Kuemin Drews, Nicole** (University of Tennessee)  
*Middle Cumberland Warfare Patterns: A Multi-site Bioarchaeological Analysis*

This study examines the osteological, mortuary, and archaeological data from fourteen sites within a geographically confined area of west-central Tennessee in order to establish basic warfare practices during the Middle and Late Mississippian periods. Evidence examined includes war-related traumatic injury, as well as the age, sex, and social status of individuals to provide information on potential victim biases. While the overall frequency of victims is very low (2.7-3.4 per cent), considerable variation exists by site (0-80 per cent) and by location to presumptive political boundaries. This analysis demonstrates the utility of osteological research and the importance of assessing multiple sites for the purpose of attaining prehistoric patterns of inter-group conflict. (Thursday, 3:00)

**Kuttruff, Carl**  
(see Barker, Gary)

**Kuttruff, Carl** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants) and **Richard Walling** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)  
*Excavations at 40LD52, an Early Mississippian Hamlet in the Tennessee River Valley, Loudon County, Tennessee*

Portions of an early Mississippian hamlet were excavated. Previous occupation of the site was minimal, and once abandoned after a short occupation, appears to have never been reoccupied. Two discrete house structures were defined. A circular granary was associated with one structure along with eight pit features of varying types, and eleven similar features were associated with the second, providing the physical make-up of two household clusters. The materials and information recovered allows for a determination of the artifact assemblages perhaps associated with two individual households, and excellent faunal preservation and recovery of botanical remains provide information on family level subsistence. (Friday, 10:10)

**Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick** (Louisiana State University) and **Sandra Gail DeHart** (Louisiana State University)  
*Exploring the Textures of Prehistoric Textiles: The Replication of Footwear and Bags*

We will report results from a study of prehistoric footwear and bags, two classes of textile artifacts used by prehistoric peoples in Missouri and Arkansas for over 8,000 years. Artifact replication has led to a greater understanding of the textures, or characteristics, of prehistoric textiles and has helped to answer questions that would be difficult to answer from technical analysis alone. Questions concerning materials, tools, construction techniques, and labor input have been answered, and important knowledge has been gained about the skill and human effort that went into their construction. This new knowledge increases our understanding of attendant lifestyles. (Friday, 9:40)

**Lemmon, Allan** (University of Mississippi)  
*Active Resistance at Hollywood*

The RM15 resistance meter was utilized at the Hollywood site during the summer 2001 field season. Data collected by the RM15 are compared to data collected by an FM36 gradiometer and SIR 2 Ground-penetrating Radar unit. Some anomalies in the resistance data appear to coincide with anomalies detected by the FM36. Similarly, a few resistance anomalies coincide with anomalies in the GPR data set. Excavations were carried out to ground-truth the geophysical survey and experi-

ments were conducted to determine the reasons for the differences and similarities in the data sets. (Thursday, 10:10)

**Lewis, Tom**  
(see Marcoux, Jon Bernard)

**Lieb, Brad R.** (University of Alabama/Cobb Institute of Archaeology, MSU)  
*An Analysis of the Structure, Function, and Chronology of Chickasaw Pottery Assemblages*

In this paper, variability in the composition of Chickasaw pottery assemblages is considered for seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sites in Northeast Mississippi. Observed trajectories in the production of certain ceramic types and modes of decoration are explained as chronological trends. The occurrence of foreign pottery and decorative styles seems to indicate interaction in the form of influxes of people or groups from the Lower Mississippi Valley and surrounds. Previous seriations of Chickasaw pottery are briefly considered. Trends in Chickasaw community organization are addressed as well as the relatively lesser impact of acculturation on the domain of pottery production. (Friday, 2:30)

**Lieb, Brad R.** (University of Alabama/Cobb Institute of Archaeology, MSU)  
*The Dispersal of the Natchez: A View from the Chickasaw Country*

The French dispelled the Natchez and their close allies from their Southwest Mississippi lands shortly after the devastating Fort Rosalie attack of 1729. Colonial records indicate that several hundred Indian survivors escaped, some taking up refuge among the Chickasaw of Northeast Mississippi. Recent analysis of National Park Service and other collections from several early eighteenth-century Chickasaw sites reveals patterns in the distribution of Natchezan pottery in the Tupelo area. This paper also attempts to compare the Natchezan pottery assemblages from Northeast Mississippi with those from other historic Natchezan sites. This study may have implications for the archaeological modeling of rapid population migrations. (Friday, 9:00)

**Liebens, Johan** (University of West Florida)  
*The Use of Geographical Techniques in Support of Historical Archaeology Research: Mapping and Cataloging Historic Cemeteries*

This paper reports on the geographical component of a multidisciplinary study of historic St. Michael's Cemetery in Pensacola, Florida. It focuses on the mapping and inventorying of the cemetery, on the obstacles encountered during the fieldwork, and on the potential applications of the resulting documents. The mapping involved a global positioning system receiver (GPS) to establish reference points and a total station survey of individual graves, borders, and fences. Grave inscriptions and grave marker attributes were entered into a database management system (DBMS). All data were imported into a geographical information system (GIS) to produce an accurate digital map and database. (Saturday, 10:30)

**Litchford, Michael** (University of Illinois)  
*This Old House: Exploring Architectural Parameters of a Mississippian Temple*

Through the reconstruction of the Pfeffer temple, we have made inferences about the architectural parameters of early Mississippian period buildings. Based on floor plans, a full-

scale reconstruction of a Mississippian temple has allowed me to create a detailed analysis of architectural design and building practices. (Thursday, 8:00)

**Little, Keith** (Jacksonville State University) and **Harry O. Holstein** (Jacksonville State University)  
*Terminal Woodland Manifestations in the Coosa Valley of Northeast Alabama*

There are three distinct terminal Late Woodland manifestations in the Coosa Valley of northeast Alabama: the Coker Ford, Cane Creek, and Ellis phases. This paper explores the archaeological evidence of possible influences upon the local woodland developments by coeval Mississippian populations residing in adjacent areas. (Thursday, 8:20)

**Livingood, Patrick** (University of Michigan) and **Melisa Ricketts** (Yale University)  
*Agent-Based Simulation of Contact Period Disease Spread in the Historic Southeast*

This paper reports the results of a simulation of infectious disease spread among Native American populations of the historic Southeast. Using age-specific mortality rates, data on disease incubation and spread, reproductive rates, and population models based on historical and archaeological data, this simulation is intended to assess possible mortality rates, post-disease demographic imbalances, and the potential for population recovery under a range of simulated conditions. (Friday, 11:30)

**Lockhart, Jami J.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Timothy S. Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Geophysical Investigations at the Late Mississippian Parkin Site, Arkansas*

Excavations at the Parkin site [3CS29] over the last decade were focused on subsistence, architecture, and the moat and palisade. During the summer of 2001, archaeogeophysical techniques were used to investigate the palisade, house locations and size, a possible plaza, and mound construction and use. In this pilot study, magnetometry, electrical resistance, electromagnetic conductivity, magnetic susceptibility, and ground penetrating radar were used to determine which technologies would be most effective in locating and identifying features. During the course of this one-week geophysical survey, subsurface indicators of intrasite organization, house location and size, and a possible interior palisade were discovered. (Thursday, 8:20)

**Loubser, Johannes** (New South Associates, Inc.)  
*The Recordation of the Reinhardt Rock Petroglyphs*

Recent recordation of the presumably Mississippian period pecked boulder at the Reinhardt College, Waleska, Georgia, included mapping the boulder in plan form, conducting a condition assessment, photography with a digital camera, and tracing. This first systematic and most thorough recordation of the boulder would hopefully assist in the better conservation, interpretation, and presentation of the boulder to the visiting public at the Hall of Ancients within the Funk Heritage Center. (Friday, 2:30)

**Lucas, Gregory S.** (Georgia Museum of Natural History)  
*Strategy Contrasts in the Marketing and Purchasing of Meat at Charleston's Beef Market*

Zooarchaeological analysis from 14 Legare Street, a suburban residential site in Charleston, South Carolina, contributes to understanding buying and selling in Charleston's eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Beef Market. This paper compares cow and pig bone size and butchering patterns with data from other sites in Charleston. Cows at residential and suburban sites were smaller and had different patterns of processing than those at commercial and urban sites. Data from pigs imply different market strategies than those used for cow, but with less difference between sites. These contrasts are due to several factors, including consumption rates, preservation practices and processing technology. (Thursday, 8:40)

**Magoon, Dane** (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)  
*An Examination of Late Woodland Algonkian Mortuary Variability: Patterning along the James and Potomac River Drainages of Virginia and Southeastern Maryland*

Aside from the reassessment of historic accounts for above-ground elite interments and the ample skeletal evidence from ossuary burials, little sustained effort has been devoted to interpreting the overall mortuary program of Late Woodland Algonkians in coastal Virginia and southeastern Maryland. While ossuaries have produced the bulk of recovered human remains, they are but a single aspect of highly diverse programs for disposal of the dead. By examining the patterning of correlates in burial practices along the James and Potomac Rivers, this paper seeks to highlight variation between the two regions and to determine the cultural meaning underlying practices observed by archaeologists. (Saturday, 8:20)

**Mann, Jason A.**  
(see Sheldon, Craig T., Jr.)

**Marcoux, Jon Bernard** (University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill),

**Hunter B. Johnson** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.),

**Tom Lewis** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and

**Stacy McGrath** (University of Michigan)

*Hobbs Island: A Crossroad of Mississippian Cultural Interaction*

The Hobbs Island Site represents a Mississippian Mound Complex within the Middle Tennessee River Valley. Walter B. Jones of the University of Alabama first investigated this site in 1932. This work was followed by more extensive excavations in 1934 under the auspices of the Tennessee Valley Authority and documented in the Wheeler Basin Report of 1938. While the report clearly places the site within a Mississippian context, little attention has been given to the artifact collections or temporal placement of the site within a larger panregional perspective. This paper outlines previous investigations, current analyses, and future directions of Hobbs Island archaeology in the Mississippian realm. (Saturday, 11:10)

**Markin, Julie** (University of Georgia)  
*Woodstock Revisited: A Study of the Woodstock Phase along the Coosawattee River in Northwest Georgia*

The Woodstock Phase has been argued as Emergent Mississippian and alternately as a variation on Late Woodland based upon settlement patterns, presence of defensive structures and subsistence practices. Research to be conducted along the Coosawattee River in northwest Georgia will seek to shed some light on the transitional nature of Woodstock. This paper will

discuss the preliminary information gathered from surface survey along the river and from intensive excavation at the Thompson site [9GO4] and how this information informs us about the settlement patterns and site composition of the Woodstock Phase. (Friday, 3:40)

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.** (Florida State University)  
*Vertebrate Fauna from Shields Mound [8DU12]*

The radiocarbon dates for Shields Mound [8DU12] indicate that the site was used for a brief period, perhaps less than a century, during the early Mississippi period (A.D. 870 to 1000). The remains may inform us about subsistence activities resulting from mound building, mound refurbishment, and ritual behaviors (e.g., offerings or feasts) that included animal resources. This paper reports the analysis of vertebrate faunal remains from the excavation of five test units. Specifically addressed are environmental exploitation, seasonality, technology, and ritual behavior. (Friday, 1:30)

**Martinkovic, Mark F.** (University of West Florida)  
*Architecture of Colonial Pensacola Households*

During two recent field seasons, University of West Florida archeologists have confirmed the location of structures in four colonial residential lots. These recent discoveries provide valuable information regarding Pensacola's Spanish and British colonists and their built environment. This paper will discuss the recently unearthed material culture and the influences that gave rise to its varied styles. (Friday, 4:40)

**Matternes, Hugh B.** (New South Associates) and  
**Richard L. Jantz** (University of Tennessee)  
*Using Cophenetics to Assess Mortuary Structure in Wickliffe's [15BA4] Mound C Cemetery*

Mortuary variables from the Wickliffe Mound Group's Mississippian Cemetery were examined to reveal aspects of social structure. These data were organized using Ward's Method, Single, Complete and Average Link clustering algorithms. Structural variations were noted between results. To determine the most appropriate algorithm for this data, a cophenetic correlation compared original and clustered data structures. The resulting coefficients indicated that the Average Link Method provided the best fit. Rather than assuming structural relationships between data and cluster algorithm, cophenetic correlation provides a means of assessing which method is most appropriate for a given mortuary data set. (Saturday, 9:00)

**May, J. Alan** (Schiele Museum of Natural History)  
*The Madison/Durr Furnace: Metallurgy and Commerce in Early Lincoln County, North Carolina*

The Madison/Durr Furnace was started in the first decade of the nineteenth century to take advantage of an Act passed by the North Carolina General Assembly offering vacant land to anyone who could produce 5,000 pounds of iron in three years. By 1847 there was located at this site a furnace, forge, and possibly a grist mill. During the 1850s the site was described as having one fire and hammer driven by water. The site may yield information about furnace construction, site development, worker's property, and local commerce in the early nineteenth century. This report details some early results of survey and testing adjacent to the furnace stack. (Thursday, 8:20)

**May, Jason**  
(see Giardino, Marco J.)

**McCawley, Patrick** (South Carolina Department of Archives and History)

*The Use of Archival Collections in Plantation Archeology*

Archival collections can provide a great deal of useful information in preparing for plantation archeological projects and in interpreting the artifacts recovered. The discovery or recovery of this information should be approached much like the dig itself. This paper will provide some basics in how archivists view their collections and arrange the material, which is crucial in understanding the type or whereabouts of different material. An description of different collections from several institutions in South Carolina will be used to illustrate the potential of archival material. (Thursday, 3:20)

**McClenny, Michelle**  
(see Ormond, Kelly)

**McClung, Terry**  
(see Dukes, Joel)

**McClure, Kathryn** (Florida State University)  
*Historic Preservation of Maritime Cultural Resources: Governor Stone as an Example of Regional Shipping Traditions*

Governor Stone, built in 1877, is the oldest wooden vessel still sailing in the South. As the only surviving Gulf Coast example of the once common two-masted merchant schooners, Governor Stone was designated a National Historic Landmark after a 1990 study by the National Maritime Initiative. Representing the thriving domestic coastal and inland trade of sailing vessels during the late nineteenth century, Governor Stone is an example of the need for preservation of this country's maritime historical resources. (Saturday, 11:30) [SPC]

**McCullough, Aaron** (University of Michigan) and  
**Major McCullough** (University of the South)  
*The First Real Map of America*

This paper studies the deepest interior penetration of the southeastern United States by the DeSoto Expedition in 1540, employing textual and cartographic analysis of "The DeSoto Map." (Friday, 10:10)

**McCullough, Major** (University of the South)  
*Whither Now the People's Park? The 80-Year Struggle to Create Moccasin Bend National Park*

This presentation is a GIS-enhanced assessment of the history and milestones of the multi-generational Moccasin Bend preservation controversy that began before the 1920s; the archaeological resources involved; the critical inventory and preservation fight of 1982 to 1996; and the impacts to the resources in state, city, and county ownership. (Saturday, 11:10)

**McCullough, Major**  
(see McCullough, Aaron)

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

**McGimsey, Chip** (University of Louisiana-Lafayette)  
*Help! What are the House Rings of Marksville?*

In 1926 Gerard Fowke mapped a series of small circular embankments at the Marksville site [16AV1] in central Louisiana. Two excavations indicate these earthworks have semisubterranean interior basins with deep central pits and massive central hearths. Posts may mark the embankment and

outer ditch. Dates indicate an early Marksville period use. This paper reviews their morphology and artifact content. Suggestions concerning their purpose and meaning are solicited. (Friday, 2:30)

**McGrath, Stacy**  
(see Marcoux, Jon Bernard)

**Meeks, Scott C.** (University of Tennessee)  
*Wandering Around Dust Cave: An Overview of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

A decade of archaeological investigations at Dust Cave has produced a wealth of research relating to Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic occupations, including subsistence practices, technological organization, and site use. Lacking any definitive settlement data for the region, however, these analyses have not yet been tied directly to late Pleistocene and early Holocene settlement systems. Using site file data, survey data, and excavation reports, this paper examines patterns of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic mobility in the middle Tennessee River Valley. Building on this data set, this paper attempts to place Dust Cave within the context of regional prehistoric settlement. (Thursday, 5:20)

**Meyers, Maureen** (Gray & Pape)  
*A Site Location Model for Westo and Savannah Settlements on the Savannah River Site*

Probable locations of Westo and Savannah Indian settlements are proposed. Both groups inhabited the Savannah River Valley during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In particular, the Westo raided the interior for slaves. Although the effects of these groups' actions were far-reaching, nothing is known about where exactly they lived and what their settlements looked like. This model encompasses ethnographic and archaeological information to suggest locations of Westo and Savannah settlements. Further, it examines how these settlements might be recognized archaeologically, and distinguished from other protohistoric southeastern groups that lived in the area. (Friday, 8:00)

**Mikell, Gregory A.** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Recent Data Concerning Late Archaic Period Estuarine Adaptation on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*

National Science Foundation-funded excavations conducted in early 2001 at two Late Archaic shell midden sites in Walton County, Florida, have produced a wealth of data related to the earliest known human populations exhibiting adaptation to estuarine resources on the northern Gulf Coast. Radiocarbon dated to between ca. 6500 and 3500 years B.P., the Late Archaic components at sites 8WL1278 and 8WL1281 have yielded data indicative of the earliest exploitation of estuarine resources documented to date. The archaeological data and sediment data also indicate that sea level was higher during the periods these sites were occupied and that the current river delta setting in which the sites are located was once the upper Choctawhatchee Bay estuary. (Saturday, 11:10)

**Milanich, Jerald T.** (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
*Finding a Lost Century*

The sixteenth century has always been there, but prior to Charles Hudson's pioneering research many archaeologists working in the southeastern United States treated the 1500s as a black hole. One either did precolumbian archaeology or

historical archaeology. Documenting ethnic ties between precolumbian and colonial period American Indians and explaining the changes that took place following European contact were not widespread topics of study. Writing his book *Southeastern Indians* brought this point home to Hudson and he has devoted the next quarter century to bridging the gap. Thanks to Hudson, new generations of scholars no longer are hindered by Swanton-vision. (Thursday, 9:20)

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

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Looking at Spanish/Indian Contact in South Florida: The Tallant Collection*

Montague Tallant (1892-1962) was an avid collector who excavated at many sites in southern Florida beginning in the 1930s. Partly as a result of his use of an early metal detector, he amassed a large collection of European material from contact-period aboriginal sites. The bulk of his collection was sold to the South Florida Museum in Bradenton, both before and after his death. Recent study of the collection not only reveals reworking of metals and other materials by the Florida Indians, but also yields insight into both the nature of contact in the region and the organization of aboriginal polities in sixteenth-century South Florida. (Friday, 11:10)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.**  
(see Lockhart, Jami J.)

**Mohler, Paul J.**  
(see Petersen, Shane C.)

**Moon, Robert** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCIAA)  
*The Bingham Site: An Archaeological Experience for Middle Schoolers*

In July 2001, staff members from the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SCIAA, USC), in conjunction with the University of South Carolina - Aiken, held a summer camp for kids between 12 and 14 years old. This paper will detail the development set-up, implementation, and results of the camp. The *Digging for Data* camp, based on a regular two hour school program, guided students through the process of conducting an archaeological dig, including historic document research, site location, excavation, mapping, photography, and report writing and presentation. The camp took place at the Ruth Patrick Science Center (USCA) and in Hitchcock Woods, both in Aiken, South Carolina. (Poster, Friday, 9:00-11:50)

**Moore, David G.** (Warren Wilson College) and  
**Christopher B. Rodning** (UNC-Chapel Hill)  
*In Search of Burned Buildings at the Berry site*

The Berry site, Morganton, North Carolina, is a fifteenth- to sixteenth-century Mississippian site that may have been the town of Joara, where Juan Pardo built Fort San Juan, in 1566. A 1997 proton-magnetometer survey of the mound area identified several large anomalies believed to represent burned structures. Warren Wilson College investigations in 2001 revealed that the site has been badly damaged by recent plowing, but at least three burned structures and associated features are still intact. One structure appears to be a square building about 8 meters in diameter. Work will continue at the Berry

site to explore the nature of interaction between natives and Spanish in the upper Catawba valley. (Friday, 10:50)

**Moore, Duane**

(see Emerson, Thomas)

**Moore, James M.**

(see Alexander, Lawrence S.)

**Moore, Michael** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

*The Brentwood Library Site [40WM21]: Archaeological Excavations at a Fortified Mississippian Town in Williamson County, Tennessee*

This site was discovered in July 1997 during initial grading work for a new city library. Human burials, structures, refuse-filled pits, and two separate palisade lines were among the cultural features exposed before construction activity was suspended. Under a court order, the City hired a private consultant to remove 77 of the 90 uncovered human burials. The Division examined the non-mortuary remains (including 63 residential structures and 90 pit features) exposed during the removal. Preliminary analysis results suggest the site dates to the Thruston phase (A.D. 1250-1450). (Friday, 10:50)

**Morgan, David W.** (Northwestern State University)

*The Late Woodland/Early Mississippian Period Transition in Southwest Alabama: Colonization or In Situ Development?*

The process of "Mississippianization" often is interpreted as a series of local adaptive developments by people sharing a common cosmology and ideology. Explanations that focus on the idea of a "core" Mississippian culture from which individual traits dispersed are uncommon, particularly those that highlight hypotheses of migration and diffusion centers. Mississippian culture, instead, is perceived as evolving from individual Late Woodland cultures on a very local basis. The Pensacola Culture of the Mobile-Tensaw delta may represent the exception to this generality. The Bottle Creek mound complex may represent a site-unit intrusion from Moundville. The Bottle Creek research project conducted by University of Alabama's Gulf Coast Survey identified a pottery complex similar to that of the Black Warrior River Valley, and faunal data that suggest direct links between these two regions. The presence of a large palisade at Bottle Creek also suggests hostile relations with other groups in the delta region. Subsistence, ceramic, and stratigraphic data collected from five nearby, small non-mound sites are used to evaluate this hypothesis. (Thursday, 10:30) [SPC]

**Morgan, David W.** (Northwestern State University, Cultural Resource Office)

*Late Woodland Period Seasonality and Subsistence Practices in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Alabama*

Some researchers believe coasts, because of their abundant marine resources, were ideal environments for the development of fully sedentary societies. Excavations at one of the largest estuaries on the Gulf Coast—the Mobile-Tensaw delta—suggest that during the Late Woodland period the abundance of aquatic animals was indeed the primary incentive for people to occupy this environmental niche. Nevertheless, Late Woodland people used the bottomlands only on a seasonal basis, and plant resources, including corn, also were important. A maritime resource base may permit sedentary lifestyles, but it appears that Late Woodland subsistence strategies were targeted on the seasonal presence of spawning fish species. (Friday, 5:00)

**Morse, Dan F.** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) and **Phyllis A. Morse**

*Spikebuck Town Site, North Carolina*

Spikebuck was the Colonial period town of Quannassee, located on the Hiwassee River near Hayesville, North Carolina. The site dates to approximately 1675 to 1750. There was a factory at the site. Excavations conducted in 1973 and 1975 have had to be reconstructed before the site investigation could proceed. (Thursday, 3:00)

**Mozingo, Dea** (Brockington and Associates)

*Archaeological Investigations at the Bayview Site: A Weeden Island Period Center*

The Bayview site [8ES2969] originally was recorded in February 2000 during an archaeological resources survey of the A.C. Read Golf Course, Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida. The initial survey revealed a dense deposition of midden and four mound-like landforms within an area equaling approximately 20 hectares. Ceramic analysis provided a Weeden Island cultural affiliation. Additional field investigations were conducted in February 2001 in order to determine the depths of cultural deposits and to investigate the nature of the mound-like landforms. Subsurface excavations in the base of each of these landforms confirmed the presence of human remains. The density of cultural deposits, artifacts, and presence of four burial mounds within the site boundaries suggests that the Bayview site [8ES2969] may have been a Weeden Island period center. (Friday, 3:20)

**Mulvihill, Timothy S.**

(see Lockhart, Jami J.)

**Myer, Jennifer** (University of Alabama)

*A Distributional Analysis of Outlying Non-mound Sites in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama*

The third season of the University of Alabama's Black Warrior Valley Survey has been completed. This season's data, combined with those of previous survey projects, allows for a more formal analysis of the distributional and locational characteristics of outlying non-mound Moundville-related sites. In this paper, the distribution of these sites in terms of their proximity to each other, to single-mound sites, and to Moundville itself will be explored. This analysis will allow for the recognition of patterns of farmstead distribution with regard to social factors. (Thursday, 1:10)

**O'Day, Patrick M.**

(see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

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

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

*Chickasaw Guns*

Large numbers of metal gun parts and gunflints have been found at eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Chickasaw sites in Mississippi, but few or no guns are known from burial contexts before the last decade of the 1700s. Since many gun-related artifacts can be dated and assigned a country of origin, they can be used to study trading patterns through time. They can also be used to look at Chickasaw adoption and manipulation of the technology of this important source of tribal and individual power. (Friday, 1:50)

**O'Hear, John W.** (Mississippi State University)  
*An Overview of the 1939 to 1941 Jennings and Spaulding Excavations*

In the late 1930s, the citizens of Lee County, Mississippi had come to the conclusion that a locale which came to be known as site MLe14 was the village of Ackia where Beinville's forces had been decisively defeated by the Chickasaw in 1736. They used their political pull to initiate archaeological work, first by Moreau Chambers of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 1937, and then by Henry Collins of the Smithsonian Institute in 1938. Jesse D. Jennings's subsequent four months of work at the site in 1939 under the auspices of the National Park Service led to the conclusion that it was not Ackia. This result served to initiate a series of NPS excavations at other nearby sites, including work at three additional Chickasaw village locales in 1940 and 1941 under the supervision of Albert C. Spaulding. This paper presents an overview of Jennings's and Spaulding's work and the major features they uncovered at these four eighteenth-century Chickasaw settlements. (Friday, 1:10)

**O'Hear, John W.**  
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

**Ormond, Kelly** (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest),  
**Scott M. Grammer** (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest) and  
**Michelle McClenny** (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)  
*Archaeological Survey at Wingo's: An Overseer's Site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest*

Ongoing research at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest has prompted investigation of Wingo's, a documented overseer's site dating to the mid-eighteenth century. Historical documents, supplemented by modern CAD techniques, suggest the location of the site. Wingo's, inherited by Jefferson in 1773, could provide a unique opportunity to compare overseer and quarter sites at Poplar Forest with those that predate Jefferson's ownership. Environmental and time constraints forced the survey team to use both old and new survey techniques in hopes of verifying the location of Wingo's. (Saturday, 9:20)

**Orr, Kelly L.** (The University of Georgia)  
*Vertebrate Remains from Nombre de Dios: An Analysis of Subsistence Patterns through Time*

Analysis of vertebrate remains from the Nombre de Dios site, located in St. Johns County, Florida, provides an opportunity to examine subsistence patterns through time at a single archaeological locale. Excavation produced faunal remains spanning the late sixteenth through the early eighteenth centuries. The subsistence patterns at Nombre de Dios were characterized by a heavy reliance on sharks, rays, and bony fishes, with the additional exploitation of wild and domestic animals. Despite the lengthy temporal sequence, subsistence strategies through time are characterized by stability rather than change, and largely reflect the exploitation of locally available resources from the estuarine environment. (Friday, 9:40)

**Ortmann, Anthony** (Tulane University)  
*Preliminary Results of Recent Excavations at the Poverty Point Site*

Recent excavations at the Poverty Point site in northeast Louisiana have yielded an abundance of data. The primary goal of these excavations has been to establish a chronology for the construction of the earthworks at the site. A total of nine test pits were excavated in Mounds C, D, and E. In addition, nearly 100 soil cores were extracted from the site. These initial

phases of research have provided some interesting results, including evidence of complex construction sequences and considerable landscape modification. Artifact analysis and archival research, which are still underway, are expected to produce more intriguing results. (Thursday, 1:50)

**Parker, Kathryn**  
*The Cultural and Economic Significance of Plant Materials Associated with Moorehead Phase Deposits in Mound 34 at Cahokia*

The materials recovered from a refuse-filled trench beneath Mound 34 and from two major terrace stages of mound construction are discussed. Bald cypress and red cedar wood, along with tobacco, were present in the refuse trench, but were not recovered from general mound fill. The refuse trench botanical assemblage argue for a burned structure(s) as the primary source of this deposit. In contrast, midden areas were borrowed for stages of mound construction. Comparable Moorehead phase botanical data from contexts at the Cahokia and East St. Louis Mound centers enable a synthetic approach to understanding late Mississippian plant use in the vicinity of major American Bottom mound centers. (Friday, 10:10)

**Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnett** (University of Georgia)  
*Zooarchaeological Evidence for the Deerskin Trade at Fusihatchee [1EE191]*

Ethnohistoric evidence and archaeological observations of architecture, trade goods, and technology indicate that the Creeks actively participated in the eighteenth-century deerskin trade. However, Fusihatchee is the first site to contain zooarchaeological evidence for the deerskin trade. The faunal assemblage from Fusihatchee changes substantially over time from the seventeenth to the eighteenth century. An increase in the representation of deer, a florescence of cut marks diagnostic of skinning activities, and a shift in deer skeletal portion recovery indicate that the village was heavily involved in the trade for deerskins, and that this involvement intensified over time. (Friday, 8:40)

**Payne, Claudine** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Late Mississippian Community Patterns along the Lower Pemiscot Bayou of Northeast Arkansas*

During Late Mississippian times, small chiefdoms flourished along the Lower Pemiscot Bayou of Northeast Arkansas. Although long overshadowed by the spectacular character of the Mississippian regions immediately to the north and south, the Lower Pemiscot presents an excellent opportunity to investigate the nature of small-scale Mississippian chiefdoms. As a first step in this endeavor, the Blytheville Research Station of the Arkansas Archeological Survey has begun to explore Late Mississippian community patterns in the region. In this paper, I offer the results of our initial research on community patterns at Late Mississippian sites along the Lower Pemiscot. (Saturday, 9:00)

**Payne, Ted M.** (American Preservation Consultants, Inc.)  
*East Florida's Plantations: A Brief Look at the History and Several Examples*

As the Union Jack was raised in 1763, cash crop agriculture began in the East Florida Colony and these entrepreneurial endeavors continued for 72 years until devastation in the Second Seminole Indian War. Plantation enterprises were initiated under British leadership, resurrected by the Spanish after reclaiming their colony and continued while a Territory of the United States. Several plantations have undergone archaeologi-

cal study and depict Florida's early rural development history. These economic enterprises represent the hopes of persons from Europe, North America, and the West Indies and the servitude of the African and Native American. (Saturday, 10:10)

**Peacock, Evan** (Mississippi State University) and **Matthew Reynolds** (University of Mississippi)  
*Remote Sensing at Lyons Bluff, A Mississippian Mound and Village Site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi*

Lyons Bluff is a large, single-mound, Mississippian site. Basic data on site structure have been lacking. Remote sensing using a gradiometer revealed several features in the vicinity of the mound. The mound base is clearly visible beneath an erosional skirt so that the basal area and orientation are now known. At least five rectangular structures are discernible. One is clearly visible in what was supposed by earlier researchers to be a plaza. A possible palisade was also detected. Ground truthing undertaken by the Mississippi State University archaeology field school in the summer of 2001 is discussed. (Thursday, 9:00)

**Peeler, Julie Wilburn** (Brockington and Associates)  
*Site 38CH691-Charleston County, South Carolina: How the Changing Economy during the Colonial and Antebellum Periods affected Schieveling Plantation*

Brockington and Associates initiated an archaeological investigation of Schieveling Plantation [38CH691] along the Ashley River, in Charleston County, South Carolina, in August of 1998. Site 38CH691 is of significant value because it was first occupied in early colonial times and continued to be occupied until the 1820s. During proprietary colonial rule, the Ashley River was one of the earliest settled areas in the interior of Charleston County. Initial construction of Schieveling Plantation included a brick enclosure that contained the primary plantation buildings. Only one other rural settlement in the Charleston area displays a similar organization. This paper summarizes the findings from the investigations of site 38CH691. This summary will also discuss the major economic changes that affected the plantations along the Ashley River through the archaeological record at 38CH691. (Saturday, 8:40)

**Penders, Thomas**  
*Preliminary Report of the Bone and Shell Tool Industry from the Shields Mound Site*

Shields Mound [8DU12] is a St. Johns II site located on the southern bank of the St. Johns River in Jacksonville, Florida. Over 80 identifiable bone, dentary, and shell tools were recently recovered from excavations conducted near the sand burial mound. Specimens of modified whelk shell were also recovered. These artifacts were analyzed and compared to those from other St. Johns II and Mississippian period sites. Analysis suggests that the excavated area represents a special use locus rather than a daily living area. Finally, consideration is given to the use of whelk shells as a raw material and trade commodity, connecting local groups to the Mississippian world. (Friday, 2:10)

**Penny, Robert** (East Carolina University)  
*Somerset Plantation Cemetery Mapping Project*

A project to document African-American cemeteries near Creswell, North Carolina, began in April of 2000. The survey area was once the northwest corner of Somerset Plantation's holdings and was parceled out to former Somerset slaves after emancipation (Redford 2001). Traditionally the residents,

descendants of former slaves, interred their dead in family cemeteries throughout the survey area, which were threatened by death, forgetfulness, and time's ravages. The goal of this project, which was completed in July 2001, was to locate and map all of the cemeteries in the project area preventing further loss of information. The results were a set of maps, photographs, and statistics for each cemetery. (Saturday, 11:10)

**Pepe, James** (Janus Research)  
*Jupiter Inlet I [8PB34]: A Test Case in the use of Ceramic Frequencies and Discriminant Analysis in Determining Cultural Affinity*

Many archaeological culture area models have been proposed for southern Florida. The main reason for alternative models may be a lack of precise means to evaluate them in relation to individual archaeological sites. This paper addresses these problems using 8PB34 as an example. The relative frequencies of ceramic types from this site are compared to other sites with generally accepted cultural affiliations. The multivariate statistical analysis known as discriminant analysis is used to compare components from each site. This analysis reveals that the ceramic traditions conventionally recognized for southern Florida are statistically valid, but do not follow the patterns typically described. (Saturday, 9:00)

**Perdue, Theda** (University of North Carolina)  
*History and Anthropology*

The documentary record for the early Southeast contains a treasure trove of information that historians and anthropologists have approached quite differently. As a tribute to anthropologist Charles Hudson, this paper examines specific evidence from the perspective of the author's discipline, history, and demonstrates how Hudson's work has enabled her to understand it in a different way. From a historian's perspective, the evidence points to the existence of slavery, domesticity, class divisions, and private property among southern Indians, but it also indicates the persistence of traditional values, beliefs, and practices, which anthropological training with Hudson helped her see. (Thursday, 1:50)

**Perez, Veronica**  
(see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Petersen, Shane C.** (North Carolina Department of Transportation) and

**Paul J. Mohler** (North Carolina Department of Transportation)  
*An Approach to the Field Evaluation of Sandy Soil Site Integrity*

Recent archaeological research conducted at sandy soil sites along the South Atlantic Slope has provided a framework for an argument for archaeological integrity in buried cultural deposits. Such arguments for archaeological integrity apply directly to the evaluation of an archaeological resource's significance with regards to cultural resource protection legislation. Research into sandy site integrity often rests upon multi-disciplinary approaches that require significant and occasionally prohibitive costs and specialist skills. The application of proven excavation techniques and phosphate test-strips to the evaluation of sandy site integrity could make such determinations more attainable to the archaeologist in the field. (Saturday, 8:20)

**Peukert, John** (University of Mississippi)  
*Beaming into Hollywood*

The 2001 field season allowed for the employment of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) at the Hollywood site in



northwest Mississippi. This late prehistoric mound site proved to be a challenging area to use the GPR technique. The large number of geomorphic and anthropogenic soil conditions provided an opportunity for testing of the flexibility and effectiveness of GPR in the varying soil conditions of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley. (Thursday, 9:20)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (University of Georgia),  
**Stephen A. Kowalewski** (University of Georgia),  
**Nina Serman** (University of Georgia),  
**Mathew Compton** (University of Georgia), and  
**Veronica Perez** (University of Georgia)  
*Community and Household at Kolomoki [9ER1]*

Excavations by William Sears at Kolomoki [9ER1], a large Woodland period (A.D. 350 to 750) ceremonial complex in southwestern Georgia, focused primarily on mounds. The domestic occupation of the site has remained poorly understood. We have begun to address this deficiency through a phased investigation over the course of three seasons of field work. In the first phase, we systematically sampled the site with the excavation of more than 1300 shovel tests and 44 m<sup>2</sup> of test excavations. Next, we conducted remote sensing investigations in six locations to refine our understanding of activity areas identified through sampling. Finally, we undertook two small block excavations, one of which identified a small pit house. The resulting data greatly enhance our understanding of the site. (Friday, 1:50)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (University of Georgia)  
*Charles Hudson and the Social History of the Southeastern United States*

Charles Hudson has been a long-time advocate of using social history, especially the Annales school of social history, as an approach to studying the lives and societies of past peoples. The leading ideas of the Annales school include: first, the substitution of a problem-oriented analytical history (Febvre's *histoire-probleme*) for the narrative of events; next, a focus on the whole range of human activities (Braudel's *histoire totale*) in the place of political history; and, finally, a collaboration with other disciplines to achieve these aims. In this introduction to the symposium, I trace these themes in Hudson's work, and discuss how they organize the papers that follow. (Thursday, 9:00)

**Pokrant, Marie E.** (University of West Florida)  
*The Village People: Life on the Eighteenth-Century Spanish Frontier*

The University of West Florida has recently completed a five-year research project at the First Pensacola site, the eighteenth-century Spanish presidio Santa Maria de Galve, located on present-day Naval Air Station Pensacola. Excavations unearthed three components of the settlement: the fort, the church, and the village. The focus of this presentation is on portions of a house and refuse pit excavated in the village area in 1998. Artifacts indicate these remains may have belonged to a middle to upper class household and offer a glimpse into daily life on the frontier of La Florida. (Friday, 3:20)

**Polhemus, Richard R.** (University of Tennessee)  
*On the Trail of Tanasqui: Adventures with Charlie*

Our search for Tanasqui, a fortified Native American town visited by the Juan Pardo expedition in October 1567, began with a telephone call from Charlie Hudson in 1984 requesting information concerning proto-historic Mississippian sites in

East Tennessee that matched the description in the Bandera account. The two localities on the French Broad river most closely fitting the topographic description, at its juncture with the Big and Little Pigeon rivers, have been investigated. One, 40CK10, was found to predate the expedition, while the other, 40SV9, produced both late Dallas ceramics and a sixteenth-century glass chevron bread. (Thursday, 3:20)

**Potts, Tara L.** (University of South Alabama)  
*Raw Material Use and Technological Organization in Northern Alabama [1MA141]*

Located on the Tennessee River in northern Alabama, 1MA141 is a multicomponent prehistoric village site, first investigated in 1978 and most recently in 1996. The 1986 investigation consisted of a 4x6 m block excavation that yielded numerous lithic artifacts and a small sample of ceramics. This reexamination of the lithic assemblage, primarily the Wheeler component, will focus on raw material identification and technological analysis of the tools and flake debris to provide insights into the technological organization and mobility patterns of the site's inhabitants. (Friday, 8:40)

**Price, Robert** (University of West Florida)  
*Regional Influences upon Pensacola, Florida, as Seen through its Vital Records*

James Deetz, in his pioneering work with grave markers in colonial New England, gave impetus to the idea that cemeteries and graves still speak to us, even years after the deceased is laid to rest. This paper demonstrates that the layout and location of St. Michael's cemetery in Pensacola, and its epitaphs and grave stone art are windows to the region's environmental, religious and socio-political past. Primary sources will be the grave markers themselves as well as Pensacola's vital records. Local histories will provide background and context. (Saturday, 10:50)

**Pullins, Stevan C.** (College of William and Mary) and  
**Daniel R. Hayes** (Hayes & Monaghan, Geoarchaeologists)  
*Data Recovery and Geoarchaeology at a Stratified Site in the Virginia Piedmont*

Archaeological data recovery sponsored by the Virginia Department of Transportation at site 44PO81, located on the floodplain of the James River in the Virginia Piedmont, has provided a unique opportunity to link stratified sequences of archaeological deposits and diagnostic artifacts from the Archaic through Woodland period with a series of radiocarbon dates and a careful analysis of site development and geomorphological processes. The opportunity to investigate such a deeply stratified site is rare, and these results have provided a temporal and developmental framework for understanding changes in material culture and the relationship of Piedmont and Coastal Plain societies. (Poster, Thursday, 2:00-4:50)

**Rafferty, Janet** (Mississippi State University)  
*Short-Term Sedentary Settlement on the Black Prairie, Northeast Mississippi*

Controlled surface collection and excavation at the Josey Farm site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, suggest that a pattern of short-term sedentary settlement characterized the use of ridges underlain by the Prairie Bluff chalk in the period from Middle Mississippian to Protohistoric. A circular single-post house, a dog burial, and several pits were investigated and dated. Archaeological survey data indicate that this settlement pattern began in the Middle Woodland period. Variation in site size is largely referable to occupation and reoccupation of

ridge locales by small households over the time from 200 B.C. to A.D. 1650 or later. (Saturday, 8:00)

**Ramsey, Dawn** (University of Florida)  
*Does Size Really Matter? Recent Investigations at a Small Mississippian Mound Site in Northwest Mississippi*

In July 2001, investigations were conducted at the Sledge site in Tunica County, Mississippi, a single mound Mississippian site with a small village to the west of the mound. Excavations into the mound revealed complex stratigraphy and other units provided information on the cultural material associated with the site. This paper discusses the survey and excavations at Sledge during the summer as well as previous investigations conducted at the site. Analysis focuses on the potential for interpretation of smaller Mississippian centers in the Central Mississippi Valley and their relationship to larger mound complexes. (Saturday, 8:40)

**Randall, Asa R.** (University of Florida)  
*Untangling Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Stone Tool Assemblages at Dust Cave, Alabama*

Excavations of the Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched components at Dust Cave have yielded formally distinct stone tool assemblages. The former assemblage is dominated by unifaces while the latter is dominated by bifaces. Although suggestive of different uses of the site, the question remains whether the formal tools accurately represent activities that occurred. Using tool breakage patterns, debitage analysis, and published microwear results it is possible to begin to untangle the technological organization. The results suggest that although some differences are present, overall the assemblages reflect a similar pattern of use. (Thursday, 4:20)

**Rausch, Donna** (University of Mississippi)  
*Glass Trade Beads Among the Early Historic Chickasaw*

A large collection of glass trade beads recovered from Chickasaw sites in northeastern Mississippi can be documented to date from the beginning of the eighteenth century into the early nineteenth century. Many of the site assemblages appear to represent a relatively short span of time and it is also possible to identify chronologically distinct components within the sites on the basis of the beads. These collections will be used to refine the bead chronology for the region and measure the changes that occurred among the Chickasaw during this dynamic period. (Friday, 2:10)

**Reams, Robert**  
(see Duker, Joel)

**Reber, Eleanora** (UNC Wilmington)  
*Ancient Vegetarians? Absorbed Pottery Residue Analysis of Diet in the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Periods of the Mississippi Valley*

Absorbed pottery residue analysis of potsherds from Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian sites in the Mississippi Valley detected a large number of residues originating primarily from non-maize plants. Such a low incidence of animal products in residues is unusual, particularly compared with results from similar studies in the Old World. Animal products appear to have been rare and valuable to people along the Mississippi Valley during the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. Possible reasons for the rarity of meat during this period are discussed and compared with ethnographic accounts of diet during the Contact period in the region. (Friday, 4:00)

**Redwine, Charles** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Three Moundville Phase Structures at the Powers Site [1HA11]*

Excavated in 1981, 1988, and 1991, the three structures at 1HA11 are an example of an outlying site in the Moundville chiefdom. Together they suggest that the site was a small village, occupied in Moundville II and III times. Architectural reconstruction can provide insights into the volume of wood needed for their construction. This evidence can assist in developing an understanding of the impact of these people's impact on the environment. In addition it may be hypothesized that the two larger structures performed some public function, illuminating the role the site may have played in the Moundville settlement pattern. (Thursday, 1:30)

**Reed, Kristen**  
(see Turley, Rebecca)

**Regnier, Amanda** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc./University of Alabama)  
*The People of Central Alabama during the Protohistoric Period: An Interpretation through Ceramics*

Studies of burial urns recovered from Protohistoric sites in the Alabama and Black Warrior River Valleys revealed trends both in the forms and decorative motifs of these vessels that have previously been unrecognized. The results of this pottery analysis, combined with accounts of early European visitors to central Alabama, linguistic evidence, and data from surveys undertaken in the lower Black Warrior, has provided further evidence as to the cultural affiliation of the people of the Moundville chiefdom with historically documented Native American groups. (Thursday, 2:30)

**Reynolds, Matthew** (University of Mississippi)  
*Magnetic Gradient Surveying and Ground Truth at the Hollywood Site*

Previous work at the Hollywood site in 1999 identified numerous structural and truncated mound features at the site. Using this imagery, two areas of interest were targeted for a high resolution magnetic survey and ground truth excavations. These included a suspected house floor and the intersection of two truncated mounds. Very high spatial resolution geophysical tests were then performed to determine magnetic susceptibility and remnant magnetism of the sediments comprising the features and their contribution to the overall magnetic image. Results of these tests are presented here. (Thursday, 10:30)

**Reynolds, Matthew**  
(see Peacock, Evan)

**Ricketts, Melisa**  
(see Livingood, Patrick)

**Riley, Rod** (IBM)  
*The Three C's of Database Usage at Dust Cave*

Using a relational database "in the field" at an archaeological site can be a challenge. This paper discusses the process associated with the development of the Dust Cave relational database, how content was realized, and the potential advantages of employing a relational database during all stages of a substantial research project. Moreover, the applicability of this explicit example is examined with respect to archaeology in general. (Thursday, 3:20)

**Rodning, Christopher B.**

(see Moore, David G.)

**Roe, Lori** (Tulane University)

*The Coles Creek Culture, Mound Architecture, and the Emergence of Elite Positions in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

The Coles Creek culture, a Late Woodland manifestation in the Lower Mississippi Valley, is marked by mound sites made up of small, flat-topped, pyramidal mounds. Evidence of residential and temple or charnel structures atop each mound stage and the building of successive mound stages suggests the existence of elite positions that continued through generations. The Coles Creek culture may well represent the emergence of chiefly positions in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but our knowledge of the function of Coles Creek mounds is limited. This paper reviews the history of research of large Coles Creek mound sites, focusing on the possible function of these mounds. It also contributes new evidence from the very rich middens capping each mound stage of mound B at the Raffman site in Madison Parish, Northeast Louisiana. (Friday, 4:40)

**Rolland, Vicki** (FSU)

*The Pottery that C.B. Moore Missed: Excavations at the Shields Site [8DU12]*

The analysis of the Shields Site pottery has revealed more than the stylistic attributes of a St. Johns II period (A.D. 900-1250) ritual vessel assemblage. Classes of vessel shapes, sizes, and surface treatments were compiled and compared with evidence of use-wear, demonstrating that St. Johns II and Ocmulgee III pottery functioned within a wide range of specialized and mundane activities. This study focuses on the ceramic attributes observed within an occupation dedicated to extraordinary social and ideological events and, as such, offers preliminary evidence concerning the implications of St. Johns II ceremonialism, long-distance interact, and feasting. (Friday, 1:50)

**Rosborough, Leigh A.** (University of West Florida)

*Settlers and Slaves in a Late Colonial Mill Community in Escambia County, Florida*

The University of West Florida recently completed archeological test investigations of a late Colonial (British and Second Spanish) and Antebellum water-powered mill community in northwest Florida. The archaeological and historical research delineated areas of industrial and residential land use and revealed evidence of slave cabins and an overseer's residence. This paper addresses the historic and economic context of lumber production in the region and issues of status and ethnicity within this colonial mill community. (Friday, 5:00)

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

*The People of the Oliver Site [22CO500]: A Late Prehistoric Contact Period Site on the Mississippi Delta*

A bioarchaeological study of approximately 90 individuals was undertaken from this mound complex site in Mississippi. Half of the individuals were excavated by Charles Peabody in 1901 to 1902 and were studied at the Harvard Peabody Museum. The remaining individuals were salvaged by the University of Mississippi and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History during the land leveling of one of the mounds. This paper details osteological findings and mortuary practices

of the site's inhabitants. Evidence of treponemal syndrome was found, making Oliver the third site in the state of Mississippi where it has been documented. (Saturday, 9:20)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (University of Florida),

**Patrick M. O'Day** (University of Florida),

**Jon C. Endonino** (University of Florida) and

**John J. Schultz** (University of Florida).

*St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2001*

The University of Florida's St. Johns Archaeological Field School continued in 2001 with testing of Blue Spring Midden B and other shell-midden sites in Volusia County, Florida. Ground penetrating radar was deployed at Blue Spring to resolve questions about the extent and stratigraphic nature of Midden B. A nearby shell mound tested by Jeffries Wyman in the 1870s was mapped in its entirety. Reconnaissance survey on Hontoon Island added sites to the inventory and expanded boundaries of extant sites. Research on the chronology, subsistence, and community pattern of middle St. Johns sites is enhanced by the results of field school. (Friday, 10:50)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.**

(see Blessing, Meggan)

**Saunt, Claudio** (University of Georgia)

*Southeastern Indians as Anthropologists: Native Americans Study Themselves, 1750-1900*

As historians of colonial Latin America and Africa have recently shown, native peoples frequently denied any of the differences between myth and history, orality and literacy, that scholars later imagined to be so absolute. By the nineteenth century, however, some Southeastern Indians, like anthropologists, began to draw such distinctions between stories. Why did they do so, and what were the social and political implications? This paper will seek to answer these questions. (Thursday, 10:50)

**Schambach, Frank** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

*Tula and Spiro: Charles Hudson's Contribution to Spiroan Archaeology*

Charles Hudson's reconstruction of the De Soto route west of the Mississippi puts the province of Tula in the Arkansas Valley, close to Spiro, rather than in the Ouachita Mountains in the southwest Arkansas as Swanton thought. Correspondences between descriptions of Tula in the De Soto expedition documents and the bioanthropology and archaeology of the territory of the Spiroan tradition in eastern Oklahoma indicate that Spiro and Tula were one and the same, that the Spiro phase Spiroans who accumulated the great hoards of prestige goods found in the Craig Mound were the ancestors of the Tulans of 1541, and that Tula was a gateway for trade between the Southeast and the Southern Plains as Spiro had been earlier. (Thursday, 4:40)

**Schultz, John J.**

(see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

**Scott-Ireton, Della**

(see Yates, Wm. Brian)

**Scott-Ireton, Della**

(see Smith, Roger)

**Serman, Nina**  
(see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Sheldon, Craig T., Jr.** (Auburn University Montgomery),  
**Jason A. Mann** (University of Alabama) and  
**John W. Cottier** (Auburn University Montgomery)  
*Woodland Mississippian Culture Contacts in the Lower Tallapoosa River Valley*

Pottery associated with the Middle to Late period of the Woodland Stage in the Lower Tallapoosa River Valley is homogenous and changes steadily and consistently during the time span of A.D. 500 and A.D. 1150. This ceramic tradition follows a patterned trajectory until approximately A.D. 1150. The sudden appearance of shell tempered pottery and wall trench structures is best explained by site-unit intrusions of small Mississippian groups. (Thursday, 10:10)

**Sherard, Jeff L.** (Panamerican Consultants/University of Alabama)  
*Burning Down the House: The Interpretation of Slag-Like Material Remains Recovered from a Council House Structure Located on Mound V at the Moundville Site*

Recent excavations at the Moundville site have recovered an unusual slag-like material within a unique architectural context. The building located on the northeastern corner of Mound V, a large truncated mound connected to Mound B, is found to be associated with the Moundville III Phase (A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1550). Various theories have been generated during the ongoing excavations at Mound V concerning the formulation of this interesting material. This paper addresses questions regarding the identification and interpretation of this slag-like material. (Thursday, 2:10)

**Sherwood, Sarah C.** (Middle Tennessee State University)  
*The Geoarchaeology of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene at Dust Cave*

Dust Cave contains a deep stratigraphic sequence derived from complex exogenous and endogenous processes. This paper presents an overview of the geoarchaeological research involving the deepest deposits in the entrance chamber from the pre-cultural late Pleistocene through the Late Paleoindian and Earliest Archaic components of the early Holocene. These deposits reflect a depositional history related to regional geomorphic change, and microenvironmental conditions and human activity in the cave. (Thursday, 3:40)

**Simek, Jan**  
(see Franklin, Jay)

**Simms, Janet**  
(see Britt, Tad)

**Sims, Cynthia L.** (PanAmerican Consultants)  
*Searching for Women at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galve*

Attempts to discern the presence of women in the archaeological remains from the frontier penal colony Santa Maria de Galve have stimulated a new approach to viewing the archaeological and historic records. Using the lens of popular religion and Catholic ritual to examine Spanish and Hispanic customs, new meanings can be assigned to aspects of material culture, such as personal and kitchen-related items, and women can be seen more clearly at Santa Maria. (Friday, 3:40)

**Smith, Maria Ostendorf** (Northern Illinois University)  
*Temporal Change in the Patterns and Frequency of Warfare in the Chickamauga Reservoir*

Human adult skeletal remains from fourteen sites located in the eastern Tennessee River valley were examined for evidence of deliberate violent trauma (inflicted projectile points, healed blunt force trauma, trophy taking). The samples are temporally and socio-politically distinct. They consist of eight late Mississippian period Dallas and Mouse Creek phase (A.D. 1300-1600) sites from the Chickamauga reservoir and an earlier Woodland/early Mississippian sample (circa A.D. 600-1000) from the Chickamauga and Tellico reservoirs. What emerged were clear spatial and temporal differences in the pattern (e.g., kind of blunt force trauma, trophy items) and frequency of violent trauma. This includes significant frequency differences between the phases as well as patterned differences in the ratio of male to female trauma victims, particularly between Dallas and Mouse Creek. (Thursday, 3:20)

**Smith, Maria Ostendorf** (Northern Illinois University) and  
**Susan Smorynski** (Northern Illinois University)  
*Warfare Related Violent Trauma in Dallas Phase Human Skeletal Remains from Upper East Tennessee*

Dallas phase sites have been identified in east Tennessee in the many reservoirs of the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The adult human skeletal remains from the more northern Dallas sites of the Norris, Melton Hill, and Watt's Bar reservoirs were examined for evidence of deliberate violent trauma. Data collected included healed blunt force cranial trauma, embedded projectile points, evidence of trophy taking as well as grave inclusions suggestive of trophy items. Particular attention was paid to the mortuary treatment of presumptive victims. The preliminary data suggest a very low frequency of violent trauma (<5 per cent) and no evidence to support any 'massacre' episode. The results from these reservoirs mirror the patterns and frequencies from the Dallas sites of the Chickamauga reservoir. (Thursday, 4:40)

**Smith, Marvin T.** (Valdosta State University)  
*In Search of Hernando de Soto: Charles Hudson and Paradigm Shifts in Southeastern Archaeology*

Through his research on early Spanish Explorers, Charles Hudson has had an important impact on archaeologists in the Southeast. Not too many years ago, archaeologists were talking about peopleless late prehistoric archaeological phases and were concentrating on individual sites and amorphous cultures. Today we are much more in tune to multisite political units in the archaeological record, and in many instances, we can identify them with specific historically-recorded groups of people. This paper reviews the development of this paradigm shift in southeastern archaeology, stressing Hudson's role in the process. (Thursday, 1:30)

**Smith, Patrick N.** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.),  
**Paul D. Jackson** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and  
**Hunter B. Johnson** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*An Early Glimpse of Recent Excavations at the Creek Town of Kasita [9CE1]*

The Lower Creek town of Kasita within Fort Benning Military Reservation in Georgia is recognized as one of the premier archaeological sites in eastern North America, even without large-scale mitigation having occurred at the site. Kasita has a rich archaeological and ethnohistorical record, as well as the distinction of having been investigated by two of the most

prominent figures in Southeastern Archaeology, Clarence B. Moore and Gordon R. Willey. Until recently, much of the archaeological record at Kasita remained untapped. This paper provides an early glimpse of recent extensive excavations at the site. (Friday, 8:20)

**Smith, Roger** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), **Della Scott-Ireton** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) and

**Wm. Brian Yates** (Florida Division of Historical Research)  
*Recent Advances in Florida's Underwater Archaeological Research Programs*

No part of Florida is far from water. With more than 8,500 miles of coastline including rivers, streams, and lakes, the peninsula contains as many, if not more, archaeological sites that are wet as are dry. In the past several years, underwater archaeology has accelerated in Florida's waters, as it has elsewhere. The following are brief descriptions of several of the underwater archaeological projects that have recently been undertaken in Florida, each fitting within a management context that gradually has evolved with efforts to broaden public understanding of and access to underwater sites of all types in Florida. (Saturday, 10:30)

**Smith, Roger**  
(see Yates, Wm. Brian)

**Smorynski, Susan**  
(see Smith, Maria Ostendorf)

**Stallings, Richard** (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)  
*How Late is Late? A Review of Late Prehistoric Dates from the Yazoo Basin and Adjacent Areas*

A review was undertaken of Late Prehistoric and Contact Period radiocarbon dates in the Yazoo Basin in the state of Mississippi and in adjacent areas of Arkansas and Tennessee. The dates were examined in an attempt to better understand regional chronology and to determine the accuracy and validity of some controversial "late dates" generated for this region. (Saturday, 9:20)

**Stephenson, Keith** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology),  
**Adam King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and

**Scott Thompson** (Washington University at St. Louis)  
*The Lawton Site: A Mississippian Mound Center in the South Carolina Coastal Plain*

This paper presents the results of two seasons of mapping and testing at the Lawton site, a small Mississippian mound site located in the Savannah River floodplain of South Carolina. Our recent investigations confirm that in addition to two mounds and a surrounding ditch, the site layout included a plaza, domestic zone, mound-top architecture and a daubed palisade wall. Radiocarbon and TL dates, along with limited mound excavations, indicate that the site was occupied only for a short time during the Middle Mississippian period. We use these results to shed new light on Mississippian political change in the Savannah valley. (Saturday, 10:10)

**Steponaitis, Vincas**  
(see Gall, Daniel G.)

**Stetzer, Bryan A.**  
(see Weaver, Guy)

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

**Stine, Linda** (UNC-Greensboro) and  
**Natalie Adams** (New South Associates)

*A Brief and True Account of the History of South Carolina Plantation Archaeology and the Archaeologists Who Practice It*

A great deal of plantation archaeology has occurred in South Carolina. Initially instigated by federal laws, plantation studies are now undertaken by archaeologists at universities, government agencies, and contracting firms. This paper reviews the approaches South Carolina plantation archaeologists have used to interpret their discoveries, as well as how earlier findings influenced the direction of subsequent research. Suggestions for new avenues of research are also made. (Thursday, 1:20)

**Stokes, Anne V.**  
(see Austin, Robert J.)

**Stoner, Michael** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*Recognizing the Caribbean Influence in the Carolina Lowcountry through Ceramics*

In 1663, Charles II granted eight English noblemen proprietorship over the land known as Carolina for their loyalty during the Interregnum. The proprietors then began to organize, explore, and settle the Carolina coast, albeit with varying degrees of success. As two noteworthy proprietors, Sir John Colleton and Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, were particularly active in sugar production in Barbados, their efforts attracted the interests of Caribbean planters, artisans, and indentured servants seeking a new life away from the islands. In settling the Carolinas, these Caribee turned Carolina frontiersmen brought with them a connection to the Caribbean sugar trade that can be found, and may be overlooked, in excavations and collections in the South Carolina Lowcountry: ceramics. (Thursday, 4:40)

**Stringfield, Margo S.** (University of West Florida)  
*Life, Death, and Resurrection: St. Michael's Cemetery*

St. Michael's Cemetery in Pensacola is one of the oldest extant cemeteries in Florida. Not surprisingly, the site has been impacted by vandalism, forces of nature, neglect, and natural aging over the past two hundred years. Restoration efforts involve a multi-disciplinary approach, relying heavily on archaeology, history, and geography to restore, preserve, and interpret the site. This paper focuses on an overview of the site, preliminary test results, and the methods utilized to create a comprehensive management plan for the site; where thirty-two hundred marked graves and countless unmarked graves reflect a diverse society on the Florida Gulf Coast frontier. (Saturday, 10:10)

**Thompson, Scott**  
(see Stephenson, Keith)

**Thompson, Victor** (University of Kentucky)  
*Variations on a Theme: Hunter-Gatherer Diversity and Sedentism in the North American Midcontinent*

This paper examines regional variations in Holocene hunter-gatherer settlement in the North American Midcontinent. Data on hunter-gatherer settlement in the Cypress Creek drainage of west-central Kentucky are compared to other areas of Archaic research across the Midcontinent. The purpose of these comparisons is to evaluate archaeological models of sedentism. It is argued that when a regional perspective is taken, traditional models of sedentism become inadequate to explain the variation in the archaeological record. To account for this variation, archaeologists must adopt models of increasing sedentism that view it as a process that can emerge in different areas at different times. (Thursday, 2:10) [SPC]

**Thompson, Victor**  
(see Jefferies, Dick)

**Thunen, Robert L.** (University of North Florida)  
*Grant Mound Past and Present*

Grant Mound was part of a mound complex located on the bluff south of Mill Cove. Excavated by C.B. Moore in the 1890s, the mound was modified during housing construction in the 1980s. Salvage excavations were undertaken adjacent to the mound in a series of deep test units to examine issues of occupation and ceramic chronology. Recent analysis of ceramic data and stratigraphy are presented. (Friday, 3:00)

**Thunen, Robert L.**  
(see Ashley, Keith)

**Thurman, Melburn D.**  
*The Peripheries of the Late Southeast Ceremonial Cult: Some of the Things Wrong with World Systems Theory*

This paper is an exercise in theory building, treating the interrelationships of archaeology, history, and ethnology, using material from the late Southeast Ceremonial Complex. Its main thrust is to expose numerous weaknesses in World Systems Theory as applied to prehistoric archaeology. (Thursday, 11:30)

**Trubitt, Mary Beth** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Moorehead Phase Monumental Construction at Cahokia: The Palisade*

The shift in emphasis from mound and plaza building to palisade construction is one of the major changes in the Moorehead phase. This paper examines the dating of the palisade constructions, including new information from excavations of the west wall. Differing interpretations of why the palisade was built, and why it was built at this time in Cahokia's history, are contrasted. These questions are integral to understanding the political transformations in Cahokian society and the relationships between Cahokians and their contemporaries in the Southeast. (Friday, 8:20)

**Trubitt, Mary Beth**  
(see Kelly, John E.)

**Turley, Rebecca** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and  
**Kristen Reed** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Current Findings Regarding the Quartermaster Site, 9CE42, at Fort Benning, Georgia*

Recent investigations at the Quartermaster site, 9CE42, have uncovered intact cultural deposits dating to Late Archaic and Middle Woodland occupations. Previous work by Chase and Mistovich and Knight resulted in the defining of the Quartermaster Phase, a Swift Creek cultural formation. This paper explores the unifying means and examines them within the context of the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley. (Friday, 1:10)

**Tyler, Jack E.**  
(see Jackson, Terry D.)

**Underwood, John** (The College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)  
*A Distributional Analysis of Yorktown Coarse Earthenware from Coastal Virginia*

This paper represents a preliminary analysis and definition of the spatial range of Yorktown coarse earthenware across Coastal Virginia. These wares were produced and distributed by William Rogers, more commonly referred to as the "Poor Potter of Yorktown," from the 1720s through 1740s, representing one of the first colonial economic enterprises. It is based exclusively upon survey, evaluation, and data recovery projects conducted by the College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research. The intent of this study is to describe the nature of this sample, identifying relevant patterns in locational and stylistic distributions across Coastal Virginia. (Thursday, 8:00)

**Van Horne, Wayne** (Kennesaw State University)  
*Warfare in Mississippian Chiefdoms: Weapons, Combat, and Ritual*

In the 1980s, Charles Hudson suggested I examine warclub use among Southeastern Indians as my dissertation topic. The dissertation (which reflects many of his insights), and my subsequent research have provided a greatly expanded understanding of the role of warfare in Mississippian societies. This paper summarizes the important conclusions of that research, furnishing evidence that warfare provided a means for men to acquire prestige and social advancement which in turn led to sustained, chronic raiding. This important social role of warfare was reflected in religion, ceremonies, rituals, art, and the development of military elites, specialized weapons, and martial arts. (Thursday, 3:40)

**Vermilion, Mary** (University of Illinois at Chicago)  
*The Context of Ramey Knives from the Moorehead Phase Occupation at the Loyd Site*

The 1963 excavation at the multicomponent Loyd site 8 km northeast of Cahokia, centers around a Moorehead phase homestead. Two Mill Creek Ramey knives and an adze were recovered from the wall trench of one of the nine structures. This paper examines the context of these knives at Loyd and other Moorehead phase sites in the American Bottom. (Friday, 9:20)

**Vogel, Gregory** (University of Arkansas)  
*Internal Stratigraphy of a Caddoan Platform Mound at the Norman Site [34WG2]*

The Norman site [34WG2] is a Caddoan civic ceremonial center along the Grand River in eastern Oklahoma. Currently, only one mound remains, projecting above Grand Lake Reservoir as an island. Recent investigations conducted in anticipation of a Corps of Engineers stabilization project revealed a complex internal stratigraphy of cyclical mound building stages. High-resolution digital photography was employed as a quick and effective method for documenting the details of a wave-cut profile running the length of the mound. Extensive pitting, burning, the construction of large structures, and mound fill loading of highly contrasting matrix are all evidenced in the profile. (Saturday, 9:40)

**Waggoner, James** (Florida State University)  
*The Ridgeway Road Survey: Implications for Upland Land Use During the Archaic Period in West-Central Georgia*

The Ridgeway Road survey, located in Harris county in west-central Georgia, was carried out during the spring and summer months of 1998 and 1999. The survey offered a unique opportunity to examine a large area of denuded upland territory. With the exception of a single Woodland component, all of the recorded prehistoric archaeological sites were non-ceramic and dated to the archaic period. Additionally, data from the survey indicate an increase in utilization of upland resources throughout the Archaic. This paper presents the preliminary results of the survey concerning the nature of Archaic period settlement in the uplands of west-central Georgia. (Saturday, 10:10)

**Wagner, Gail E.** (University of South Carolina)  
*The Mississippian Landscape of Central South Carolina*

In central South Carolina, landscape structure mimicked the hierarchical social organization of Mississippian society. Hierarchies of landscape control radiated outward from habitations and were connected through paths to allies or social centers. Macrobotanical remains recovered from Mulberry, Adamson, Belmont Neck, and Old Town Creek are combined with a regional pollen sequence, modern ecological studies, and historical accounts to reconstruct the look of the landscape during the Mississippian period. (Saturday, 10:30)

**Wagner, Mark J.** (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) and **Mary McCorvie** (Shawnee National Forest)  
*Buffalo Rock, An Early Historic Native American Painting in Southern Illinois*

In the early 1950s, University of Michigan archaeologist James B. Griffin recorded Buffalo Rock in the Illinois Archaeological survey (IAS) site files. Also known as Bleeding Buffalo, Indian Buffalo Painting, and the Gum Spring Hollow site, Buffalo Rock consists of a painting of a quadruped on the vertical north wall of a rock shelter in Johnson County. This thick-bodied animal has a distinct hump on its back, short downward pointing tail, four short legs that sweep forward, and a hornless head that lacks facial features. The site is located immediately on the old Golconda-Kaskaskia Trail, a major early historic period dirt path or "trace," that stretched from the Ohio to Mississippi Rivers. This paper will describe and discuss the significance of this and other early historic paintings, including a crescent moon, and a cross-and-circle located at the site. (Friday, 1:30)

**Walker, Renee B.** (Skidmore College)  
*Refining Our Understanding of Subsistence Strategies at Dust Cave: An Analysis of a Recently Excavated Late Paleoindian Faunal Sample*

Zooarchaeological analysis of a recently excavated (1998 season) Late Paleoindian assemblage at Dust Cave, Alabama, is presented. These results are compared to an analysis of remains collected from the Late Paleoindian component in the entrance trench of the cave during the 1989 to 1994 seasons. The new materials were collected from areas outside of the entrance trench and allow a more comprehensive analysis of the spatial variation in faunal deposition at the site. In addition, the Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched faunal assemblages are compared to examine changes in subsistence strategies during the critical Pleistocene/Holocene transition in the southeastern United States. (Thursday, 4:40)

**Walling, Richard**  
(see Kuttruff, Carl)

**Walsh-Haney, Heather** (University of Florida)  
*Skeletal Evidence of Trauma at Two Florida Archaic Sites*

Conflict is universal among humans. Its physical manifestation has been archaeologically documented through the presence of fortifications, weaponry, and iconography. Bioarchaeological evidence of skeletal injury also serves as a record of violent conflict and/or warfare. I adapted Lovell's (1997) methodology for differentiating between accidental and intentional injury to skeletal samples from Bay West and Windover Pond. No clear evidence of intentional injury was present in the Bay West sample (n=42). By contrast, the Windover sample (n=168) exhibited signs of intentional and accidental injury. Differences in injury pattern may result from rugged terrain, mobile lifeways, territoriality, or disputes over resources. (Thursday, 3:40)

**Wampler, Marc** (TRC Garrow & Associates, Inc.)  
*Archaic and Woodland Occupations Along the Upper Cumberland River, Clay County, Tennessee.*

This paper details the results of limited archaeological and geomorphological investigations conducted at three prehistoric sites (40CY63, 40CY64, and 40CY65) located along the Upper Cumberland River in the northeastern portion of the Eastern Highland Rim in Clay County, Tennessee. Analysis of archaeological data obtained during the study provides information regarding Archaic and Woodland adaptations including technological, chronological, and resource exploitation concerns in a region that has previously received little archaeological attention. Geomorphological analysis provides clues to site formation processes and the presence of buried archaeological materials. (Friday, 8:20)

**Weaver, Guy** (Weaver & Associates, LLC), **Brian R. Collins** (Weaver & Associates, LLC) and **Bryan A. Stetzer** (Weaver & Associates, LLC)  
*Archaic and Middle Gulf Formational Components on Swan Creek, Lewis County, Tennessee*

This paper presents the results of data recovery at the Hughes site [40LS20] and the Johnston I site [40LS22], located along Swan Creek, a tributary of the Duck River, in the western Highland Rim. Components dating from the Paleoindian through the Middle Woodland periods were identified, with major occupations dated to the Benton, Terminal Archaic and

the Middle Gulf Formational periods. The material assemblages and feature distributions are discussed, as well as the results of the radiocarbon assays, faunal analysis and archaeobotanical analysis. (Friday, 8:00)

**Webb, Malcolm C.** (University of New Orleans)  
*Was Mississippian—In Some Way, In Some Sense—Inevitable?*

The origin of the Mississippian pattern, seen as one of two distinct developmental waves in precontact Eastern North America, has been sought for generations. Recent research, however, indicates that the defining Mississippian material characteristics appeared incrementally during the supposed cultural trough following Middle Woodland. Innovations frequently were older traits reworked in the service of new chiefly centralization. Studies of religious organizations suggest, moreover, that in large communities the chiefly distinctive features of hierarchy and sanctity are essential when governance is justified by ideology. It would therefore appear that increasing population size and density could, per se, lead to Mississippian chiefdoms. (Thursday, 10:50)

**Whitaker, April** (University of West Florida)  
*Knock, Knock Who's There? Deciphering the Remains of First Spanish Compounds outside Fort San Miguel de Panzacola*

This paper focuses on recent archaeological investigations of two colonial compounds located just west of Fort San Miguel de Panzacola. Historic maps dating to 1764 show several structures in the compounds. University of West Florida excavations revealed architectural and refuse features associated with the structures. While some of the architectural features represent a First Spanish age building, the refuse pits and midden yielded primarily British artifacts. Historical research has yet to identify the specific occupants or function of the compounds. This paper will discuss the archaeological data and the historical framework for interpreting the site. (Friday, 4:00)

**White, Nancy** (University of South Florida)  
*Whelk/Conch Shell Middens on St. Joe Bay, Northwest Florida*

Shell middens on St. Joseph Bay, in the southwestern Apalachicola delta, are predominantly of whelks, conchs, and other species from the relatively salty bay waters. Richardson's Hammock has a Swift Creek-early Weeden Island mound (looted) and a Fort Walton component. The Lighthouse Bayou site has individual shell piles that are late Fort Walton/Lamar. Other sites include Black's Island, where the midden has turned to stone, and a rediscovered C.B. Moore site. University of South Florida tests at three sites revealed many black postmolds in the white sand, suggesting frequent camping. Most worked shell is debitage or expedient tools. (Friday, 10:30)

**Whitley, Thomas G.** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.) and **Lacey Hicks** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Evaluating the Potential for Prehistoric Travel Arteries Across the Northern Arc Study Area in North Georgia Using GIS.*

As part of the GIS predictive model for the proposed Northern Arc (a highway corridor north of Atlanta) a great deal of archaeological and environmental information was used to construct plausible hypotheses regarding the associations between key environmental factors and archaeological localities. As a byproduct of the investigation, a GIS surface was created representing "travel friction." Although, it is only a rough approximation of travel costs (not including factors such as tree cover) it is useful for identifying the lowest cost travel vectors in the region. These are illustrated and compared with

known archaeological sites from different temporal periods. (Saturday, 8:00)

**Widmer, Randolph** (University of Houston)  
*Archaeological Analysis of the Wells Sawyer 1896 Key Marco Map*

The detailed topographic map prepared by Wells Sawyer for Frank H. Cushing's Key Marco expedition of 1896 remains one of the most important surviving documents of the site. Today the site has been leveled for development and also dredged and filled. This paper attempts to reconcile contemporary landform with the original Sawyer map. Recent archaeological excavations will be directly correlated with the original Sawyer map. In addition, mounds, sink holes, canals, and ridges have been labeled and these data will be used to infer aspects of the sociopolitical and demographic characteristics of the original inhabitants. (Friday, 11:10)

**Williams, Mark** (Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia) and

**Scott Jones** (Society of Primitive Technology)  
*Lithics, Shellfish, and Beavers*

This paper attempts to explain several unusual phenomena about the lifeways of people who lived in the Oconee River valley during the Late Mississippian period. These phenomena were previously assumed to be unrelated, but we now think otherwise. The focus will be upon a hypothetical local mode of farmer adaptation that involved settlement adjacent to both active and inactive beaver ponds within the thousands of tiny valleys of the Georgia Piedmont. We hope this model aids researchers studying human adaptations in other areas of the Southeast. Clearly it helps us understand the important Oconee Valley system during the Lamar period. (Thursday, 1:10)

**Wilson, Gregory D.** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)  
*The Organization of Everyday Life at Moundville*

This paper presents an update on recent research on the early Mississippian occupation of the Moundville site in west-central Alabama. Analysis of archaeological materials from the CCC Moundville Roadway excavations is providing much needed information on Mississippian household organization in the era of Moundville's consolidation. Data on household production, consumption, and ceremonial activities have provided new insight into the historical process by which social inequalities were negotiated in the late Prehistoric Southeast. (Thursday, 1:50)

**Wisseman, Sarah**  
(see Emerson, Thomas)

**Worth, John** (Coosawattee Foundation)  
*Bridging Prehistory and History in the Southeast: A Critique of Acculturation Studies*

Acculturation has long dominated archaeological thought relative to early European contact in the Southeast. Nevertheless, acculturation as a concept has never made significant advances toward illuminating what Charles Hudson has called the "great black hole" of southern history, a time when Mississippian chiefdoms were transformed into the familiar tribal confederacies of later centuries. Through their almost exclusive focus on direct (even bi-directional, cultural transfer between Europeans and Indians, acculturation studies fail to answer the most crucial questions relative to the broader social history of the Southeastern Indians during this traumatic period. In this paper I will elaborate on these observations. (Thursday, 10:10)



## CONFERENCE NOTES

**Yates, Emily Moss** (National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center)

*Crash! and Burn! Reconstructing the Southeast Corner "Burned" Room at Carolina Point Plantation, Water Island, USVI*

Carolina Point Plantation, Water Island, USVI, is the oldest continuously occupied plantation on the island. In 1862 a fire devastated the plantation's Great House. The remains of one room were particularly well preserved due to a brick wall that fell during the fire. From this room over 6,000 pottery sherds were recovered (ca. 100kg). From these, 176 ceramic vessels were reconstructed, the majority of which are more than 75 percent complete. Distributional analysis of the breakage patterns shows distinct areas defining room layout and architectural features of the house. Current research includes room reconstruction using reconstructed vessels and other artifact categories. (Saturday, 8:00)

**Yates, Wm. Brian**

(see Smith, Roger)

**Young, Amy** (University of Southern Mississippi)

*Public Archaeology at Mound Bayou, an All-Black Town in Mississippi*

Public archaeology has become much more than inviting locals to spend time digging, or returning to a community and giving a slide presentation of findings and interpretations. In African-American archaeology, public archaeology means involvement of the descendant communities. Such involvement, although time-consuming and complex for the archaeologist, insures that the descendant community has an important role in all phases of research and publication, but also a deeper appreciation of the conduct of archaeology and the fragile nature of our cultural resources. This paper presents a case study of public archaeology in the first all-black incorporated town in Mississippi, Mound Bayou. (Saturday, 10:30)

**Zebell, Rachel** (University of Florida)

*Positive Impressions of Stallings Pottery as a Method of Tracing Styluses*

Particular potters' identities are recognized in studying the morphology of positive impressions derived from individual styluses used to punctate Stallings fiber tempered pottery. Once these distinctive characteristics are recognized it is possible to trace the vessels. This method when applied to the data extracted from the sites of Stallings Island, Mim's Point, and Ed Marshall, located within a few kilometers of each other, provides insight to their contemporaneity, mobility patterns, social organization, and intergroup exchange. (Friday, 9:00)

