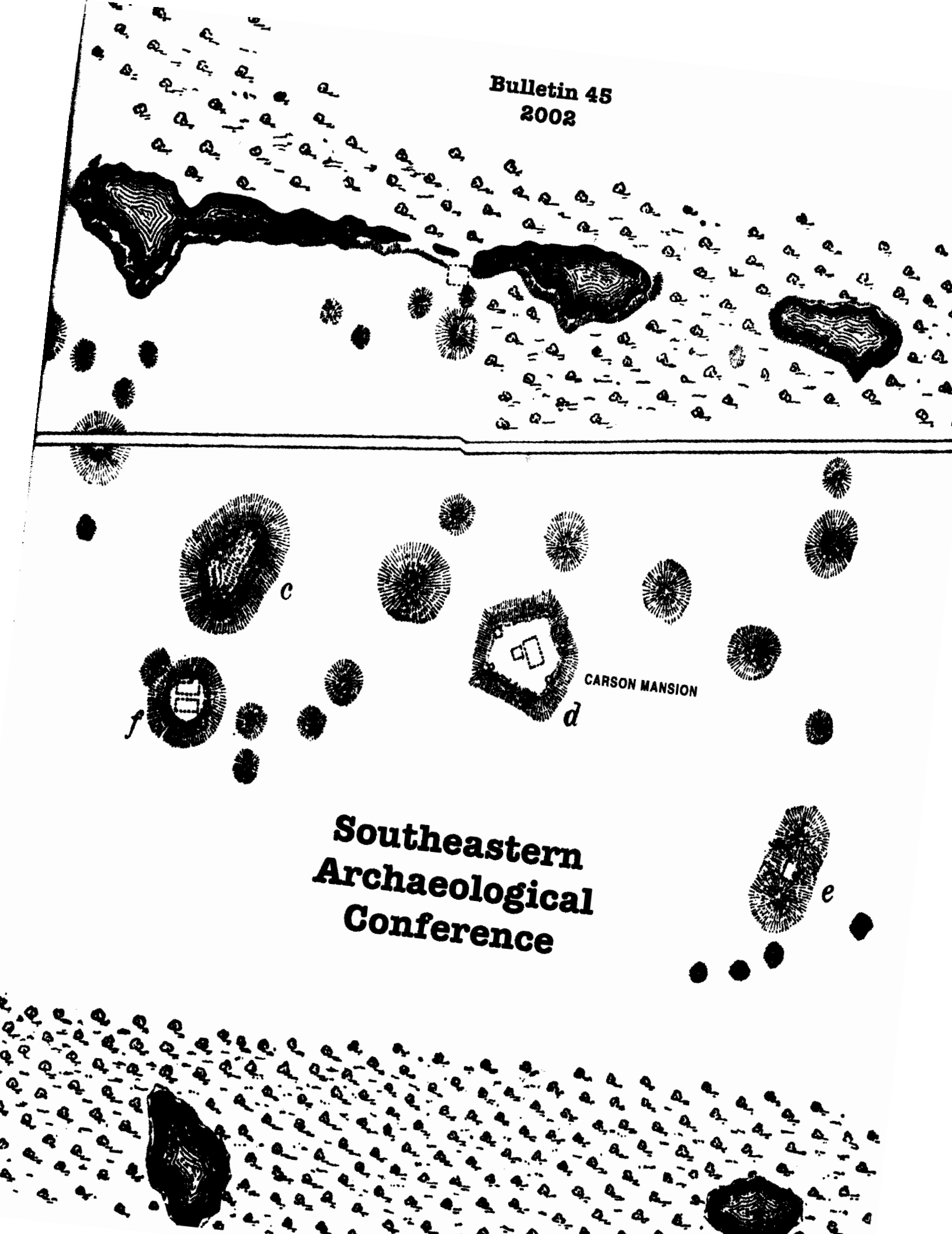


Bulletin 45  
2002

**Southeastern  
Archaeological  
Conference**

CARSON MANSION





**ABSTRACTS OF THE  
FIFTY-NINTH  
ANNUAL MEETING  
NOVEMBER 6-9, 2002**

# **SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

**Beau Rivage Resort and Casino  
Biloxi, Mississippi**

**Bulletin 45  
2002**

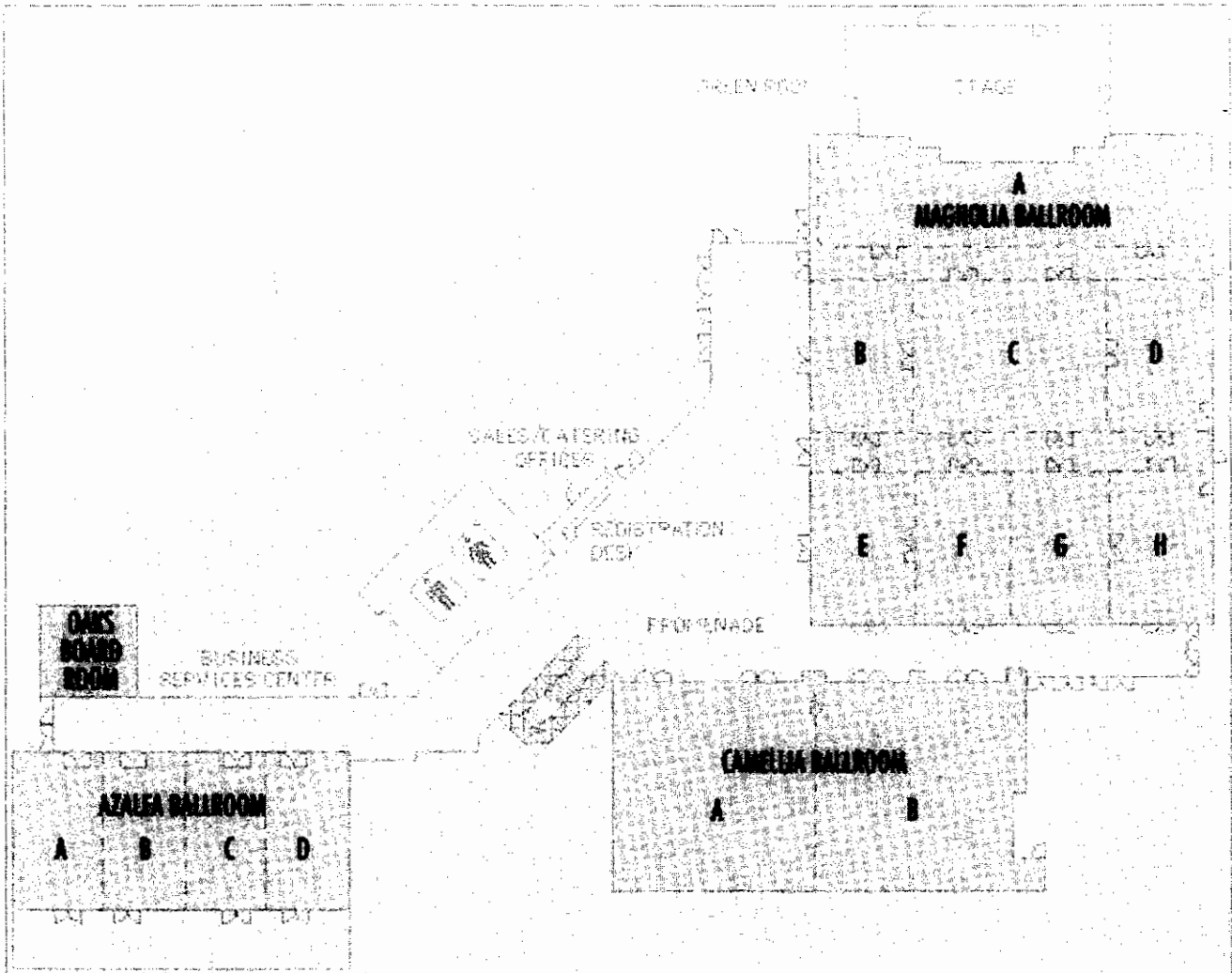
**Hosted by:**

**The Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University  
The Center for Archaeological Research, University of Mississippi  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Southern Mississippi  
The Mississippi Archaeological Association  
The Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists**

**Conference Organizers and Co-Chairs:**

**John W. O'Hear,  
Jay K. Johnson,  
and  
Robbie F. Ethridge**

# BEAU RIVAGE RESORT AND CASINO



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Layout of Beau Rivage Resort and Casino .....	ii
Preface and Acknowledgments .....	iv
Annual Meeting Program .....	1
Wednesday Session .....	2
Thursday Sessions .....	2
Morning .....	2
Afternoon .....	4
Friday Sessions .....	6
Morning .....	6
Afternoon .....	7
Saturday Sessions .....	9
Student Paper Competition .....	10
Abstracts of Symposia .....	11
Abstracts of Papers and Posters .....	12



ISBN: 1-893955-14-1

Bulletin Layout and Design:  
Kathy Cummins

Cover Layout by NewIDEAS

Cover Illustration: Map of the Carson Mounds near Clarksdale, Mississippi, by W. H. Holmes. Approximate scale one mile east-west. From *Report on Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology*, by Cyrus Thomas, 1894

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The archaeologists of Mississippi would like to welcome our SEAC colleagues back to the Magnolia State for the second time and to Biloxi for the first meeting on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. It has been almost 303 years since Pierre Le Moynes, Sieur d'Iberville sailed into Mississippi Sound and Biloxi Bay to establish the first significant French presence on the Gulf Coast. One can only wonder what Iberville would have thought of our towering 2002 meeting venue overlooking the west end of his *Isle aux Chevereuils* and clearly visible from his anchorage at *Isle Surgere* 12 miles to the south. He might have wondered how it came to be that "Spanish" occurs 18 times in the abstracts of this meeting while "French" only occurs 11 times. He surely would have felt heartened that "English" is only mentioned twice. But he undoubtedly would have been more than a little nervous about all the references to Indians.

SEAC has a full and varied program this year in Biloxi. While short just a few papers compared with last year, we will be enlightened by nine symposia and 16 general sessions, with four concurrent sessions on Thursday, five on Friday, and three on Saturday. The papers and presentations total 228, with 86 symposia papers commented on by eight discussants, 123 volunteered papers, and nine poster presentations.

We begin the conference with a Thursday morning session in honor of Lewis H. Larson. Thursday afternoon symposia include sessions on Mississippian in the Midsouth, San Luis de Talimali, and an afternoon-long student panel discussion on ethnicity and identity. Friday symposia include a morning session on Indian slavery and the concept of a shatter zone and a day-long symposium on current research in Mississippi. Other Friday afternoon symposia bracket southeastern prehistory with a session on hunter-gatherer landscapes and another on Walls Engraved pottery. Saturday morning brings us the final symposium on current Florida work. The topics of general sessions and poster sessions include a wide-ranging and eclectic set of topics. On the technical side, we have papers on remote sensing, GIS, 3-D recording, photomosaics, radiocarbon dating, and digital archives. Two general sessions that look particularly interesting are one on revisiting sites, older collections, and basic concepts and another on symbolism, meaning, and ritual. Papers on postcolonial historical archaeology and Woodland stage studies each take up most of a day; perhaps there is a lesson here on ubiquity in the archaeological record. Pottery, lithics, subsistence, settlement patterns, human osteology, historic period Indians, and colonial period archaeology are all the focus of general sessions. Last but not least, we will sniff along the trails of De Soto and Pardo on Friday afternoon.

Several special events are planned for the serious side of the conference. All day on Wednesday there will be a special workshop on remote sensing and cultural resource management archaeology. Thursday afternoon, Mississippi archaeologists are hosting a roundtable discussion on archaeology in the proposed I-69 corridor, which will run

through the Yazoo Basin. After this, our friends at Beta Analytic, Inc., will host a workshop and question and answer session on the ins and outs of radiocarbon dating and associated analyses. Don't spend all of your money at the casino, because we will be raffling off a radiocarbon date donated by Beta (either standard or AMS) for the benefit of the SEAC Student Affairs Committee. The radiocarbon workshop is followed by the third-annual SEAC Student Workshop, with the topic this year about working in a CRM environment.

On the social side of SEAC 2002, we kick off the meeting with a student reception Wednesday evening next to the pool at the Beau Rivage. The SEAC reception with food and drink will be held Thursday evening at the Biloxi Maritime and Seafood Museum and the adjacent J. L. Scott Marine Education Center and Aquarium. Both have interesting nautical and marine exhibits, but the highlight for some of us might be the display of artifacts from Iberville's chateau in France.

On Friday evening the fun continues with the SEAC Business Meeting, where, among the official announcements and pronouncements, the winner of the radiocarbon date raffle will be selected. The SEAC dance follows with the band 30 Fingers. Since they last entertained us at the 1991 SEAC in Jackson, the lead guitarist has been elected Mayor of Columbus, Mississippi! Finally, we will unwind from the conference during a four-hour catered cruise on the Mississippi Sound and Biloxi Bay on board the historic Biloxi Oyster Schooners.

Just as everyone told us, organizing a SEAC meeting is a large and multifaceted job. The staff of the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University performed much of the work associated with registration and logistics. Koretta Reed handled the bookkeeping. Kathy Elliott and her office workers kept track of registration, handled the name-tag data, and put together the registration packets. Thanks to Joe Seger, Director of the Institute and a veteran conference organizer, for giving us this support.

In Biloxi we need to thank Edmond Boudreaux for helping set up and organize the reception at the Maritime and Seafood Museum in addition to showing the organizers where some of the best seafood can be found. Robin Krohn David, Executive Director of the Museum, did not seem the least concerned about turning over her facility to several hundred archaeologists and has been very helpful in organizing the reception and schooner trip. The student volunteers who will run the PowerPoint projectors, check on the coffee, make sure the meeting rooms are labeled and do a hundred other jobs are Nahide Aydin, Pam Edwards, Aaron Fogel, Laura Fortgang, Polly Held, Brad Lieb, Kelsey Lowe, Heather Mauldin, Ryan McNeil, Donna Rausch, Chris Simmons, Sara Walker, and Jason Zangari. Finally, we would like to thank the contributors, participants, attendees, and all those others who make the SEAC annual meetings what they are. We hope you enjoy your visit to Biloxi and SEAC 2002.

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The archaeologists of Mississippi would like to welcome our SEAC colleagues back to the Magnolia State for the second time and to Biloxi for the first meeting on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. It has been almost 303 years since Pierre Le Moynes, Sieur d'Iberville sailed into Mississippi Sound and Biloxi Bay to establish the first significant French presence on the Gulf Coast. One can only wonder what Iberville would have thought of our towering 2002 meeting venue overlooking the west end of his *Isle aux Chevereuils* and clearly visible from his anchorage at *Isle Surgere* 12 miles to the south. He might have wondered how it came to be that "Spanish" occurs 18 times in the abstracts of this meeting while "French" only occurs 11 times. He surely would have felt heartened that "English" is only mentioned twice. But he undoubtedly would have been more than a little nervous about all the references to Indians.

SEAC has a full and varied program this year in Biloxi. While short just a few papers compared with last year, we will be enlightened by nine symposia and 16 general sessions, with four concurrent sessions on Thursday, five on Friday, and three on Saturday. The papers and presentations total 228, with 86 symposia papers commented on by eight discussants, 123 volunteered papers, and nine poster presentations.

We begin the conference with a Thursday morning session in honor of Lewis H. Larson. Thursday afternoon symposia include sessions on Mississippian in the Midsouth, San Luis de Talimali, and an afternoon-long student panel discussion on ethnicity and identity. Friday symposia include a morning session on Indian slavery and the concept of a shatter zone and a day-long symposium on current research in Mississippi. Other Friday afternoon symposia bracket southeastern prehistory with a session on hunter-gatherer landscapes and another on Walls Engraved pottery. Saturday morning brings us the final symposium on current Florida work. The topics of general sessions and poster sessions include a wide-ranging and eclectic set of topics. On the technical side, we have papers on remote sensing, GIS, 3-D recording, photomosaics, radiocarbon dating, and digital archives. Two general sessions that look particularly interesting are one on revisiting sites, older collections, and basic concepts and another on symbolism, meaning, and ritual. Papers on postcolonial historical archaeology and Woodland stage studies each take up most of a day; perhaps there is a lesson here on ubiquity in the archaeological record. Pottery, lithics, subsistence, settlement patterns, human osteology, historic period Indians, and colonial period archaeology are all the focus of general sessions. Last but not least, we will sniff along the trails of De Soto and Pardo on Friday afternoon.

Several special events are planned for the serious side of the conference. All day on Wednesday there will be a special workshop on remote sensing and cultural resource management archaeology. Thursday afternoon, Mississippi archaeologists are hosting a roundtable discussion on archaeology in the proposed I-69 corridor, which will run

through the Yazoo Basin. After this, our friends at Beta Analytic, Inc., will host a workshop and question and answer session on the ins and outs of radiocarbon dating and associated analyses. Don't spend all of your money at the casino, because we will be raffling off a radiocarbon date donated by Beta (either standard of AMS) for the benefit of the SEAC Student Affairs Committee. The radiocarbon workshop is followed by the third-annual SEAC Student Workshop, with the topic this year about working in a CRM environment.

On the social side of SEAC 2002, we kick off the meeting with a student reception Wednesday evening next to the pool at the Beau Rivage. The SEAC reception with food and drink will be held Thursday evening at the Biloxi Maritime and Seafood Museum and the adjacent J. L. Scott Marine Education Center and Aquarium. Both have interesting nautical and marine exhibits, but the highlight for some of us might be the display of artifacts from Iberville's chateau in France.

On Friday evening the fun continues with the SEAC Business Meeting, where, among the official announcements and pronouncements, the winner of the radiocarbon date raffle will be selected. The SEAC dance follows with the band 30 Fingers. Since they last entertained us at the 1991 SEAC in Jackson, the lead guitarist has been elected Mayor of Columbus, Mississippi! Finally, we will unwind from the conference during a four-hour catered cruise on the Mississippi Sound and Biloxi Bay on board the historic Biloxi Oyster Schooners.

Just as everyone told us, organizing a SEAC meeting is a large and multifaceted job. The staff of the Cobb Institute of Archaeology at Mississippi State University performed much of the work associated with registration and logistics. Koretta Reed handled the bookkeeping. Kathy Elliott and her office workers kept track of registration, handled the name-tag data, and put together the registration packets. Thanks to Joe Seger, Director of the Institute and a veteran conference organizer, for giving us this support.

In Biloxi we need to thank Edmond Boudreaux for helping set up and organize the reception at the Maritime and Seafood Museum in addition to showing the organizers where some of the best seafood can be found. Robin Krohn David, Executive Director of the Museum, did not seem the least concerned about turning over her facility to several hundred archaeologists and has been very helpful in organizing the reception and schooner trip. The student volunteers who will run the PowerPoint projectors, check on the coffee, make sure the meeting rooms are labeled and do a hundred other jobs are Nahide Aydin, Pam Edwards, Aaron Fogel, Laura Fortgang, Polly Held, Brad Lieb, Kelsey Lowe, Heather Mauldin, Ryan McNeil, Donna Rausch, Chris Simmons, Sara Walker, and Jason Zangari. Finally, we would like to thank the contributors, participants, attendees, and all those others who make the SEAC annual meetings what they are. We hope you enjoy your visit to Biloxi and SEAC 2002.

## 59TH ANNUAL MEETING 2002 PROGRAM

### REGISTRATION

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

### POSTER SESSIONS

Camellia B  
Thursday, 9:00 AM–4:00 PM  
Friday, 1:00 PM–4:00 PM

### BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Camellia B  
Thursday, 8:00 AM–5:00 PM  
Friday, 8:00 AM–4:00 PM  
Saturday, 8:00 AM–Noon

### SLIDE PREVIEW

Camellia B  
Thursday, 7:30 AM–5:00 PM  
Friday, 7:30 AM–4:00 PM  
Saturday, 7:30 AM–10:00 AM

### SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

#### WORKSHOP ON REMOTE SENSING AND CRM

Azalea C–D  
Wednesday, 8:00 AM–5:00 PM

#### SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

SEAC President's Suite  
Wednesday, 6:00–7:30 PM

#### SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

##### RECEPTION

Beau Rivage Pool and Terrace  
Wednesday 8:00–10:00 PM

#### ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF I-69 CORRIDOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN MISSISSIPPI

Magnolia B  
Thursday, 1:00–3:00 PM

#### BETA ANALYTIC QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION ON RADIOCARBON DATING

Magnolia B  
Thursday, 3:00–4:00 PM

#### THEY WERE HERE: ICE AGE HUMANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Film Screening  
Magnolia C  
Thursday, 4:40–5:30 PM

#### SEAC STUDENT WORKSHOP

*Professional Perspectives and Advice to Students Entering  
the Field of Cultural Resource Management*

Magnolia B  
Thursday, 5:30–6:30 PM

#### SEAC RECEPTION

Biloxi Maritime and Seafood Museum and the  
J. L. Scott Marine Education Center and Aquarium  
Thursday, 7:00–10:00 PM

#### SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Magnolia A–D  
Friday, 6:00–7:30 PM

#### SEAC DANCE

Featuring 30 Fingers  
Magnolia A–D  
Friday, 9:00 PM–1:00 AM

#### BILOXI SCHOONER CRUISE

Beau Rivage Marina  
Saturday, 2:00–6:00 PM

### SYMPOSIA

#### Lewis H. Larson: From Minnesota to Georgia—A Road Less Traveled

Thursday, 8:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia C

#### Between Moundville and Cahokia: Mississippian Archaeology in the Midsouth

Thursday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Magnolia C

#### Student Panel Discussion: Ethnicity and Identity in the Archaeological Record

Thursday, 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM, Magnolia G–H

#### Current Research at San Luis de Talimali

Thursday, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM, Magnolia F

#### The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: The Seventeenth-Century Indian Slave Trade and the Creation of a Shatter Zone

Friday, 8:00 AM to 10:20 AM, Magnolia A

#### From Locust Beads to Rural Farmsteads: Prehistoric and Historic Research in Mississippi

Friday, 8:00 AM to Noon, 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM, Magnolia B

#### Understanding Landscapes of Southeastern Hunter- Gatherers

Friday, 8:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia D

#### Walls Engraved: Recent Investigations of a Lower Mississippi Valley Pottery Type

Friday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Magnolia D

#### Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology II

Saturday, 8:40 AM to Noon, Magnolia G–H

## 59TH ANNUAL MEETING 2002 PROGRAM

### REGISTRATION

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

### POSTER SESSIONS

Camellia B  
Thursday, 9:00 AM–4:00 PM  
Friday, 1:00 PM–4:00 PM

### BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Camellia B  
Thursday, 8:00 AM–5:00 PM  
Friday, 8:00 AM–4:00 PM  
Saturday, 8:00 AM–Noon

### SLIDE PREVIEW

Camellia B  
Thursday, 7:30 AM–5:00 PM  
Friday, 7:30 AM–4:00 PM  
Saturday, 7:30 AM–10:00 AM

### SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

#### WORKSHOP ON REMOTE SENSING AND CRM

Azalea C–D  
Wednesday, 8:00 AM–5:00 PM

#### SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

SEAC President's Suite  
Wednesday, 6:00–7:30 PM

#### SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

RECEPTION  
Beau Rivage Pool and Terrace  
Wednesday 8:00–10:00 PM

#### ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF I-69 CORRIDOR ARCHAEOLOGY IN MISSISSIPPI

Magnolia B  
Thursday, 1:00–3:00 PM

#### BETA ANALYTIC QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION ON RADIOCARBON DATING

Magnolia B  
Thursday, 3:00–4:00 PM

#### THEY WERE HERE: ICE AGE HUMANS IN SOUTH

CAROLINA  
Film Screening  
Magnolia C  
Thursday, 4:40–5:30 PM

#### SEAC STUDENT WORKSHOP

*Professional Perspectives and Advice to Students Entering  
the Field of Cultural Resource Management*  
Magnolia B  
Thursday, 5:30–6:30 PM

#### SEAC RECEPTION

Biloxi Maritime and Seafood Museum and the  
J. L. Scott Marine Education Center and Aquarium  
Thursday, 7:00–10:00 PM

#### SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Magnolia A–D  
Friday, 6:00–7:30 PM

#### SEAC DANCE

Featuring 30 Fingers  
Magnolia A–D  
Friday, 9:00 PM–1:00 AM

#### BILOXI SCHOONER CRUISE

Beau Rivage Marina  
Saturday, 2:00–6:00 PM

### SYMPOSIA

#### Lewis H. Larson: From Minnesota to Georgia—A Road Less Traveled

Thursday, 8:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia C

#### Between Moundville and Cahokia: Mississippian Archaeology in the Midsouth

Thursday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Magnolia C

#### Student Panel Discussion: Ethnicity and Identity in the Archaeological Record

Thursday, 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM, Magnolia G–H

#### Current Research at San Luis de Talimali

Thursday, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM, Magnolia F

#### The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: The Seventeenth-Century Indian Slave Trade and the Creation of a Shatter Zone

Friday, 8:00 AM to 10:20 AM, Magnolia A

#### From Locust Beads to Rural Farmsteads: Prehistoric and Historic Research in Mississippi

Friday, 8:00 AM to Noon, 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM, Magnolia B

#### Understanding Landscapes of Southeastern Hunter- Gatherers

Friday, 8:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia D

#### Walls Engraved: Recent Investigations of a Lower Mississippi Valley Pottery Type

Friday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Magnolia D

#### Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology II

Saturday, 8:40 AM to Noon, Magnolia G–H



## GENERAL SESSIONS

**Revisiting Sites, Collections, and Concepts**  
Thursday, 8:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia G-H

**Remote Sensing, GIS, and 3-D Recording**  
Thursday, 8:20 AM to 11:20 AM, Magnolia E

**Post-Colonial Archaeology**  
Thursday, 8:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia F

**Human Osteology**  
Thursday, 1:00 PM to 2:20 PM, Magnolia E

**Post-Colonial Archaeology**  
Thursday, 2:40 PM to 5:20 PM, Magnolia E

**Colonial Archaeology**  
Thursday, 3:20 PM to 5:20 PM, Magnolia F

**Radiocarbon Applications**  
Friday, 10:40 AM to Noon, Magnolia A

**Settlements and Their Patterns**  
Friday 8:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia C

**Woodland Archaeology**  
Friday, 8:20 AM to Noon, Magnolia E

**Historic Period Indians**  
Friday, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM, Magnolia A

**On the Trail of De Soto and Pardo**  
Friday, 3:20 PM to 5:20 PM, Magnolia A

**Symbolism, Meaning, and Ritual**  
Friday, 1:00 PM to 3:40 PM, Magnolia C

**Technological and Stylistic Studies of Pottery**  
Friday, 4:00 PM to 5:20 PM, Magnolia C

**Woodland Archaeology**  
Friday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Magnolia E

**Subsistence Studies and Clothing Technologies**  
Saturday, 8:40 AM to 11:20 PM, Magnolia E-F

**Lithic Analysis**  
Saturday, 9:00 AM to Noon, Magnolia D

## POSTER SESSIONS

**Paleobiology and Bioarchaeology**  
Thursday, 9:00 AM to Noon, Camellia B

**Cultural Resource Management Archaeology**  
Thursday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Camellia B

**Technology and Process**  
Friday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM, Camellia B

## WEDNESDAY SESSION

### SPECIAL SESSION

#### **Workshop on Remote Sensing and CRM**

Sponsored by the Earth Science Applications Directorate  
NASA, Stennis Space Center and The University of Mississippi Geoinformatics Center

*Azalea C-D*  
*Wednesday*

- 8:00** Field Demonstration at the Tullis-Toledano Manor in Biloxi
- 10:00** Presentations (Berle Clay, Larry Conyers, Rinita Dalan, Ken Kvamme, Lew Sommers)
- 12:00** Lunch
- 1:00** Overview of the Role of Remote Sensing in CRM Archaeology (Marco J. Giardino)
- 2:00** Roundtable Discussion

### SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

*SEAC President's Suite*  
*Wednesday, 6:00-7:30 PM*

### SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RECEPTION

*Beau Rivage Pool and Terrace*  
*Wednesday 8:00-10:00 PM*

## THURSDAY SESSIONS

### SYMPOSIUM

#### **Lewis H. Larson: From Minnesota to Georgia—A Road Less Traveled**

David J. Hally, Organizer

*Magnolia C*  
*Thursday Morning*

- 8:00** **Williams, Stephen** An Archaeological Friendship of More Than Half a Century, 1947-2002
- 8:20** **Thompson, Victor, Matthew Reynolds, Bryan Haley, Richard Jefferies, Jay K. Johnson, Cat Humphries** The Sapelo Shell Rings: Remote Sensing on a Georgia Sea Island
- 8:40** **Reitz, Elizabeth** Aboriginal Subsistence Technology Thirty Years Later
- 9:00** **Keene, Deborah** Late Mississippian Coastal Subsistence and Settlement Strategies at the Grove's Creek Site (09CH71), Skidaway Island, Georgia
- 9:20** **Morse, Dan F., Phyllis A. Morse** Digging Through Georgia
- 9:40** **Saunders, Rebecca** An Enduring Contribution: Larson's Presentments and Current Perspectives on Mission Period Change along the Georgia Coast
- 10:00** **Break**
- 10:20** **Stuart, George** The Education of an Archaeologist: The 1954 Season at Etowah, Georgia

- 10:40 King, Adam** Deciphering Etowah's Mound C  
**11:00 Hally, David J.** Mortuary Patterns at a Sixteenth-Century Town in Northwestern Georgia  
**11:20 Sheldon, Craig T.** The Square Ground at Fusihatchee in Central Alabama.  
**11:40 Eubanks, Thomas Hales** Legislation, Legacy, and Larson: Lewis H. Larson, Georgia's First State Archaeologist

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Revisiting Sites, Collections, and Concepts

Heather Howdeshell, Chair

*Magnolia G-H*

*Thursday Morning*

- 8:00 Randall, Asa, Kandace Detwiler** Reinvestigating Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter  
**8:20 Gage, Matthew, Jennifer Keeling** Archaeological Investigations of the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1MA10): A Preliminary Report  
**8:40 Crook, Ray** Investigations at the Bilbo Site (9CH4)  
**9:00 Howdeshell, Heather, Mark Williams** The Archaeology of the Lake Springs Shell Midden (9CB22), Clark Hill Reservoir, Columbia County, Georgia  
**9:20 Horton, Elizabeth** Cloth and Pans: An Analysis of Fabric-Imprinted Pans from the Herrell Site, Jefferson County, Missouri  
**9:40 Tavaszi, Maria** Stylistic Variation in Mortuary Vessels from Upper and Middle Nodena  
**10:00 Kelly, John E., James A. Brown** Cahokia's Mound 34 Revisited: The Significance of the 1950s University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology and Gilcrease Institute Excavations  
**10:20 Jones, Dennis** The Toncrey Site: A Mississippian Port of Call  
**10:40 Hamlin, Jenna** Pots and Palisades: A Moorehead Phase Feature from the East Palisade Excavations at Cahokia  
**11:00 Neumeyer, Susan** So Many Places! So Much Time! Structuring a Large District National Register Nomination in Eastern Kentucky  
**11:20 Steponaitis, Vincas P., R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Stephen Williams** Putting Archaeological Data on the Web: Occaneechi Town and the LMS Archives  
**11:40 Webb, Malcolm C.** Defining Periods, Discerning Developments

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Remote Sensing, GIS, and 3-D Recording

John Peukert, Chair

*Magnolia E*

*Thursday Morning*

- 8:20 Burson, Elizabeth** 3-D Archaeological Recordation for the Real World  
**8:40 Peukert, John** Beaming into Hollywood II: An

Overview of Ground-Penetrating Radar at the Hollywood Site

- 9:00 Woods, Alfred, John Schultz** Recent Ground-Penetrating Radar Research at the Fountain of Youth Site, St. Augustine, Florida  
**9:20 Goodwin, Ben, Marco J. Giardino, Joe Spruce** Use of GPR Surveys in Historical Archaeology Studies at Gainesville, Mississippi (22HA600)  
**9:40 Clark, Andrew J.** Geophysical and Historical Research in Georgetown, Arkansas  
**10:00 Break**  
**10:20 Vogel, Gregory** A GIS Analysis of Mound Spacing at the Toltec Site, Central Arkansas  
**10:40 Mickelson, Andrew** A GIS-Based Energetics Cost Analysis of Eastern Kentucky Rockshelters with Cultigens  
**11:00 Madry, Scott, Matt Cole, Greg Smith** The Development of a GIS-Based Archaeological Predictive Model for Duval County, Florida

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Post-Colonial Archaeology

John R. Underwood, Chair

*Magnolia F*

*Thursday Morning*

- 8:00 Avery, Paul G., Jennifer L. Barber** Through the Cracks: Archaeological Investigations under the Floor of John Sevier's Cabin, Marble Springs State Historic Site, Knoxville, Tennessee  
**8:20 Barber, Jennifer L.** Marble Springs State Historic Site: 2002 Field School Excavations  
**8:40 Pyszka, Kimberly** Archaeological Investigations at the Massengale Family Home Site, Rugby, Tennessee  
**9:00 Peres, Tanya** Early Farm Life in Kentucky: A Synthesis of Archives and Artifacts  
**9:20 Breetzke, David** Losing My Marbles (or Shooting Off My Mouth): Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Child Activity Areas in Hebron, Boone County, Kentucky  
**9:40 Thomason, J. Eric** A Place Forgotten: Lower Howard's Creek, Kentucky, as an Example of Changing Industrial and Consumer Landscapes  
**10:00 Break**  
**10:20 Rotman, Deborah, Andrew Bradbury** Measuring Modern Discipline: A Reexamination of Type and Variant Indices Using Ceramics from the Monterey Site in the Central Bluegrass Region of Kentucky  
**10:40 Underwood, John R.** A Socioeconomic Analysis of the Carrington Site Assemblage (22LO690)  
**11:00 Shenkel, J. Richard** Are There Graves Back There?  
**11:20 Hill, M. Cassandra** Archaeology of Sacred Places: The Search for a Cemetery that Revealed Something Else  
**11:40 Rooney, Clete, Steve Jones** Cemeteries in an Institutional Setting

## POSTER SESSION

### **Paleobiology and Bioarchaeology**

*Camellia B*

*Thursday Morning, 9:00–Noon*

**Stringer, Gary L., William P. Patterson, Casey Strickland** Seasonality and Paleotemperatures of Louisiana Archaic Sites as Indicated by Fish Otoliths

**Cordell, Ann S., Steven Koski** Analysis of a Spiculate Clay from Lake Monroe, Volusia County, Florida

**Danforth, Marie, Keith Jacobi, Gabriel Wrobel A** Compilation and Synthesis of Bioarchaeological Studies from Mississippi and Alabama

**Norton, Dale** Widow's Creek: Prehistoric Cemetery in Northeastern Alabama

## SYMPOSIUM

### **Between Moundville and Cahokia: Mississippian Archaeology in the Midsouth**

Scott Jones, Organizer

*Magnolia C*

*Thursday Afternoon*

- 1:00 Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** Some Thoughts on the Development and Evolution of the Parkin Phase
- 1:20 Dye, David H.** WPA Excavations at the Link Farm Site (40HS6), Humphreys County, Tennessee
- 1:40 Anderson, David G., John E. Cornelison** Excavations at Mound A, Shiloh: The 2002 Season
- 2:00 Jones, Scott** Middle Cumberland Mississippian Mortuary Variability: A View from the Kelly's Battery Site (40DV392)
- 2:20 Wesler, Kit W.** A Wickliffe Perspective on Phase Definition
- 2:40 Schroeder, Sissel** Mississippian Mounds, Palisades, and Politics at Jonathan Creek
- 3:00 Break**
- 3:20 Hammerstedt, Scott W.** Investigations at the Annis Mound, Butler County, Kentucky
- 3:40 Butler, Brian M.** Mississippian Trade in Nonlocal and Semi-Exotic Lithic Materials in the Lower Ohio Valley
- 4:00 Muller, Jon** Discussant

## SYMPOSIUM

### **Student Panel Discussion: Ethnicity and Identity in the Archaeological Record** SEAC Student Affairs Committee Sponsored Symposium

Brad R. Lieb, Organizer

*Magnolia G–H*

*Thursday Afternoon*

- 1:00** Introduction—This panel discussion will be broken into three segments during which each participant will present short discussions of

specific aspects of his/her case studies.

- 1:10** Theory, Background, Previous Work in Geographic Areas
- 2:00** Discussion and Audience Interaction
- 2:15** Analytical Approaches: From Artifacts to Ethnicity
- 3:05** Discussion and Audience Interaction
- 3:20** Break
- 3:40** Results, Findings, Problems, and Implications: Model Building and Future Research
- 4:30** Discussants, Comments, Questions, and Audience Interaction

### Participants, Papers, and Discussants

**Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne** The Influence of the Oconee Creeks on the Formation of the Seminoles

**Brown, LaDonna** A Chickasaw Perspective on a Reconstruction of an Excavation at a Chickasaw Village Site

**Lieb, Brad R.** Horizons of Dispersal: Archaeological Modeling of Population Dispersals from a Study of the Natchez

**Mann, Jason A.** Woodland and Mississippian Variant Intersection in Central Alabama

**Maxham, Mintcy** Who Lived in the Moundville Countryside?

**Rausch, Donna** Historic Chickasaw Trade Beads: Expressions of Identity in the Archaeological Record

**Schohn, Michelle J.** Becoming Catawba: The Ethnogenesis of a South Carolina Indian Tribe

**Turner, James H.** NAGPRA Legislation and Its Effects on Relations between Native Americans and Archaeologists

**Waters, Gifford** Identity Maintenance and Change in a Historic Period Multiethnic Contact Situation

**Scarry, John** Discussant

**Galloway, Patricia** Discussant

## GENERAL SESSION

### **Human Osteology**

Nancy A. Ross-Stallings, Chair

*Magnolia E*

*Thursday Afternoon*

- 1:00 Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.** The People of the Oliver Site (22CO503): A Late Prehistoric/Contact Period Site on the Sunflower River
- 1:20 Twing, Christina** The Use of Nonmetric Skeletal Traits to Determine Genetic Relationships at Site 1JA574
- 1:40 Shields, Ben M.** Traumatic Injuries at the Mulberry Creek Site (1CT27), Colbert County, Alabama
- 2:00 Hill, M. Cassandra** Lean, Mean, Fighting Machine

## GENERAL SESSION

### Post-Colonial Archaeology

Guy G. Weaver, Chair

*Magnolia E*

*Thursday Afternoon*

- 2:40 Groover, Mark D.** Identifying Consumption Differences between Social Groups
- 3:00 Weaver, Guy G., Paul S. Marceaux, Jamison P. Richardson** Recent Excavations at Tullis-Toledano Manor, Biloxi, Mississippi
- 3:20 Ellenburg, Ginny** And So It Begins: A Preliminary Analysis of Ceramics from A Possible Slave Quarters at an Upland South Plantation
- 3:40 Ahlman, Todd M.** Slavery on the Frontier: African American and Euro-American Relations in East Tennessee during the Early Nineteenth Century
- 4:00 McCorvie, Mary, Vicki Devenport, Marlene Rivero** Archaeological Griots: The Environmental History Program at Miller Grove, a Free Antebellum African American Community in Southern Illinois
- 4:20 Watkins, Joel** Archaeological Excavation at Brick Hill (1AU384)
- 4:40 Moore, Miranda** From Plantation to Industry in the Landscape of Homestead Hill, Avery Island, Louisiana
- 5:00 Weaver, Guy G., Thomas J. Carty, Brian R. Collins** Truth at the Bottom of a Well? A Topology of Subsurface Features, New Memphis Arena Project, Memphis, Tennessee

## SYMPOSIUM

### Current Research at San Luis de Talimali

Bonnie G. McEwan, Organizer

*Magnolia F*

*Thursday Afternoon*

- 1:00 McEwan, Bonnie G.** Investigations at Fort San Luis
- 1:20 Cordell, Ann S.** Traditional Apalachee Ceramic Technology at Mission San Luis de Talimali, Florida
- 1:40 Ruhl, Donna L.** Archaeobotanical Investigations from Selected Contexts at Mission San Luis
- 2:00 Hann, John H.** The Apalachee Ball Game as Religious Ritual, Sport, and Substitute for War
- 2:20 Shepard, Herschel** The Geometry of the Mission de Apalachee Council House and Chief's House
- 2:40 Deagan, Kathleen** Discussant

## GENERAL SESSION

### Colonial Archaeology

Rochelle A. Marrinan, Chair

*Magnolia F*

*Thursday Afternoon*

- 3:20 Lucas, Gregory S.** Subsistence and Status at Santa Elena, South Carolina
- 3:40 Marrinan, Rochelle A.** The Domestic Life of Friars in Seventeenth-Century Missions
- 4:00 Smith, Marvin, Eric Marks** Timucuan Mission Ceramics of South Central Georgia
- 4:20 Coxe, Carey L.** Dinner for Fifty: Faunal Remains from a Possible Inn in Eighteenth-Century Spanish West Florida
- 4:40 Boudreaux, Hamilton** French Colonial Blacksmithing at Old Mobile (1702-1711)
- 5:00 Ivas, Alice** Apalachee Archaeology on Mobile Bay: Investigating Occupancy during the Late French Colonial Period

## POSTER SESSION

### Cultural Resource Management Archaeology

*Camellia B*

*Thursday Afternoon, 1:00-4:00*

- Mikell, Gregory A., Carrol B. Butler, Steve Rabby-Smith** The Naval Stores Industry in Northwest Florida and Recent Investigations of Naval Stores Sites on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
- Neumeyer, Susan, Phillip B. Mink II, Johnny A. Faulkner** Nominating the Gorge: A National Register District Nomination in Eastern Kentucky
- Schleidt-Penalva, Maria L.** The CCC and the Creation of the Chickasawhay Ranger District, De Soto National Forest.

## SPECIAL SESSIONS

*Thursday Afternoon*

*Magnolia B*

- 1:00 Roundtable Discussion of I-69 Corridor Archaeology in Mississippi**
- 3:00 Beta Analytic Question and Answer Session on Radiocarbon Dating**
- 5:30 SEAC Student Workshop: Professional Perspectives and Advice to Students Entering the Field of Cultural Resource Management**

*Magnolia C*

- 4:40 They Were Here: Ice Age Humans in South Carolina** This will be the Mississippi premiere of a film on the Topper site produced by South Carolina Educational Television in cooperation with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology. The film will be followed by a question and answer period hosted by Albert C. Goodyear.

## SEAC RECEPTION

*Biloxi Maritime and Seafood Museum and the J. L. Scott Marine Education Center and Aquarium*  
*Thursday, 7:00-10:00 PM*

## FRIDAY SESSIONS

### SYMPOSIUM

#### The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: The Seventeenth-Century Indian Slave Trade and the Creation of a Shatter Zone

Robbie Ethridge and Maureen Meyers, Organizers

*Magnolia A*  
Friday Morning

- 8:00 **Ethridge, Robbie** Shatter Zone: Early Colonial Slave Raiding and Its Consequences for Southeastern Indians
- 8:20 **Meyers, Maureen** Adapting to the Shatter Zone
- 8:40 **Bowne, Eric** An Erie Experience: The Early Political Genesis of the Westo Indians
- 9:00 **Wesson, Cameron** Slaving, Raiding, and Trading: The Creek Confederacy and a Southeastern Shatter Zone
- 9:20 **Worth, John E.** Reign of Terror: The Indian Slave Trade and the Devastation of Spanish Florida, 1659–1715
- 9:40 **Jeter, Marvin** Shatter Zone Shock Waves along the Lower Mississippi
- 10:00 **Hudson, Charles** Discussant

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Radiocarbon Applications

Richard Stallings, Chair

*Magnolia A*  
Friday Morning

- 10:40 **Stallings, Richard** How Late Is Late? A Review of Late Prehistoric Dates from the Yazoo Basin and Adjacent Areas
- 11:00 **Nigam, Mohit, John E. Noakes, Randy A. Culp** The New CAIS Accelerator Mass Spectrometer Facility for C-14 Dating
- 11:20 **Culp, Randy A., Doug K. Dvoracek, John E. Noakes** First-Year Results from the CAIS Accelerator Mass Spectrometer Facility: Sample Preparation Design to Radiocarbon Measurement Performance
- 11:40 **Stephenson, Keith** A Regional Evaluation of Deptford and Swift Creek Chronologies from Radiometric and AMS Dates

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Settlements and Their Patterns

Claudine Payne, Chair

*Magnolia C*  
Friday Morning

- 8:00 **Ensor, Bradley E.** Disproportionate Clan Growth: Implications for Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Studies

- 8:20 **Myer, Jennifer** Among the Fields: Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- 8:40 **Fontana, Marisa** Quandaries at Canebreak: Excavation at 1MC25
- 9:00 **Wood, Jared, Gregory S. Lucas** Site Destruction and Land-Use Change in Georgia
- 9:20 **Howell, Cameron** A Preliminary Survey of Mississippian Structures and Settlement Patterns in Townsend, Tennessee
- 9:40 **Kruchten, Jeffrey** Upland Farmsteads of Greater Cahokia: Further Clues to the Nature and Timing of the Richland Complex
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Herbert, Joe** Ceramic Technological Styles and Social Boundaries in Coastal North Carolina
- 10:40 **Goodyear, Albert C.** A Review of Paleoindian Settlement Patterns on the South Atlantic Slope
- 11:00 **Payne, Claudine, Jami Lockhart** Cultural and Natural Landscapes at a Late Mississippian Site in the St. Francis Basin, Arkansas
- 11:20 **Widmer, Randolph** Community Patterning at the Brickell Point Site (8DA12), the “Miami Circle,” Florida
- 11:40 **Gibson, Jon L.** Behold the Wonderful Work of Their Hands: Poverty Point History and Sociality

### SYMPOSIUM

#### From Locust Beads to Rural Farmsteads: Prehistoric and Historic Research in Mississippi

Edwin Jackson, Organizer

*Magnolia B*  
Friday Morning

- 8:00 **Rochester, Stephen** Raw Material Use in Determining Settlement Mobility Patterns and Seasonality in the Archaic Period in Southeastern Mississippi
- 8:20 **Fields, Rita** Settlement Adaptations and Mobility Strategies: Exploring Trends in Middle Archaic Site Distributions in Southeast Mississippi
- 8:40 **Crawford, Jessica** An Analysis of Zoomorphic Effigy Beads
- 9:00 **Brookes, Sam** The Herring Cache, A Middle Archaic Find in Mississippi
- 9:20 **Carr, Philip, Alison Hadley** The John Forrest Lithic Collection and Prehistoric Chert Bead Manufacturing
- 9:40 **Dukes, Joel, Shannon Ascher, James Starnes** Quartzite Quarries in Southwest Mississippi
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Dunnell, Robert** Recent Surface Investigations at Tchula Lake (20-O-9)
- 10:40 **Jackson, Edwin** Redefining Cultural Boundaries: Effects of Recent Prehistoric Research in Southern Mississippi
- 11:00 **Hodge, Philip** Revisiting Archusa Creek: An

Analysis of Middle and Late Gulf Formational Ceramics from Southeastern Mississippi

- 11:20 Reams, Robert, Nicole deLauney** Funky Pottery Designs: Observations on the Middle and Late Woodland Periods in the Southern Pineywoods
- 11:40 Ford, Janet** Outing the Davies Collection: A Late Mississippian Ceramic Assemblage from Northwest Mississippi

### SYMPOSIUM

#### **Understanding Landscapes of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers**

Victor Thompson and J. Christopher Gillam, Organizers

*Magnolia D*  
*Friday Morning*

- 8:00 Endonino, Jon C.** Examining Social Landscapes Using Lithic Provenience Determination: Exchange and Social Interaction during the Middle and Late Preceramic Archaic, St. Johns River Valley, Florida
- 8:20 Ortman, Anthony** Archaic Architects of the Lower Mississippi Valley
- 8:40 Waggoner, James, Scott Jones** On the Trail of Daltonite: A Chipped Stone Material from the Fall Line Region of Central Georgia
- 9:00 Gillam, J. Christopher** The Early Archaic Landscape of the Middle Savannah River
- 9:20 Moore, Christopher R., Jeffrey D. Irwin** Pine Barrens and Possum's Rations: Early Archaic Settlement in the Sandhills
- 9:40 Daniel, Randy** A Multivariate Analysis of Morphological Variability in North Carolina Fluted Points
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Thompson, Victor** Portrait of a Hunter-Gatherer Landscape: An Example from West-Central Kentucky
- 10:40 Bradbury, Andrew, Philip Carr** The St. Albans Site and the Lithic Landscape
- 11:00 Burdin, Rick** Social Interaction and Landscape Use in the Midcontinent of North America: Other Factors Affecting Landscape Decisions
- 11:20 Sassaman, Ken** Discussant
- 11:40 Anderson, David G.** Discussant

### GENERAL SESSION

#### **Woodland Archaeology**

Julie Markin, Chair

*Magnolia E*  
*Friday Morning*

- 8:20 Eberhart, Amy, Harry O. Holstein** An Archaeological Investigation at Desoto State Park Rock Shelter, 1DK49
- 8:40 Breetzke, David** Something Fishy and Hard to Swallow at this Upland Early Late Woodland Camp in Boone County, Kentucky.

- 9:00 Baluha, Dave** Data Recovery Investigations at Parrot Point (38CH781): A Ceramic Late Archaic Thoms Creek Settlement on James Island, Charleston, South Carolina
- 9:20 Markin, Julie** Investigation of the Woodstock Component at the Thompson Site (9GO4) in Northwest Georgia
- 9:40 Wesselmann, Jill** The Void before Macon Plateau: Problems in Late Woodland Research in Central Georgia
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Fullen, Steven** The Sarah Peralta Site: Spiders, Mud, and a Late Tchefuncte Midden
- 10:40 Rees, Mark** Bayou Portage Guidry: A Plaquemine Mound Site in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana
- 11:00 Burke, Allison** The Panther Lake Phase of the Tchefuncte Culture
- 11:20 Stowe, Read, Ned Jenkins** New Weeden Island Data from South Alabama
- 11:40 Smith, Patrick, Paul Jackson** The Search for the Carthage Culture

### GENERAL SESSION

#### **Historic Period Indians**

Max E. White, Chair

*Magnolia A*  
*Friday Afternoon*

- 1:00 Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne** Seminole Pottery from the Oven Hill Site: A New Perspective on Change and Continuity during the Colonial Period
- 1:20 Wagner, Mark, Charles Swedlund** The Clarida Hollow Site: An Early Historic Period Pictograph Site in Southern Illinois
- 1:40 White, Max E.** Fort Hollingsworth: A Multicomponent Site in Northeast Georgia
- 2:00 Foster, Thomas** The Direct Historic Approach to Lower Creek Indian Ceramic Assemblages
- 2:20 Lewis, C. Thomas, III** Kasita Revisited: A New Look at the 1938 Kasita (9CE1) Excavations
- 2:40 Holstein, Harry O., Phillip Koerper, Johnson, Hunter** The Battle of Tallushatchee Creek: A Proposed Location at 1CA162 in Northeast Alabama Based on Archaeological, Historical Documents, and Landscape Analysis

### GENERAL SESSION

#### **On the Trail of De Soto and Pardo**

Robin A. Beck, Jr., Chair

*Magnolia A*  
*Friday Afternoon*

- 3:20 Chamblee, John F., Frankie Snow** The Archaeology of the Chickasawhatchee Swamp and Its Environs: An Introduction
- 3:40 Wagner, Gail E.** The Mulberry Site (38KE12) Summary of a Mississippian Mound Center in Central South Carolina
- 4:00 Beck, Robin A., Jr.** What Is Fort San Juan?

- 4:20 **Schroedl, Gerald F., Palmyra A. Moore** Geophysical Survey at the Burke Site (31BK22), Burke County, North Carolina
- 4:40 **Rodning, Christopher B., Robin A. Beck, Jr., Moore, David G.** Berry Site Excavations 2002: The Search for Fort San Juan
- 5:00 **Moore, David G.** The Berry Site and Fort San Juan: The Future of the Upper Catawba Archaeology Project

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Symbolism, Meaning, and Ritual

Martha Rolingson, Chair

*Magnolia C*  
Friday Afternoon

- 1:00 **Ramsey, Dawn** The Power of the Panther: Cat Monster Effigy Vessels and the Legitimization of Mississippian Elite Authority
- 1:20 **Brown, Ian W.** The Hunchbacks of Tennessee: Ceramic Human Effigy Vessels in the Collections of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University
- 1:40 **Kelly, Lucretia, Martha Rolingson** Mound S at the Toltec Mounds Site: A Locus of Special Activity
- 2:00 **Redwine, Charles** Log Pole Structures as Sacra: Architecture and Ethnohistory at the Powers Site
- 2:20 **Monteith, Sarah** Negative Painted Pottery in the Lower Ohio Valley: Public Domain or Private Enterprise?
- 2:40 **Wyatt, Jason** The McAdams Style Spider Gorget: A New Interpretation
- 3:00 **Pauketat, Timothy, Susan Alt** The Meaning and Makers of the Grossmann Celt Cache
- 3:20 **Machiran, Robin, John E. Kelly, Larry Kinsella** The Ritual Context of Craft Production: An Example from the Pennsylvania Avenue Precinct of the East St. Louis Mound Group

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Technological and Stylistic Studies of Pottery

Patrick Livingood, Chair

*Magnolia C*  
Friday Afternoon

- 4:00 **Livingood, Patrick** The Study of Ceramic Temper Using Digital Image Analysis
- 4:20 **Herndon, Richard** Contributions of Temper Type to the Mechanical Performance of Ceramic Cooking Vessels: Extending Braun's Research with Data from the Big Muddy Drainage of Southern Illinois.
- 4:40 **Giles, Eric** A Design Contact Study of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Pottery from the Borklund Mound Site (8TA35) in Northwest Florida
- 5:00 **Allison, David** Possible Astronomical Symbols on "Sacred" Weeden Island Pottery

### SYMPOSIUM

#### From Locust Beads to Rural Farmsteads: Prehistoric and Historic Research in Mississippi

Edwin Jackson, Organizer

*Magnolia B*  
Friday Afternoon

- 1:00 **Mooney, James** The Coahoma Welcome Center Phase III Mitigation Project in Lula, Mississippi
- 1:20 **Mooney, Susan** Public Outreach at the Coahoma Phase III Mitigation Project, Lula, Mississippi
- 1:40 **Peacock, Evan** Prehistoric and Protohistoric Occupations at the Lyon's Bluff Site, Mississippi
- 2:00 **Rafferty, Janet** Explaining Feature Variability at Woodland, Mississippian, and Protohistoric Sites, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi
- 2:20 **Edwards, Pamela D.** Late Prehistoric Ceramics from the Hollywood Site in Northwestern Mississippi
- 2:40 **Johnson, Jay K., Bryan Haley, Matthew Reynolds** Doing Time at Parchman
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Hogue, S. Homes** Rodents, Rabbits, and Corn Dogs: Archaeofauna and Maize Use at a Protohistoric Farmstead
- 3:40 **Danforth, Marie** Bioarchaeological Studies of Mississippi Gulf Coast Populations
- 4:00 **Pietak, Lynn** Exploring Antebellum and Postbellum Occupations at the Old Colclough Farmstead
- 4:20 **Wolfe, Irmgard H.** Shifts in Slave Population at Saragossa as Reflected in the Ceramic Assemblage
- 4:40 **Young, Amy L.** Urban Archaeology in the Gulf South

### SYMPOSIUM

#### Walls Engraved: Recent Investigations of a Lower Mississippi Valley Pottery Type

Kent Reilly, Organizer

*Magnolia D*  
Friday Afternoon

- 1:00 **Dye, David H.** Archaeology and Chronology of Walls Engraved Ceramics
- 1:20 **Benton, Judith L.** Canons of Moundville Hemphill Representational Engraved Ceramic Art Style
- 1:40 **Steponaitis, Vincas P.** Exchange between the Mississippi Valley and Moundville, A.D. 1000–1500
- 2:00 **Childs, Terry H., Charles McNutt** A Comparison of Designs on Moundville Engraved, *var. Hemphill* and Mississippi Valley Varieties of Walls Engraved
- 2:20 **Taylor, Marcia** Walls Engraved and Hemphill Vessels: A Comparison of Techniques and Designs



- 2:40 **Lankford, George E.** The Swastika and the Center  
 3:00 **Break**  
 3:20 **Reilly, Kent** The Symbolic Function of Locatives within the Motif Sets of Walls Engraved Pottery  
 3:40 **Brown, James A.** The Spiro and Walls Engraved Style

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Woodland Archaeology

Richard Walling, Chair

*Magnolia E*  
*Friday Afternoon*

- 1:00 **Richardson, Jennifer** Archaeological Investigations of the Lost Creek Site  
 1:20 **White, Matthew** Interpretations on 1LI15: A Culture History Mystery along the Banks of the Tennessee  
 1:40 **Hawsey, Kareen** Lost and Found at Lost Creek: A Study of Features at a West Jefferson Site in Walker County, Alabama  
 2:00 **Walling, Richard, M. Cassandra Hill, Jennifer Azzarello, Keith J. Little** Excavation of the Hammonds Site (1DK71)  
 2:20 **Brooks, Daniel** Lithic Reduction Strategies: Analysis of Material at 1DK71  
 2:40 **Greenwell, Dale** Houses, Huts, and Hurricanes  
 3:00 **Break**  
 3:20 **Morgan, David W.** Assessing Ethnohistorically Derived Models of Late Woodland Settlement and Subsistence in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Alabama  
 3:40 **Gougeon, Ramie** Archaic and Woodland Settlement Patterns in Northwest South Carolina: Two Views from Lake Blalock  
 4:00 **Compton, J. Matthew, Thomas J. Pluckhahn** Interpretation of an Unusual Faunal Assemblage at Kolomoki (9ER1)  
 4:20 **Buchner, C. Andrew** Radiocarbon Dates from the Middle Woodland LaPlant Site (23NM51) in Southeast Missouri

### POSTER SESSION

#### Technology and Process

*Camellia B*  
*Friday Afternoon, 1:00-4:00*

- Boudreaux, Tony, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.** The Town Creek Photomosaic: Old Pictures in a New Light  
**Lengyel, Stacey** A Preliminary Look at the Tennessee River Valley Archaeomagnetic Curve  
**Hargrave, Michael, Susan Alt, Timothy Pauketat, David Maki** Using Magnetic Gradiometry to Investigate an Early Mississippian Settlement  
**Welch, Paul** Strategies for Self-Serving Chiefs and Resistant Commoners

### SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

*Magnolia A-D*  
*Friday, 6:00- 7:30 PM*

### SEAC DANCE

Featuring 30 Fingers  
*Magnolia A-D*  
*Friday, 9:00 PM -1:00 AM*

### SATURDAY SESSIONS

#### GENERAL SESSION

#### Subsistence Studies and Clothing Technologies

Katherine R. Mickelson, Chair

*Magnolia E-F*  
*Saturday Morning*

- 8:40 **Mickelson, Katherine R.** Middle Archaic Plant Exploitation along the Cumberland Plateau, Eastern Kentucky  
 9:00 **Walker, Renee B., Darcy F. Morey** Canid Skeletons from the 2002 Season of Excavations at Dust Cave, Alabama  
 9:20 **Windham, R. Jeannine** Raccoon Scat and Little Bones: A Taphonomic Study of *Procyon lotor* and Aquatic Resources  
 9:40 **Berg-Vogel, Michelle** Identification of Paddlefish and Fish Trap Pictographs at Arkansas's Rockhouse Cave  
 10:00 **Break**  
 10:20 **Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick, Carl Kuttruff** Construction Practices and Wear Patterns in Leather Moccasins from the Buffalo River  
 10:40 **Standifer, Marie, Leon C. Standifer, Shirley Cotter Tucker** Field Studies of the Prehistoric Textile Plant *Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux*  
 11:00 **Orr, Kelly L.** Archaeological Fish Otoliths and Sea Catfish Body Size at Nombre de Dios, St. John's County, Florida

### SYMPOSIUM

#### Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology II

William Brian Yates and Daniel B. Hughes, Organizers

*Magnolia G-H*  
*Saturday Morning*

- 8:40 **Ambrosino, James N., Richard W. Estabrook** Explorations at a Non-Typical yet Typical Paleoindian Site in Florida  
 9:00 **Austin, Robert J., Bradley E. Ensor, Jon C. Endonino, Lisabeth Carlson** Excavations at West Williams: A Stratified Archaic Site in West-Central Florida  
 9:20 **Horvath, Elizabeth A.** Multidisciplinary Research at the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden (8VO53)



- 9:40 **Rolland, Vicki** Livin' the Good Life: Occupation of the Guana River Shell Ring (8SJ2554)
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Ashley, Keith** A New Look at the Mt. Royal Polity along the St. Johns River
- 10:40 **Hughes, Daniel B.** Site 8MT1327 and Lessons Learned from Fine Mesh Screens
- 11:00 **Newman, Christine, Pamela Vojnovski, Brenda Swann** "Ticky Cattle Make Inferior Beef"—Recording Cattle Sites in Florida
- 11:20 **Smith, Greg, Greg Hendryx** Mitigating Down-town Development: Locating Intact Features in a Disturbed Historic Landscape
- 11:40 **Hughes, Daniel B.** Discussant

### GENERAL SESSION

#### Lithic Analysis

Virgil Roy Beasley, Chair

*Magnolia D  
Saturday Morning*

- 9:00 **Beasley, Virgil Roy** Excavations at 1BT91, The Rocky Hollow Site
- 9:20 **DelCastello, Brian** Perspectives of Late Woodland Projectile Technology: A View from South-western Illinois
- 9:40 **Rademaker, Kurt** Understanding Chert Quarries: A Case Study from Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass Region
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Wild, Michael** Hafted Bifaces from Two Early Woodland Sites along Snake Creek in Carroll County, Georgia
- 10:40 **Potts, Tara** Technological Organization at IMA141: A Multicomponent Village Site in North Alabama
- 11:00 **Freeman, Sharon** On the Banks of the Alabama River: Analysis of Chipped Stone Tools
- 11:20 **Spann, Joe L.** There Is Portable Rock Art (PRA) in Arkansas and Oklahoma! How Do I Know?
- 11:40 **Harrelson, Kevin, Keith J. Little** Moundville Greenstone Acquisition in East Alabama

### BILOXI SCHOONER CRUISE

*Beau Rivage Marina  
Saturday, 2:00-6:00 PM*

### STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

- Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey** (University of Florida)  
Seminole Pottery from the Oven Hill Site: A New Perspective on Change and Continuity during the Colonial Period
- Daniel Brooks** (Jacksonville State University)  
Lithic Reduction Strategies: Analysis of Material at 1DK71
- Marisa Fontana** (University of Illinois, Chicago)  
Quandaries at Canebreak: Excavation at 1MC25
- Scott W. Hammerstedt** (Pennsylvania State University)  
Investigations at the Annis Mound, Butler County, Kentucky
- Richard Herndon** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
Contributions of Temper Type to the Mechanical Performance of Ceramic Cooking Vessels: Extending Braun's Research with Data from the Big Muddy Drainage of Southern Illinois.
- Deborah Keene** (University of Georgia)  
Late Mississippian Coastal Subsistence and Settlement Strategies at the Grove's Creek Site (09CH71), Skidaway Island, Georgia
- Andrew Mickelson** (Ohio State University)  
A GIS-Based Energetics Cost Analysis of Eastern Kentucky Rockshelters with Cultigens
- David W. Morgan** (Tulane University)  
Assessing Ethnohistorically Derived Models of Late Woodland Settlement and Subsistence in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Alabama
- Jennifer Myer** (University of Alabama)  
Among the Fields: Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- Joe L. Spann** (University of Oklahoma)  
There Is Portable Rock Art (PRA) in Arkansas and Oklahoma! How Do I Know?
- Maria Tavaszi** (University of Arkansas)  
Stylistic Variation in Mortuary Vessels from Upper and Middle Nodena
- Victor Thompson** (University of Kentucky)  
Portrait of a Hunter-Gatherer Landscape: An Example from West-Central Kentucky

## ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

### **Lewis H. Larson: From Minnesota to Georgia—A Road Less Traveled**

**Organizer:** David J. Hally

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

At the time of his retirement in 1998, Lew Larson had devoted 50 years of his life to the archaeology of Georgia and the Southeast. His research ranged from the Archaic to the contact period and from northwestern Georgia to the coastal islands and covered topics as diverse as the nature of Mississippian warfare and the diet and subsistence of Coastal Plain dwellers. He also participated in and guided the development of the State of Georgia's public archaeology program beginning in the early 1970s. Many of the papers in this symposium evaluate the lasting impact of Lew's research and administrative achievements and build on his ideas and insights. Other papers describe Lew in more personal terms and tell of his impact on their authors' lives.

### **Between Moundville and Cahokia: Mississippian Archaeology in the Midsouth**

**Organizer:** Scott Jones

**Discussant:** Jon Muller

**Time:** Thursday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM

Researchers often overlook small-scale Mississippian societies in the Midsouth in favor of larger, more impressive societies represented by archaeological sites like Cahokia, Moundville, Etowah, and other comparable mound centers. Consequently, relatively little is known about the culture history, political economy, social and settlement organization, and subsistence strategies of these Midsouth Mississippian chiefdoms. Participants in this symposium present new perspectives on Mississippian societies of the Midsouth to develop a better understanding of their role in the cultural evolution of the late prehistoric Southeast.

### **Student Panel Discussion: Ethnicity and Identity in the Archaeological Record**

**Organizer:** Brad Leib

**Discussants:** John Scarry and Patricia Galloway

**Time:** Thursday, 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM

This SEAC Student Affairs Committee-sponsored symposium explores theory, methods, and nine student case studies concerning ethnicity and identity in the archaeological record. The format of this symposium is that of a student panel discussion with audience interaction. These archaeological and ethnohistoric studies range from examination of prehistoric Woodland-Mississippian stage contact societies to studies by Native American students of their present culture and that of their ancestors through a variety of lines of evidence. Always important in understanding human adaptations and seeking the origins of the Historic tribes, issues of ethnicity and identity in the archaeological record have recently been brought to the fore by federal law.

### **Current Research at San Luis de Talimali**

**Organizer:** Bonnie G. McEwan

**Discussant:** Kathleen Deagan

**Time:** Thursday, 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM

For nearly 20 years, researchers have collaborated in the study of the well-documented site of San Luis de Talimali. Principal goals of the project have been to explore cultural interaction and sociopolitical life and to develop a comprehensive image of this colonial settlement within a broader Spanish frontier framework. This session brings together a group of these scholars who will consider various aspects of the San Luis community, both Apalachee and Spanish, through archaeological remains and ethnohistorical research.

### **The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: The Seventeenth-Century Indian Slave Trade and the Creation of a Shatter Zone**

**Organizers:** Robbie Ethridge and Maureen Meyers

**Discussant:** Charles Hudson

**Time:** Friday, 8:00 AM to 10:20 AM

In his 1984 book *Europe and the People without History*, Eric Wolf demonstrates how the inauguration of commercial trade and its attendant colonial struggles creates what he calls "shatter zones." The effects of these large regions of cultural instability are not insular, but rather produce ripple effects across large distances, sometimes hundreds and hundreds of miles. This symposium suggests that the whole of the Eastern Woodlands of the North American continent constituted such a shatter zone in the seventeenth century. This shatter zone was created with the English, French, and Dutch-introduced capitalism through a trade in Indian slaves and furs. One result was the generation of a handful of militaristic societies that held control of the trade, and that, through their slave raiding, created widespread dislocation, migration, amalgamation, and, in some cases, extinction of native peoples. The participants in this symposium will address the construct and effect of various such militaristic groups on the seventeenth-century Southeast.

### **From Locust Beads to Rural Farmsteads: Prehistoric and Historic Research in Mississippi**

**Organizer:** Edwin Jackson

**Time:** Friday, 8:00 AM to Noon, 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Archaeology in Mississippi is alive and well! This special session showcases current research activities of archaeologists living and working in the state. Papers presented in the session cover a range of topics including Archaic settlement system trends, new evidence for Archaic stone bead industries, newly recognized sources of lithic raw materials, changed culture-historical frameworks based on new research, a variety of Mississippian studies, plantation and farmstead archaeology, and state-of-the-art technological applications.

### **Understanding Landscapes of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers**

**Organizers:** Victor Thompson and J. Christopher Gillam

**Discussants:** Ken Sassaman and David G. Anderson

**Time:** Friday, 8:00 AM to Noon

The landscape is that which encompasses the natural, social, and symbolic aspects of human activity at all scales of analysis (site, locality, region). Landscapes are the artifact of human action within the physical environment and are at the same time a product of natural processes and human practice. We propose that landscape analysis facilitates a better understanding of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. It is our hope that by bringing together varied approaches (e.g., lithic sourcing, land alteration, etc.) under the general framework of landscape, we will be able to better understand hunter-gatherer groups that occupied the southeastern United States.

### **Walls Engraved: Recent Investigations of a Lower Mississippi Valley Pottery Type**

**Organizer:** Kent Reilly

**Time:** Friday, 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM

Walls Engraved pottery serves as an important ceramic marker for the Late Mississippian period in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Many researchers have commented on perceived similarities between Walls Engraved and Moundville Engraved, *var. Hemphill*. Recently, a Walls Engraved working group at the University of Memphis has focused on such varied topics as vessel types, motif sets, and an augmentation of the Walls Engraved corpus. The papers in this symposium will present some of the current results of this study along with recent investigations into the origin and temporal relationships of Walls Engraved and Moundville Engraved, *var. Hemphill*.

### **Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology II**

**Organizers:** William Brian Yates and Daniel B. Hughes

**Discussant:** Daniel B. Hughes

**Time:** Saturday, 8:40 AM to Noon

This symposium provides a venue for the presentation of recent archaeological research that challenges our current understanding of various topics in Florida archaeology. These research programs provide new ideas for redefining significant cultural and temporal classifications in Florida and expand parameters for interpretations of archaeological data.

## **ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS**

**Ahlman, Todd M.** (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)  
*Slavery on the Frontier: African American and Euro-American Relations in East Tennessee during the Early Nineteenth Century*

This paper addresses the social relationship between Euro-Americans and enslaved African Americans as evidenced in the archaeological record of east Tennessee during the early nineteenth century. First, a context regarding Euro-American and African American social relations throughout the Upland South is formulated. Then, slavery in East Tennessee is examined through the cultural material from a log cabin and its cellar at the Tipton-Dixon House site. This paper suggests maintenance of African traditions among slaves as well as a personal relationship between Euro-Americans and enslaved African Americans on the early nineteenth-century east Tennessee frontier that

disappeared as the area became settled by more Euro-Americans. (*Thursday, 3:40 PM*)

**Allison, David** (Society for Georgia Archaeology)  
*Possible Astronomical Symbols on "Sacred" Weeden Island Pottery*

Among Southeastern Indian pottery designs, some of the most enigmatic are those on the "sacred" ceramics of the Weeden Island people. The meanings of these decorations have not been deciphered. This paper will present the hypothesis that some designs on "sacred" Weeden Island pots portray astronomical phenomena such as constellations, the Milky Way, the annual movement of the sun and moon, solar equinoxes and solstices, and the paths of the planets Venus and Mercury. (*Friday, 5:00 PM*)

**Alt, Susan**  
(*see Hargrave, Michael*)

**Alt, Susan**  
(*see Pauketat, Timothy*)

**Ambrosino, James N., and Richard W. Estabrook** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Explorations at a Non-Typical yet Typical Paleoindian Site in Florida*

Paleoindian sites containing diagnostic artifacts within Florida and throughout the Southeast tend to be quarry or quarry-related sites. A number of sites in Florida lacking clear diagnostics and resembling more generalized occupation sites and hunting camps have been suspected to be Paleoindian on the basis of raw materials and flaking characteristics on recovered tools. Initial investigations at the LL School J site (8HI8368) near Tampa, Florida, revealed similarities to such previously known sites. Further testing, although failing to produce typical diagnostic points, resulted in OCR dates identifying a Paleoindian occupation. The evidence and implications of this will be explored. (*Saturday, 8:40 AM*)

**Anderson, David G.** (National Park Service)  
*Discussant: Understanding Landscapes of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers* (Friday, 11:40 AM)

**Anderson, David G., and John E. Cornelison** (National Park Service)  
*Excavations at Mound A, Shiloh: The 2002 Season*

From May through early September 2002, archaeologists from the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service conducted extensive excavations into Mound A at Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark. Numerous construction episodes were identified, from major mound stages and filling episodes to thin occupation surfaces. Over the ca. 400 years it was in use, structures were built on the top and around the base of Mound A, separated from one another by a few centimeters or up to a meter of fill. Procedures for moving screening and floating massive quantities of fill were developed to carefully record the deposits. (*Thursday, 1:40 PM*)

**Ascher, Shannon**  
(*see Dukes, Joel*)

**Ashley, Keith** (University of North Florida)  
*A New Look at the Mt. Royal Polity along the St. Johns River*

Mt. Royal is among the most high-profile archaeological sites in Florida. Artifacts recovered by C. B. Moore included exotic items of metal, mineral, and stone that link Mt. Royal to Mississippian mound centers throughout the greater Southeast. The rise of Mt. Royal signaled marked demographic and economic changes along the St. Johns River that included the development of the Mill Cove Complex 100 km downstream to the north. This paper briefly reviews the archaeology of the site's early St. Johns II component (A.D. 900–1250) and positions Mt. Royal in the context of the broader St. Johns River basin and the more distant Mississippian world. (*Saturday, 10:20 AM*)

**Austin, Robert J.** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.), **Bradley E. Ensor** and **Jon C. Endonino** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., and University of Florida), and **Lisabeth Carlson** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.)  
*Excavations at West Williams: A Stratified Archaic Site in West-Central Florida*

This paper presents preliminary results from 2° months of excavation at the West Williams site (8HI509), a stratified Middle Archaic site in Hillsborough County, Florida, conducted during the winter and spring of 2002. A total of 110 prehistoric cultural features were identified, including post molds/holes representing a large, semi-circular structure and at least two other smaller structures. In addition to a description of the site, strata, and features, preliminary results of the ongoing laboratory analysis, including radiocarbon dates, will be discussed. (*Saturday, 9:00 AM*)

**Avery, Paul G.** (Law Engineering and Environmental Services), and **Jennifer L. Barber** (University of Tennessee)  
*Through the Cracks: Archaeological Investigations under the Floor of John Sevier's Cabin, Marble Springs State Historic Site, Knoxville, Tennessee*

Marble Springs, home of John Sevier, Tennessee's first governor, holds a prominent place in the state's history. Until recently, however, no scientific archaeological research programs had been conducted at the site. Restoration of the John Sevier cabin floor, including removal of subfloor soil, prompted the State of Tennessee to conduct the first scientific archaeological investigations, one of which was conducted by Law Engineering. This paper presents a brief historical context for Marble Springs and provides a discussion of the results of the archaeological testing and the processes that led to the formation of the deposits beneath the cabin floor. (*Thursday, 8:00 AM*)

**Azzarello, Jennifer**  
(see Walling, Richard)

**Baluha, Dave** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Data Recovery Investigations at Parrot Point (38CH781): A Ceramic Late Archaic Thoms Creek Settlement on James Island, Charleston, South Carolina*

In the summer of 2002, data recovery was conducted at Parrot Point (38CH781). The 13-hectare site is an outlying settlement associated with the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring, which lies 200 m to the west. Fieldwork included the hand excavation of 170 m<sup>2</sup> and the mechanical excavation of an additional 200 m<sup>2</sup>. These efforts bisected two shell matrices and exposed 75 cultural features, including a large roasting pit and three possible structures. An estimated 24,000 artifacts were recovered, including several varieties of Thom's Creek pottery, Late Archaic projectile points, bone tools, and bone and shell beads. (*Friday, 9:00 AM*)

**Barber, Jennifer L.** (University of Tennessee)  
*Marble Springs State Historic Site: 2002 Field School Excavations*

The summer of 2002 marked the first intensive excavation at Marble Springs State Historic Site, the last known home of John Sevier, governor of the Southwest Territory. During the five-week field school, over 100 posthole tests, nine 3-x-3-foot units, and nine historic features were excavated. Extensive modern disturbance and fill were observed throughout the tested area of the site. Nevertheless, archaeological and historical information together have produced a more accurate picture of the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century lifestyle of Governor Sevier. (*Thursday, 8:20 AM*)

**Barber, Jennifer L.**  
(see Avery, Paul G.)

**Beasley, Virgil Roy** (Northwestern University)  
*Excavations at 1Bt91, The Rocky Hollow Site*

During the late spring of 2002, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., conducted archaeological investigations primarily focused on the excavation and mitigation of endangered archaeological remains at 1Bt91, the Rocky Hollow site, preceding the construction of a replacement bridge and associated right-of-way over Browns Creek in the lower portion of the Sequatchie Valley. Approximately 610 m<sup>2</sup> of soil were removed, resulting in the recovery of five features. A large amount of lithic material was recovered. The lithic reduction sequence at this site is the primary focus of this paper. (*Saturday, 9:00 AM*)

**Beck, Robin A., Jr.** (Northwestern University)  
*What Is Fort San Juan?*

In January 1567, Captain Juan Pardo arrived at the interior native town of Joara, located at the Berry site in Burke County, North Carolina. At Joara, Pardo built Fort San Juan and manned it with 30 soldiers. Fort San Juan was occupied for many months and represents the earliest European settlement in the interior of North America. Unfortunately, there are few clues as to what its archaeological correlates may be. In this paper, I summarize what is known of early Spanish forts at other locales and use documents from the Pardo expeditions to suggest the material correlates of Fort San Juan. (*Friday, 4:00 PM*)

**Beck, Robin A., Jr.**  
(see Rodning, Christopher B.)

**Benton, Judith L.** (Independent Scholar)  
*Canons of Moundville Hemphill Representational Engraved Ceramic Art Style*

The objective of my research on Moundville representational engraved ceramics is to define the art style, specifically Moundville Engraved, *var. Hemphill*. The Moundville sample employed is compared and contrasted to the art styles of representational-type engraved ceramics from four contemporaneous surrounding regions: the Lower Mississippi Valley to the west, Tennessee Valley to the north, Georgia to the east, and Pensacola Bay to the south. Themes are identified, and these themes, elements of design, and placement in the design field are compared in order to establish canons of Moundville Engraved, *var. Hemphill* ceramics. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**Berg-Vogel, Michelle** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Identification of Paddlefish and Fish Trap Pictographs at Arkansas's Rockhouse Cave*

Over 80 rock art elements have been recorded at Rockhouse Cave in Arkansas's Petit Jean State Park. This paper focuses on two particular pictographs, identified as a paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) and a woven fish trap. These pictographs are the only recorded rock art examples of fish or basketry in Arkansas. Investigations of these elements will aid in the understanding of the site as a whole and of the people who produced the rock art, providing information regarding fishing technology and subsistence, as well as the importance of the aquatic environment in their belief system. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

**Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne** (University of Florida)  
*Seminole Pottery from the Oven Hill Site: A New Perspective on Change and Continuity during the Colonial Period*

In this paper, I consider popular claims that historic Creek and early Seminole pottery shows evidence of homogenization and simplification during the colonial period. By reexamining pottery from the Oven Hill site in Dixie County, Florida, and comparing the data with David Hally's (1986) analysis of pottery from a Lamar period site in Georgia, I suggest that the pottery from this eighteenth-century Seminole village is, in fact, quite diverse. Such diversity sheds new light on the economy, subsistence, and traditions of the Seminoles at this time. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne** (University of Florida)  
*The Influence of the Oconee Creeks on the Formation of the Seminoles*

Many historic period Native American groups represent the fusion of people who may have been recognized as distinct ethnic or tribal groups in the prehistoric past. A number of archaeologists have addressed how, following the European invasion and dramatic population decline, many indigenous groups made major migrations and often merged with other groups, to varying degrees. I am exploring the different ethnic or tribal affiliations of the Seminole people, particularly the influence of the Oconee Creeks on the early Seminole settlements in north peninsular Florida. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Boudreaux, Hamilton** (University of South Alabama)  
*French Colonial Blacksmithing at Old Mobile (1702–1711)*

Founded in 1702 by Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, Old Mobile (1MB94) was the first successfully established French Colonial settlement along the Gulf Coast. Home to nearly 300 persons, Old Mobile served as the capital of French Louisiana from January 1702 until mid-1711. Analysis of metal artifacts recovered from the blacksmith's forge at Old Mobile suggests that the blacksmith was engaged in numerous activities during the 10-year occupation, including nail production, material reuse, and weapon repair. The blacksmith may also have had an Indian assistant, as suggested by the presence of historic aboriginal artifacts from a nearby refuse pit. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

**Boudreaux, Tony** (University of North Carolina), and  
**R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*The Town Creek Photomosaic: Old Pictures in a New Light*

Town Creek is a Mississippian town that was systematically investigated for 50 years by small crews associated with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. One aspect of this research was Joffre Coe's plan to photograph each excavation unit in such a way that individual pictures could be compiled into a comprehensive photomosaic that would show what the entire site looked like at the base of the plow zone. This poster presents the methods associated with producing the photomosaic and some insights—both new and old—that the photomosaic has allowed into the evolution of the prehistoric community at Town Creek. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Bowne, Eric** (University of Georgia)  
*An Erie Experience: The Early Political Genesis of the Westo Indians*

Recent scholarship has concluded that the Erie of the Northeast and the Westo of the South were the same group. It is also apparent that the migration of the Erie, and their "transformation" into the Westo, was driven by European trade. Much remains unclear, however, concerning the early history of this enigmatic people. How involved were they with European trade before they moved south? When did they obtain firearms? What events precipitated their migration? What factors influenced their choice of a new home? Answers to these questions are important for understanding both the genesis of the Westo and the wider disruptive effects of the fur trade. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Bradbury, Andrew** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), and  
**Philip Carr** (University of South Alabama)  
*The St. Albans Site and the Lithic Landscape*

The distribution of lithic raw material sources is a fundamental aspect of the landscape and an integral part of an organization of technology approach to chipped-stone assemblages. In this paper, such an approach is applied to the stratified Early Archaic deposits at the St. Albans site, West Virginia. The focus of this examination is documenting variation in the abundance of specific raw materials and how each was used through time. Inferences are made concerning how these data reflect differential use of the regional landscape and the changing role that the St. Albans



site played in the settlement/subsistence system during the Early Archaic period. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Bradbury, Andrew**  
(see Rotman, Deborah)

**Breetzke, David** (Environment & Archaeology, LLC)  
*Losing My Marbles (or Shooting Off My Mouth): Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Child Activity Areas in Hebron, Boone County, Kentucky*

This paper was designed to explore the activity areas of children from nineteenth- and twentieth-century domestic farmsteads using the archaeological records of Boone County, Kentucky. It will attempt to address three questions: (1) what types of play or other activities were children engaging in? (2) where were these activities taking place? and (3) can .22-caliber shell casings found in close proximity to recovered toys be linked to or associated with child activity areas? This presentation deals with data collected during work performed by members of Environment & Archaeology, LLC, from Phase I surveys and Phase II archaeological investigations conducted for runway expansions at CVG. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

**Breetzke, David** (Environment & Archaeology, LLC)  
*Something Fishy and Hard to Swallow at this Upland Early Late Woodland Camp in Boone County, Kentucky*

An archaeological investigation was performed on site 15BE509 in association with the proposed CVG Airport expansion project in Boone County, Kentucky. The discovery and examination of this site yielded data pertinent to lithic technology, subsistence, and seasonality for an early Late Woodland settlement in Boone County. Site 15Be509 would perhaps fall into the pattern of a Newtown satellite settlement as part of a network of temporary encampments and could have been used as a procurement station by a family unit to take advantage of local resources or by persons in pursuit of Boone County's richest resource, salt. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Brookes, Sam** (National Forests in Mississippi)  
*The Herring Cache, A Middle Archaic Find in Mississippi*

A collector reported an unusual discovery in north-central Mississippi while searching for artifacts. This cache of ceremonial bannerstones and oversized bifaces has interesting implications for the study of Middle Archaic cultures in Mississippi. The paper will discuss exchange networks, symbolism, and ritual in the period 4500–3000 B.C. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**Brooks, Daniel** (Jacksonville State University)  
*Lithic Reduction Strategies: Analysis of Material at 1DK71*

Recent excavations conducted by Jacksonville State University at 1DK71, located in Big Wills Valley of northeast Alabama, have produced a large lithic artifact assemblage representing Early Archaic to Late Woodland components. These lithic artifacts provide a chance to examine lithic reduction strategies occurring through time. In this paper, lithic debitage attributes are examined stratigraphically in an attempt to reveal chronological changes in stone tool technology. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Brown, Ian W.** (University of Alabama)  
*The Hunchbacks of Tennessee: Ceramic Human Effigy Vessels in the Collections of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University*

Three dozen ceramic Mississippian hunchback effigy vessels from Tennessee exist in the Peabody Museum's holdings. These were recovered from nineteen different sites in the vicinity of Nashville during the late nineteenth century. Most of the vessels were found in stone box graves during Frederic Ward Putnam's exploratory investigations in Middle Tennessee. Edwin Curtiss served as the prime field excavator between 1877 and 1879 when the bulk of these objects were discovered. The current study is a descriptive analysis of these vessels. Suggestions are offered as to their possible significance in the growth and development of Mississippian lifeways in the region. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**Brown, James A.** (Northwestern University)  
*The Spiro and Walls Engraved Style*

The Spiro shell engraving style sequence established by Philip Phillips and his coworkers has a great deal to tell us about the place of style (or styles) encompassed by Walls Engraved pottery. Notwithstanding troubling divergences Phillips placed three examples of Walls Engraved pottery imagery squarely within the Braden B series. Two problems can be identified that stand in the way of complete integration—the gross disparity in sample sizes and inadequate chronological control. The chronological issue can be addressed by reorganizing the Braden style tradition by re-placing Braden B and Walls Engraved in a Late Braden style phase. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

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

**Brown, LaDonna** (University of Mississippi)  
*A Chickasaw Perspective on a Reconstruction of an Excavation at a Chickasaw Village Site*

This discussion of ethnicity and identity in the archaeological record centers around the reconstruction of an excavation completed at a Chickasaw village site by Moreau Chambers. An added feature is the effect this research has on an enrolled member of the Chickasaw Nation. In addition to the promising outlook of this research is the deeper level of study that deals with personal issues. It is hoped that persons who attend this session will leave with a better understanding of how archaeologists and tribes can put forth different views and work together to reach a common goal. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Buchner, C. Andrew** (PCI)  
*Radiocarbon Dates from the Middle Woodland LaPlant Site (23NM51) in Southeast Missouri*

A suite of radiocarbon dates from the NRHP-listed Middle Woodland LaPlant site (23NM51) in southeast Missouri is reported in this paper. Eight dated features and their assemblages are described. These dates are significant as they represent the first chronometric dates for the LaPlant phase. The key trait of the phase, based on ceramic collections from the site, is the presence of trace frequencies of Hopewell-like decorated ceramics that bear

strong similarities to the ceramics of the Crab Orchard tradition of southern Illinois. The C-14 samples were obtained during the 2001 excavations at the site. (Friday, 4:20 PM)

**Burdin, Rick** (University of Kentucky)  
*Social Interaction and Landscape Use in the Midcontinent of North America: Other Factors Affecting Landscape Decisions*

How people "order" their world through various strategies is a central issue of anthropological inquiry. Approaches to issues regarding such strategies are linked to the use and manipulation of the material world. Of particular concern is the spatial distribution of material culture across the landscape as a correlate of social networks. Spatial ordering of material correlates of social networks between Archaic foragers in the midcontinent of North America is examined. The spatial distribution of stylistic variation of atlatl weights is investigated as such a material correlate. Along with ecological factors, these networks were one mechanism that affected decisions regarding landscape use. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

**Burke, Allison** (Ohio State University)  
*The Panther Lake Phase of the Tchefuncte Culture*

This paper reexamines the Panther Lake phase of the Tchefuncte culture, a phase established by Kean in 1965 in his thesis "The Panther Lake Site: A Tchefuncte Cultural Manifestation of Northeastern Louisiana." The reexamination of this phase is accomplished as a result of new data collected during the 1998 to 2001 field seasons at the Raffman, St. Mary, and Borrow Pit sites, all located within Madison Parish, Louisiana. Analysis of these new data leads to the hypothesis that the economic, social, and settlement practices of the Tchefuncte culture were more complex than previously thought. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

**Burson, Elizabeth** (Geo-Marine, Inc.)  
*3-D Archaeological Recordation for the Real World*

Three-dimensional recordation and visualization are emerging fields that can give the archaeological community a tremendous advantage over conventional two-dimensional approaches to site mapping, field recordation, and lab analysis. Several sophisticated and accurate technologies are already in use by archaeologists, including 3-D laser mapping devices, softcopy stereo photogrammetry, and hybrid laser-photography scanners. Each approach records archaeological material more accurately and thoroughly than existing methods, while preserving photorealism. As the cost and difficulty of sophisticated recordation methods decrease, these approaches are becoming more feasible for cultural resources management and academic study. Applications include GIS, mapping, HABS/HAER, NAGPRA repatriation, comparative collections, and web sharing. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

**Butler, Brian M.** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
*Mississippian Trade in Nonlocal and Semi-Exotic Lithic Materials in the Lower Ohio Valley*

The Millstone Bluff and Hayes Creek sites are Late Mississippian villages in the upper Bay Creek drainage in the Illinois hill country north of the Ohio River. These two

related sites represent small populations on the margins of the former Kincaid polity. An examination of the nonlocal and semi-exotic lithic materials present on these two sites provides a baseline for looking at others in the region. A comparison of these data provides some insights into social and trade relationships within the lower Ohio Valley as well as their change through time. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

**Butler, Carrol B.**  
(see Mikell, Gregory A.)

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

**Carr, Philip, and Alison Hadley** (University of South Alabama)  
*The John Forrest Lithic Collection and Prehistoric Chert Bead Manufacturing*

The John Forrest Collection contains lithic artifacts mainly from a large, multicomponent, prehistoric site located in Claiborne County, Mississippi. The assemblage includes a large number of bifaces, cores, adzes, and chert beads as well as flake debris. Limited test excavations in 2000 recovered additional artifacts from the plow zone. The assemblage was analyzed for comparison to the lithics from the Watson Brake site, recently reported by Jay Johnson (2001). The John Forrest Collection has some striking similarities to the Watson Brake assemblage, but also some intriguing differences. This comparison allows for discussion of craft specialization and the rise of cultural complexity in the Southeast. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

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

**Carty, Thomas J.**  
(see Weaver, Guy G.)

**Chamblee, John F.** (University of Arizona), and **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)  
*The Archaeology of the Chickasawhatchee Swamp and Its Environs: An Introduction*

Charles Hudson proposed that the Chickasawhatchee Swamp was home to the de Soto-era polity of Capachequi. This swamp, located southwest of present-day Albany, Georgia, is an ecologically and topographically diverse, resource-rich wetland straddling Chickasawhatchee Creek, a tributary of the Flint River. Four prehistoric mound centers are nearby, and, despite a paucity of investigations, there is evidence for occupation throughout the prehispanic era, with heavy settlement concentrations during the Late Woodland and Late Mississippian periods. We present results of recent analyses of collections from the few systematic investigations in the area to date and provide proposals for future research. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Childs, Terry H.** (Arkansas Archaeological Society), and **Charles McNutt** (University of Memphis)  
*A Comparison of Designs on Moundville Engraved, var. Hemphill and Mississippi Valley Varieties of Walls Engraved*

A study of Moundville Engraved, *var. Hemphill* and Mississippi Valley types Walls Engraved and Hull Engraved reveals both shared and distinctive motifs in each area. Shared elements indicate an as-yet undefined interaction between the two areas. Distinctive themes and motifs in the Mississippi Valley constitute the basis for an initial definition of a local engraved pottery art style. These non-Moundville traits in the Mississippi Valley have yet to be compared with art styles in other regions and on other media. It may well be that future incorporation of incised motifs will further refine the art styles involved. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Clark, Andrew J.** (University of Memphis)  
*Geophysical and Historical Research in Georgetown, Arkansas*

In the summer of 2002 I conducted geophysical, topographic, and shovel test surveys in order to locate a French fur-trader settlement in White County, Arkansas. I chose three project areas in Georgetown using historical documents and a USGS topographic map. In each area I applied all three survey methods. The results of the survey indicated historic and prehistoric sites within the project areas. The use of all of the survey techniques provided useful data to locate and classify archaeological material. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

**Cole, Matt**  
(see Madry, Scott)

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

**Compton, J. Matthew, and Thomas J. Pluckhahn**  
(University of Georgia)  
*Interpretation of an Unusual Faunal Assemblage at Kolomoki (9ER1)*

Woodland period faunal assemblages are typically taxonomically diverse, representing a generalized pattern of animal use. Animal remains from a large feature at Kolomoki dating to the late Middle Woodland period do not match this pattern. The assemblage consists almost entirely of white-tailed deer. In addition, the assemblage includes a high frequency of high meat utility deer bones. Bone density analysis indicates that density-mediated attrition was not a major factor in the formation of the assemblage. The assemblage is interpreted as the result of a specific activity or event rather than the overall animal use strategy of the inhabitants of Kolomoki. (Friday, 4:00 PM)

**Cordell, Ann S.** (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
*Traditional Apalachee Ceramic Technology at Mission San Luis de Talimali, Florida*

Previously analyzed aboriginal pottery samples from the Spanish and Apalachee villages at San Luis de Talimali have been recently reevaluated for comparison to pottery made by Apalachee refugees who migrated from San Luis to Old Mobile in French colonial Louisiana in 1704. This paper summarizes traditional Apalachee ceramic technology at San Luis and briefly discusses continuity and change

in pottery made by Apalachee émigrés in Mobile. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

**Cordell, Ann S.** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Steven Koski** (New South Associates)  
*Analysis of a Spiculate Clay from Lake Monroe, Volusia County, Florida*

Freshwater sponge spicules, the index constituents of Florida's chalky St. Johns pottery, are assumed to be naturally abundant in the clays used by St. Johns potters. However, the paucity of documented spiculate clays has generated debate over the source of the spicules, with some researchers suggesting live sponges were collected and processed for spicule temper. Recently, a spiculate clay from Lake Monroe, Volusia County, Florida, was identified and analyzed. Although the clay does not match St. Johns pottery perfectly, the analysis demonstrates the need for further investigation into the location of and variability in spiculate clays. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**Cornelison, John E.**  
(see Anderson, David G.)

**Coxe, Carey L.** (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)  
*Dinner for Fifty: Faunal Remains from a Possible Inn in Eighteenth-Century Spanish West Florida*

The John Dortch site (16WF89) is the former location of a small dwelling located near St. Francisville, Louisiana. Historical documentation and archaeological evidence indicate that the structure was probably occupied from 1794 to 1799. Data-recovery excavations yielded an impressive array of some of the finest ceramic tablewares, attesting to the prominence of the site occupants. In addition, the quantity of artifacts, including faunal remains, was very great considering the short duration of occupation. It is possible that this site functioned as a public house, perhaps an inn, in which guests were served chiefly pork-based meals. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

**Crawford, Jessica** (University of Mississippi and Archaeological Conservancy)  
*An Analysis of Zoomorphic Effigy Beads*

To date, the distribution of zoomorphic effigy beads, including Clarence Webb's well-known "Locust type" bead, appears to be restricted to the southeastern states of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, with the majority being from Mississippi. Although they were once believed to be a Poverty Point diagnostic, there is now ample evidence to support the theory that these beads are Middle Archaic. This paper will present the preliminary results of an MA thesis project designed to record as many of these beads as possible. The recording consisted of stylistic analysis of beads, examination of associated artifacts, recording of effigy bead sites, and plotting their distribution. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Crook, Ray** (Waring Archaeological Laboratory)  
*Investigations at the Bilbo Site (9CH4)*

This paper summarizes the results of investigations at the Bilbo site (9CH4) during the summer of 2001. Bilbo first was investigated in 1939 by Antonio Waring and tested



by William Haag in 1957. Despite extensive vandal disturbance, substantial midden deposits survive that extend as much as 2 m beneath the current ground surface. These mark a long sequence of occupation, including evidence for the initial production of fiber-tempered pottery. The late Archaic period midden also contains well-preserved floral and faunal remains. Dated carbon samples confirm that occupation and ceramic production at Bilbo began approximately 3,700 years ago. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

**Culp, Randy A., Doug K. Dvoracek, and John E. Noakes** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia)  
*First-Year Results from the CAIS Accelerator Mass Spectrometer Facility: Sample Preparation Design to Radiocarbon Measurement Performance*

In January 2001, the CAIS began measuring radiocarbon dates by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) using a new 500-kV compact AMS for carbon isotope measurement. Two separate and unique graphitization lines constructed for sample preparation are described. The AMS performance data gathered during the first year of operations showed a close correlation in dates between samples measured at Lawrence Livermore National Lab (by AMS) and at the CAIS (by liquid scintillation counting). Over 600 OXI and OXII standards support precision measurements bettering 0.74 percent. More than 200 petroleum-derived backgrounds support C-14 measurements to better than 50,000 YBP. Duplicate analyses demonstrate a better than 0.5 percent deviation for all measurements. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

**Culp, Randy A.**  
(see Nagam, Mohit)

**Danforth, Marie** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
*Bioarchaeological Studies of Mississippi Gulf Coast Populations*

Compared to most areas of Mississippi, few populations from the Gulf Coast region have undergone bioarchaeological analysis. A recent compilation of such studies identified some 31 analyzed skeletons from seven sites, dating from the Early Woodland to the historic period. These studies indicate that coastal inhabitants were well adapted to their environment. Overall, individuals were tall and enjoyed good bone maintenance. Heavy tooth attrition, with support from studies of microwear patterns, suggests a gritty diet, likely from shellfish consumption. Furthermore, their robust arm bones reflect rowing, fishing and similar behaviors. These findings are compared with those from other Gulf Coast and inland populations. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

**Danforth, Marie** (University of Southern Mississippi),  
**Keith Jacobi** (University of Alabama), and **Gabriel Wrobel** (University of Mississippi)  
*A Compilation and Synthesis of Bioarchaeological Studies from Mississippi and Alabama*

Following the model used for Louisiana and Arkansas, we are attempting to identify and synthesize bioarchaeological studies of prehistoric populations from the Deep South. A search of the published and gray literature has thus far revealed about 135 sites in Mississippi and

300 sites in Alabama as having reported human remains. Most series are from the northern regions of the states and have not undergone evaluation beyond basic demographic analysis and anecdotal field observations. Likely a number of studies exist as unpublished manuscripts on file or even as student papers, but these still remain to be located (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**Daniel, Randy** (East Carolina University)  
*A Multivariate Analysis of Morphological Variability in North Carolina Fluted Points*

Great morphological diversity exists in North Carolina fluted points. Presumably, this diversity reflects changes in point styles over space and time. However, the absence of radiometric or stratigraphic fluted point data in the Southeast currently inhibits our identification of potential fluted point types. In the absence of such data, this paper presents the results of a multivariate analysis concerned with understanding variation in North Carolina fluted points. Results suggest that trends in attributes such as fluting technology and base size and shape yield the greatest promise for significant spatial and temporal variation. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.**  
(see Boudreaux, Tony)

**Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.**  
(see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

**Deagan, Kathleen** (University of Florida)  
*Discussant: Current Research at San Luis de Talimali*  
(Thursday, 2:40 PM)

**deLauney, Nicole**  
(see Reams, Robert)

**DelCastello, Brian** (ITARP)  
*Perspectives of Late Woodland Projectile Technology: A View from Southwestern Illinois*

Recent archaeological investigations of Late Woodland components in the interior uplands of southwestern Illinois have provided a framework to address issues concerned with the timing and nature of the adoption of bow and arrow technology into this region of the Midwest. Although there is some debate, most researchers have suggested a Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 500–900) adoption of this technology based upon the acceptance that small, triangular-shaped projectiles served as the first true arrow points. This research suggests that local Late Woodland groups appear to have initially adopted this technology by simply manufacturing diminutive forms of their preexisting hafted bifaces. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

**Detwiler, Kandace**  
(see Randall, Asa)

**Devenport, Vicki**  
(see McCorvie, Mary)

**Dukes, Joel, Shannon Ascher** (U.S. Forest Service), and  
**James Starnes** (MSDEQ Office of Geology)  
*Quartzite Quarries in Southwest Mississippi*

Lithic artifacts in southwest Mississippi were primarily produced with locally obtained gravels from the Citronelle Formation. A recently identified quarry site at a Miocene orthoquartzite outcrop indicates that there were other sources for locally available lithic raw material. However, despite the high quality of the orthoquartzites, they have been identified in very few local assemblages. With the potential that these materials were mined exclusively for long-distance transport and not local utilization, the orthoquartzites are described so that archaeologists in other regions may identify them. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Dunnell, Robert** (Mississippi State University)  
*Recent Surface Investigations at Tchula Lake (20-O-9)*

Recent surface investigations of Phillips's Tchula Lake (20-O-9) have demonstrated, contra Phillips, that at least this circular shell midden, the "type site" of the Tchula Lake settlement type, is not Deasonville. Ceramics indicate a long span of occupation from pre-Marksville to Deasonville. Recent AMS dates on four species of mussels indicate that the shell ring accumulated in the late Archaic ( $2825 \pm 25$  B.P. uncorrected rcy). J. K. Feathers and R. C. Dunnell are dating the ceramics independently using OSL and expect to show that the Archaic shell ring was simply an "attractive nuisance" for later occupants of the Delta. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

**Dvoracek, Doug K.**  
(see Culp, Randy A.)

**Dye, David H.** (University of Memphis)  
*Archaeology and Chronology of Walls Engraved Ceramics*

Walls Engraved ceramics have been overlooked by archaeologists over the years, despite their abundance and artistic sophistication. In this paper I examine the archaeology, chronology, and cultural affiliation of late prehistoric engraved wares in the Central Mississippi Valley. In addition, I discuss the confusion that still exists concerning the relationship between Walls Engraved ceramics and the Walls phase of northwest Mississippi. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Dye, David H.** (University of Memphis)  
*WPA Excavations at the Link Farm Site (40HS6),  
Humphreys County, Tennessee*

In late 1935 and into the spring of 1936 Charles Nash and Georg Neumann, both graduate students at the University of Chicago, undertook excavations at the Link Farm site. Their research was part of the Federal Work Relief Program in Humphreys County, Tennessee, under the direction of Thomas M. N. Lewis at the University of Tennessee. This paper describes their work at the site and places the Link Farm site in contemporary perspective as a significant Mississippian ritual center in the Lower Tennessee Valley. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

**Eberhart, Amy, and Harry O. Holstein** (Jacksonville State University)  
*An Archaeological Investigation at Desoto State Park Rock Shelter, 1DK49*

Jacksonville State University conducted a field school excavation at 1DK49, a multicomponent rockshelter situ-

ated within Desoto State Park, Fort Payne, Alabama. A total of 76 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated revealing stratified archaeological deposits. Artifacts recovered from the site indicate occupations ranging from the Archaic through historic periods. Aboriginal ceramics suggest that the primary component dates to the Woodland period. This paper will discuss the chronological assessment of site occupations. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

**Edwards, Pamela D.** (University of Mississippi)  
*Late Prehistoric Ceramics from the Hollywood Site in Northwestern Mississippi*

A large collection of late Mississippian ceramics was recovered from a 1-x-5-meter trench located behind Mound A at the Hollywood site (22Tu500). The purpose of the trench was to reveal the mound construction sequence at the site. Three major cultural zones were exposed: a buried anthropic A horizon; the toe of a small mound, which is part of a large rectangular enclosure; and Mound A itself. The sherds from these deposits tell us much about the way in which site function changed through time. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Ellenburg, Ginny** (University of Tennessee)  
*And So It Begins: A Preliminary Analysis of Ceramics from a Possible Slave Quarters at an Upland South Plantation*

Ramsey House was an Upland South plantation during the late 18th and mid-19th centuries. The University of Tennessee has conducted excavations at the site for several years and the remains of several structures have been discovered. One of these structures is thought to have served several different functions over time, including being used as a slave quarters between ca. 1840 and 1860. A preliminary analysis of the recovered ceramics has been conducted in order to gain insight into the domestic occupation of this building. This analysis is part of an ongoing extensive research project involving the site. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

**Endonino, Jon C.** (University of Florida and Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.)  
*Examining Social Landscapes Using Lithic Provenience Determination: Exchange and Social Interaction during the Middle and Late Preceramic Archaic, St. Johns River Valley, Florida*

Determining the source of lithic materials present in an assemblage has been recognized as a means of determining band range and mobility patterns (Binford 1979). Does this hold true for hunter-gatherer groups with limited mobility and restricted band ranges inhabiting areas without lithic resources? This paper investigates the possibility that hunter-gatherer groups inhabiting the St. Johns River valley, Florida, during the Middle and Late Preceramic Archaic (6000-4000 B.P.) obtained much of their lithic material via exchange. Using lithic sourcing techniques for materials found in the St. Johns valley it is hoped that insights into hunter-gatherer exchange and interaction will be gained. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

**Endonino, Jon C.**  
(see Austin, Robert J.)

**Ensor, Bradley E.** (University of Florida and SEARCH, Inc.)  
*Disproportionate Clan Growth: Implications for Prehistoric Settlement Pattern Studies*

Disproportionate population sizes among exogamous clans or other exogamous groups may explain some archaeological settlement pattern changes. Ethnohistoric data suggest that marriage practices favor the increased growth of ceremonially prominent clans while other clans remain small or decrease in size. Ultimately, this process may lead to a "crisis in exogamy" for the larger clans, which can lead to fissions, fusions, or transformational restructuring. A model for long-term demographic trends and social change is discussed that may explain diachronically changing settlement patterns in the prehistoric Southeast. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

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

**Estabrook, Richard W.**  
(see Ambrosino, James N.)

**Ethridge, Robbie** (University of Mississippi)  
*Shatter Zone: Early Colonial Slave Raiding and Its Consequences for Southeastern Indians*

Archaeologists and ethnohistorians have noted the disruptive effects of the Indian slave trade on the Southeastern Indians during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. This paper will frame the symposium with the idea that the slave trade, as the inaugural event of the capitalist system in the Southeast, created a shatter zone of instability, dislocation, and in some cases extinction of native groups that encompassed not only the Southeast, but also perhaps the entire Eastern Woodlands. The paper attempts to define the regional and economic parameters of the slave trade and to sketch some of its effects on native life. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

**Eubanks, Thomas Hales** (Louisiana State Archaeologist)  
*Legislation, Legacy, and Larson: Lewis H. Larson, Georgia's First State Archaeologist*

In 1972, when Lewis H. Larson, Jr., was appointed Georgia's first State Archaeologist, state historic preservation programs were struggling to combine state duties with the new mandates of the National Historic Preservation Act. As State Archaeologist, Larson was the senior advisor in matters involving archaeology in state government. Only one year after Larson's appointment, Governor Jimmy Carter reorganized state government and followed Larson's advice to transfer the Georgia Historical Commission's functions to the newly formed Department of Natural Resources. This paper reviews those times, the subsequent development of the Office of the State Archaeologist at West Georgia College, and Larson's many roles in ensuring that archaeology was considered in every facet of the Georgia State Historic Preservation Program. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

**Faulkner, Johnny A.**  
(see Neumeyer, Susan)

**Fields, Rita** (PBS&J)  
*Settlement Adaptations and Mobility Strategies: Exploring Trends in Middle Archaic Site Distributions in Southeast Mississippi*

The Middle Archaic period in the Southeast is generally perceived as a period of transition, innovation, and adaptation. Factors affecting Middle Archaic groups included an increase in population density, postglacial transitions, and changing environmental conditions, which subsequently caused adaptational shifts to occur. This paper explored trends in Middle Archaic site distribution in the Pine Hills of southeast Mississippi and serves as an initial step in formulating possible settlement adaptation and mobility strategies for the inadequately documented area. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

**Fontana, Marisa** (University of Illinois, Chicago)  
*Quandaries at Canebreak: Excavation at 1MC25*

This paper discusses the preliminary data from the summer 2002 field season at 1MC25, a Mississippian village in Macon County, Alabama. The excavation focused on uncovering and tracing the fortification ditch discovered during previous fieldwork at the site, as well as identifying any other fortification features present. This study was undertaken to supplement dissertation work that examines the functions and definitions of fortification systems. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Ford, Janet** (University of Mississippi)  
*Outing the Davies Collection: A Late Mississippian Ceramic Assemblage from Northwest Mississippi*

Dr. J. A. Davies of Walls, Mississippi, spent years collecting Mississippian pottery in the area west of that community in the northern tip of the Mississippi Delta. In 1924, he presented his entire collection, over 360 complete or almost complete vessels, to the University of Mississippi. The collection has remained largely out of view since that time. This paper brings some of the pottery literally out of the closet and into the light of day and traces the impact that the collection had on the formulation of ideas about the ceramic history of the Lower Alluvial Valley. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

**Foster, Thomas** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*The Direct Historic Approach to Lower Creek Indian Ceramic Assemblages*

The Creek Indians of the Historic period (ca. 1600–1830) and their ethnohistory have become an important analogy for prehistoric Indian studies due to the vast historic documentation on their settlements and behaviors. The archaeological study of Creek Indian towns has increased significantly in the past few decades particularly among the Lower Creek Indian towns of the Chattahoochee River. This paper is a summary of the Native American ceramics that are found at Creek Indian sites. This paper differs from others in that it uses a direct historic approach to the definition of late Historic period Creek Indian ceramics. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Freeman, Sharon** (Office of Archaeological Research)  
*On the Banks of the Alabama River: Analysis of Chipped Stone Tools*

This paper discusses the results of lithic analysis on chipped stone tools recovered from a recent Phase III data-recovery project at two Middle Archaic sites, 1AU383 and 1AU397, located on the banks of the Alabama River in Autaugaville, Alabama. The main focus of this paper is on cultural types with a general overview of the chipped stone tools recovered. Raw materials and fracture/failure types are also addressed. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

**Fullen, Steven** (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)

*The Sarah Peralta Site: Spiders, Mud, and a Late Tchefuncte Midden*

Located in an erosional wash along a Pleistocene terrace edge in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, the Sarah Peralta site (16EBR67) is a late Tchefuncte culture midden. This paper details the preliminary results of recently concluded excavations at the site in conjunction with previous excavations conducted by Coastal Environments, Inc. It is hoped that by expanding the range and quantity of data, this paper will illuminate inland late Tchula period sites. Eventually these data will be combined into an overall analysis of the evolution of late inland Tchefuncte sites in relation to their earlier coastal and inland counterparts. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

**Gage, Matthew, and Jennifer Keeling** (University of Alabama, OAR)

*Archaeological Investigations of the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1MA10): A Preliminary Report*

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research recently excavated the Whitesburg Bridge site (1MA10), a multicomponent shell midden and village site on the Tennessee River. The site was the focus of previous investigations by Clarence B. Moore and the WPA. Recent investigations of the site revealed the presence of massive prepared clay surfaces, special-use loci, and processing stations associated with the Late Archaic component, as well as architectural remnants and midden deposits from Gulf Formational and Woodland occupations. This paper presents the research designs that guided excavation, a discussion and reanalysis of previous investigations, and preliminary results of recent work. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

**Galloway, Patricia** (University of Texas, Austin)

*Discussant: Ethnicity and Identity in the Archaeological Record* (Thursday, 4:30 PM)

**Giardino, Marco J.**

(see Goodwin, Ben)

**Gibson, Jon L.**

*Behold the Wonderful Work of Their Hands: Poverty Point History and Sociality*

Poverty Point earthworks were built in short order. Keying off preexisting Archaic structures, builders laid out an integrated complex of mounds and embankments. Labor equivalents were 15 to 20 times greater than those of any previous construction, implying that Poverty Point sociality had already reached heredity inequality before

massive building started. How and why? (Friday, 11:40 AM)

**Giles, Eric** (University of Kentucky)

*A Design Contact Study of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Pottery from the Borklund Mound Site (8TA35) in Northwest Florida*

Utilizing a hybridization of past techniques, design motifs were recorded from a collection of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery from the Borklund Mound site (8TA35) in northwest Florida and compared to published illustrations of Swift Creek designs from the Southeast. Five whole or partial design motifs were isolated from the collection, all demonstrating a commonality of design symbolism with Swift Creek pottery in general. While no exact paddle matches were identified, two design motifs from two sites in the St. Andrews Bay area were very similar to two motifs from Borklund Mound, suggesting a focus for future research. (Friday, 4:40 PM)

**Gillam, J. Christopher** (University of South Carolina)

*The Early Archaic Landscape of the Middle Savannah River*

A diverse archaeological record of Early Archaic settlement exists for the Middle Savannah River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. That record correlates to features of the landscape that held cultural significance to the hunter-gatherers of the early Holocene. Obvious examples include physical features such as chert outcrops and stream floodplains. Less obvious are the variations in land use and corridors of movement that fostered interaction, exchange, and seasonal migration. The distribution of Early Archaic sites and site components lends valuable data for examining these issues from a landscape perspective. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**Goodwin, Ben** (Lockheed Martin, Stennis Space Center, Miss.), **Marco J. Giardino** (NASA, Stennis Space Center, Miss.), and **Joe Spruce** (Lockheed Martin, Stennis Space Center, Miss.)

*Use of GPR Surveys in Historical Archaeology Studies at Gainesville, Mississippi (22HA600)*

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) was used in recent surveys to acquire subsurface geophysical data for historic sites at Gainesville, Mississippi, a town abandoned in 1962 with the building of the John C. Stennis Space Center. Image data collected from transects within an established grid system during the GPR survey were processed and coregistered to georeferenced aerial and satellite imagery, enabling greater geospatial analysis. Field validation of anomalies is allowing soil attributes to be tested more accurately, and additional assessments are being made to determine how to effectively combine GPR data with other forms of remote sensing to direct archaeological investigations. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

**Goodyear, Albert C.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

*A Review of Paleoindian Settlement Patterns on the South Atlantic Slope*

The past 30 years have seen considerable survey and excavation on the South Atlantic slope from Virginia to

Florida. Some broad patterns from Clovis to Dalton have emerged concerning types of sites as well as geographic distributions. No large Clovis sites south of Williamson, Va., are known; there is significant latitudinal variation in Clovis and post-Clovis fluted points; and Dalton occurs from southern Virginia to south Georgia. Florida appears different from Clovis onward until Bolen times. Two hypotheses for the origin of Clovis are reviewed. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Gougeon, Ramie** (Western Carolina University)  
*Archaic and Woodland Settlement Patterns in Northwest South Carolina: Two Views from Lake Blalock*

Data recovery was conducted by Brockington and Associates for two sites on Lake Blalock in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Site 38SP283 has evidence of Middle and Late Archaic and Early Woodland occupations. Steatite vessel fragments may be associated with Early Woodland ceramics. Site 38SP295 is a buried Middle Woodland Connestee phase habitation site. Excavation trenches revealed several hearths, postholes, and possible pit features. C-14 and OCR dating of one hearth returned dates of 1420–1260 B.P. and 1470–1370 B.P., respectively. The lack of dense cultural deposits may reflect seasonal, temporary settlement of the site. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

**Greenwell, Dale** (retired, formerly SMARG & USM-GP)  
*Houses, Huts, and Hurricanes*

Patterns of prehistoric structures on the Mississippi Gulf Coast might imply occupations outside tropical storm season margins. Structural features from prehistoric seashore sites, subsistence data, and colonial narratives are examined in this thesis. The presentation covers (1) cane structures at the Claiborne site in Hancock County; (2) pole and post structures at the Harvey site, Biloxi; (3) pole construction at the Deer Island site, Biloxi; (4) partial house patterns at the Rudloff and Old Place sites, Gautier; (5) the absence of evidence of more permanent seashore structures; and (6) contact period locations of settlements. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

**Groover, Mark D.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*Identifying Consumption Differences between Social Groups*

Defining material differences between social groups has been a prevalent research topic among historical archaeologists. Previous artifact studies devoted to this subject typically adopt a qualitative approach, in which the extent of expensive consumer goods, such as porcelain or transfer-printed tableware, is viewed as a reliable indicator of socioeconomic status. In this paper, an alternative approach for exploring material differences between social groups, based on consumption levels, is proposed. Archaeological data from five study sites suggest that the basic quantity, rather than quality, of material consumed and discarded by households in the past is a useful, although overlooked, measure of material differences between social groups. (Thursday, 2:40)

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

**Haley, Bryan**  
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

**Haley, Bryan**  
(see Thompson, Victor)

**Hally, David J.** (University of Georgia)  
*Mortuary Patterns at a Sixteenth-Century Town in Northwestern Georgia*

Investigations of Mississippian mortuary patterns in the Southeast have traditionally focused on the hierarchical dimensions of chiefdom social organization and the individuals who occupied society's highest ranks. The 2.1-ha King site town, with its 250 burials interred in household plots and public spaces, provides an excellent opportunity to investigate the nonelite elements of Mississippian social organization. Recently completed analysis of these burials demonstrates that sex, age, and personal achievement were the major dimensions of variability in the community's mortuary practice. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

**Hamlin, Jenna** (Washington University, St. Louis)  
*Pots and Palisades: A Moorehead Phase Feature from the East Palisade Excavations at Cahokia*

During the 1973 and 1974 field seasons at Cahokia's East Palisade, a large pit feature was excavated. The ceramic material from this feature dates to the Moorehead phase (A.D. 1200–1275), a time of widespread and significant change at Cahokia and throughout the American Bottom. In addition, the East Palisade area is spatially, temporally, and perhaps symbolically associated with the late East Plaza area and Mound 34, a unique ritual or high-status locale. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

**Hammerstedt, Scott W.** (Pennsylvania State University)  
*Investigations at the Annis Mound, Butler County, Kentucky*

The Annis Mound and Village (15BT2, 20, 21), located along the Green River, is a Mississippian site possessing two mounds and a palisaded village. It was excavated by the Works Progress Administration in 1939–1940. Despite the size and apparent local uniqueness of the site, very little work has since been done with the collection. This paper describes the WPA excavations at 15BT2 (the larger of the two mounds), the artifacts and structures found within it, the relative construction sequence, and the implications of these data. A summary of 2002 Penn State excavations and future research goals is also presented. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

**Hann, John H.** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
*The Apalachee Ball Game as Religious Ritual, Sport, and Substitute for War*

The Apalachee Ball Game Manuscript provides scholars a relatively rare glimpse of Native American religious beliefs and lore and rituals from the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries and earlier associated with the origins and playing of a ball game that flourished among the Apalachee and Timucua Indians living from the Tallahassee region eastward across north Florida to the area north of Gainesville and from these southward to Gainesville and Micanopy. The game also functioned as a sport and as a substitute for war. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)



**Hargrave, Michael** (ERDC/CERL), **Susan Alt, Timothy Pauketat** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), and **David Maki** (Archaeo-Physics)  
*Using Magnetic Gradiometry to Investigate an Early Mississippian Settlement*

The Grossmann site is an early Mississippian settlement in the uplands east of Cahokia. A magnetic gradient survey was conducted prior to large-scale excavations. A small area was resurveyed after mechanized stripping but before feature excavation to see whether the sources of some magnetic anomalies had been present in the plow zone. Feature and nonfeature soils were analyzed in the lab to compare their magnetic properties. Additional methodological issues addressed in this poster include a statistical approach to feature detection, factors that affect feature detection, and factors that account for false-positive (noncultural) anomalies. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Harrelson, Kevin, and Keith J. Little** (Jacksonville State University)  
*Moundville Greenstone Acquisition in East Alabama*

Geoarchaeological research has pinpointed the Hatchet Creek drainage of east Alabama as the source of some of the greenstone artifacts recovered from the Moundville site. Important questions remain concerning whether the greenstone was obtained through Mississippian exchange systems or by Moundville procurement parties traveling to Hatchet Creek. This paper summarizes the results of a Jacksonville State University survey designed specifically to help address these issues (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

**Hawsey, Kareen** (University of Alabama)  
*Lost and Found at Lost Creek: A Study of Features at a West Jefferson Site in Walker County, Alabama*

Research dealing with the West Jefferson phase of the Warrior Valley in Alabama has been problematic due to the limited number of excavated sites dating to this time. Recently, a West Jefferson site, 1WA186, in Walker County, Alabama, just south of Lost Creek, was excavated and found to contain numerous features including postholes, storage pits, and the first West Jefferson burial pit found to date. In this paper, I present an analysis of these features and compare these findings to those of other West Jefferson sites. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

**Hendryx, Greg**  
(see Smith, Greg)

**Herbert, Joe** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and CEMML, Colorado State University)  
*Ceramic Technological Styles and Social Boundaries in Coastal North Carolina*

Ceramics from the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods are distributed quite differently across North Carolina's Coastal Plain. Dispersed boundaries in the Early and Middle Woodland suggest the diffusion of information among mobile groups with a broad, flexible network of social alliances. Assemblages at the northern margins of the regional distributions of Early Woodland and Stallings, Thom's Creek, and Refuge series exhibit a narrow range of surface treatments that parallel postclassic forms. The southern boundary for the Late Woodland

Townsend series is abrupt; suggesting a well-developed sense of territory and less flexible social structure. The richness of surface treatment styles composing the Townsend series reflects a fully developed technology. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

**Herndon, Richard** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
*Contributions of Temper Type to the Mechanical Performance of Ceramic Cooking Vessels: Extending Braun's Research with Data from the Big Muddy Drainage of Southern Illinois.*

Braun outlined a trend of decreasing wall thickness and temper size for ceramic cooking vessels through the Woodland period. Braun connected this trend of pottery manufacture to the need for greater thermal control, an important property related to the processing of oily and starchy seeds. This paper attempts to expand on Braun's research by investigating the effects of temper type on the thermal performance of a vessel, using new data collected from various Middle Woodland Crab Orchard (200 B.C. to A.D. 400) and Late Woodland Raymond phase (A.D. 600 to 900) ceramic assemblages in southern Illinois. (Friday, 4:20 PM)

**Hill, M. Cassandra** (Jacksonville State University)  
*Archaeology of Sacred Places: The Search for a Cemetery That Revealed Something Else*

While searching for a family "cemetery," what appears to have been a brush arbor was discovered instead. This paper presents a portion of an excavation contracted by Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc., in September 2001 that was a cooperation effort of archaeological consultants. The unseen social and religious meanings that are encoded into buildings and spatial domains also are discussed. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

**Hill, M. Cassandra** (Jacksonville State University)  
*Lean, Mean Fighting Machine*

The rigors of physical training are well known. Military training is particularly rigorous, since it is designed to prepare an individual for engaging in combat and surviving the encounter(s). As part of an ongoing examination and description of individuals from the King Site, Georgia, this presentation gives a brief history of military medicine, with emphasis on muscle development, and a brief discussion of military philosophy. It then describes one of the men from the King site (Burial 92), who was notable not just for the artifacts that were interred with him (including five iron celts/axes and a necklace with human teeth), but for his physique as well. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

**Hill, M. Cassandra**  
(see Walling, Richard)

**Hodge, Philip** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
*Revisiting Archusa Creek: An Analysis of Middle and Late Gulf Formational Ceramics from Southeastern Mississippi*

This paper presents the results of a reanalysis of Middle and Late Gulf Formational ceramics collected during 1971 survey and excavations in the Archusa Creek drainage of

southeastern Mississippi. Qualitative research methods were utilized to evaluate the technological, formal, and stylistic nature of these ceramics. The results of the analysis were compared to local Gulf Formational ceramic series, as well as those farther afield in the Mobile Bay area and Tennessee, Tombigbee, and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Although tentative, this research suggests that Gulf Formational ceramics from Archusa Creek may represent local expressions of broader Gulf Formational developments. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

**Hogue, S. Homes** (Mississippi State University)  
*Rodents, Rabbits, and Corn Dogs: Archaeofauna and Maize Use at a Protohistoric Farmstead*

Animal remains can provide evidence for maize agriculture in archaeological populations when more traditional methods fail. One example is the Josey Farm site, a Mississippian/protohistoric site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. The site yielded no ethnobotanical evidence for maize and no human burials were recovered whereby carbon isotope analysis could provide direct evidence for maize use. The analysis of small mammal remains indicates possible land clearing, presumably for agricultural practices. In order to substantiate maize use at the site carbon isotope levels are assayed for dog and deer remains. Data from a nearby site are included for comparative purposes. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Holstein, Harry O., Phillip Koerper, and Hunter Johnson** (Jacksonville State University)  
*The Battle of Tallushatchee Creek: A Proposed Location at 1CA162 in Northeast Alabama Based on Archaeological, Historical Document, and Landscape Analysis*

Archaeological investigations, historical document research, and landscape analysis by Jacksonville State University provide a proposed location for the Battle of Tallushatchee. The battle took place in November 1813 and was a retaliatory strike by Andrew Jackson and the Tennessee Militia against the Red Stick Creek for an earlier massacre at Fort Mims, Alabama. Historic documents place the Battle of Tallushatchee in the vicinity of 1CA162 in northeast Alabama. Testing at 1CA162 resulted in the excavation of artifacts indicative of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Creek sites. Some of the excavated material culture reflects historic accounts from the battle. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

**Holstein, Harry O.**  
(see Eberhart, Amy)

**Horton, Elizabeth** (Washington University, St. Louis)  
*Cloth and Pans: An Analysis of Fabric-Imprinted Pans from the Herrell Site, Jefferson County, Missouri*

The Herrell site, a Mississippian site excavated from 1939 to 1942 under the direction of Robert McCormick Adams, yielded a large quantity of fabric-impressed pans. A reanalysis of a small sample of the ceramics from Herrell indicates that the primary occupation is contemporary to Moorehead phase Cahokia (A.D. 1200–1275). Textile attribute analysis of the fabric-impressed pans allows a comparison of the textiles and their role in pan production with those from other Mississippian sites, including the

Wickliffe Mounds and Mound Bottom sites. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

**Horvath, Elizabeth A.** (Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)  
*Multidisciplinary Research at the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden (8VO53)*

Mitigative excavations were conducted at the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden (8VO53), a Mount Taylor period freshwater shell midden. Testing revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence as well as special-use activity areas. A lithic workshop associated with the manufacture and/or utilization of microliths is one such area. This suggests ties with the Elliotts Point complex in northwest Florida. Analysis of the faunal, botanical, and geomorphological data was conducted by the Environmental Archaeology Laboratory of the Florida Museum of Natural History. A web site also was developed to provide public access to the generalized site data. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

**Howdeshell, Heather** (R. S. Webb and Associates), and **Mark Williams** (University of Georgia)  
*The Archaeology of the Lake Springs Shell Midden (9CB22), Clark Hill Reservoir, Columbia County, Georgia*

In 1951, Joseph Caldwell excavated the Lake Springs site (9CB22) as the waters of the Clark Hill Reservoir on the Savannah River rose around him. While more than 10,000 artifacts had been recovered by him before the site was flooded, that collection had been lost for most of the past 50 years. In September 2001, the 23 boxes of artifacts from the site were discovered unlabeled at the Southeast Archaeological Center in Tallahassee and were transferred to the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology. Caldwell never published a site report for Lake Springs; therefore, this paper explores Caldwell's excavations and the artifacts resulting from the excavations. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**Howell, Cameron** (University of Tennessee)  
*A Preliminary Survey of Mississippian Structures and Settlement Patterns in Townsend, Tennessee*

The widening of US 321 in Townsend, Tennessee, encountered cultural deposits spanning much of Tennessee prehistory. A series of large contiguous block excavations along the Little River provides a unique opportunity to examine high- and low-density early Mississippian settlements ranging from individual farmsteads to palisaded village areas. While preliminary, this paper surveys the variety of structure types, forms, and associations of Mississippian settlements found in Tuckaleechee Cove. This represents the first stage in examining the data from Townsend and offers a glimpse at the potential that exists for refining the early Mississippian period in east Tennessee. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Hudson, Charles** (University of Georgia)  
*Discussant: The Social History of Southeastern Indians: The Seventeenth-Century Indian Slave Trade and the Creation of a Shatter Zone* (Friday, 10:00 AM)

**Hughes, Daniel B.** (Sarasota County History Center)  
*Site 8MT1327 and Lessons Learned from Fine Mesh Screens*

Site 8MT1327 is a recently identified Kissimmee–Lake Okeechobee habitation site located on the northeastern edge of the Everglades. Phase I testing indicated the presence of a ceramic assemblage dating primarily to the late Belle Glade I and Belle Glade II periods. While site 8MT1327 lies within the poorly understood border area between the Kissimmee–Lake Okeechobee culture area and the East Okeechobee culture area, it was not until the completion of Phase II testing employing fine mesh screens that the true potential of the site was realized. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

**Hughes, Daniel B.** (Sarasota County History Center)  
*Discussant: Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology II*  
(Saturday, 11:40 AM)

**Humphries, Cat**  
(see Thompson, Victor)

**Irwin, Jeffrey D.**  
(see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Ivas, Alice** (University of Alabama)  
*Apalachee Archaeology on Mobile Bay: Investigating Occupancy during the Late French Colonial Period*

Located at historic Blakeley State Park in southwestern Alabama, 1BA221 is a multicomponent site that spans the Late Archaic through the Civil War and beyond. Despite a decade of archaeological research on French village and fort sites in the Mobile area, we still know little about the diverse Native American societies that lived contemporaneously with the French colonists along the north-central Gulf coast. After last year's discovery of the Apalachee component at 1BA221, this year's research focused on that occupation. Four test units yielded evidence of a possible Apalachee structure. Interestingly, Apalachee pottery styles of this era seem to include attributes borrowed from neighboring Native American groups. (Thursday, 5:00 PM)

**Jackson, Edwin** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
*Redefining Cultural Boundaries: Effects of Recent Prehistoric Research in Southern Mississippi*

Past regional syntheses of the distributions of archaeological complexes and cultural affiliations have, for lack of data, been forced to either make assumptions about the connections of southern Mississippi's better documented regions or else ignore the area altogether. Data accumulating as a result of both research and CRM activity in the southern half of the state offer a basis for beginning to construct cultural historical frameworks and to establish connections with the other better defined adjoining areas. What emerge are some interesting patterns that may offer some insights into both the nature of local social units and their integration with populations beyond. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Jackson, Paul**  
(see Smith, Patrick)

**Jacobi, Keith**  
(see Danforth, Marie)

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

**Jenkins, Ned**  
(see Stowe, Read)

**Jeter, Marvin** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Shatter Zone Shock Waves along the Lower Mississippi*

I suggest that the really significant effect of European-inspired slave raiding on the distant "western Southeast" and Lower Mississippi Valley occurred around 1660, with the long-distance migration of the Dhegiha Siouans, including the Quapaw, who left their homeland well up the Ohio Valley to escape the much better armed (by the Dutch et al.) League Iroquois. I will also summarize the later seventeenth-century impacts on the Lower Mississippi Valley by peoples such as the Chickasaw (armed mainly by the English). (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Johnson, Hunter**  
(see Holstein, Harry O.)

**Johnson, Jay K., Bryan Haley** (University of Mississippi), and **Matthew Reynolds** (University of Arkansas)  
*Doing Time at Parchman*

The Parchman Place mounds, located in the Yazoo Basin of northwestern Mississippi, were recorded by the LMS and reported by Phillips, Ford, and Griffin but have received little attention since then. We began a program of research this summer in which a full suite of geophysical techniques were used in order to test the instruments and develop a first look at the site. Ground truth test excavations have revealed a long and complex occupation at this major Mississippian ceremonial center. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

**Johnson, Jay K.**  
(see Thompson, Victor)

**Jones, Dennis** (Geo-Marine, Inc.)  
*The Toncrey Site: A Mississippian Port of Call*

The Toncrey site in Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana, is a coastal, multicomponent, multimound site on Robinson Bayou in the Barataria Bay region. Fred B. Kniffen of Louisiana State University first reported the site in the 1930s as part of his pioneering work on Louisiana prehistoric mound sites. A great many changes have occurred since this initial report—to the site and its setting, as well as in archaeology. This paper presents an update on the site and where it may fit in Gulf Coast prehistory. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

**Jones, Scott** (University of Kentucky)  
*Middle Cumberland Mississippian Mortuary Variability: A View from the Kelly's Battery Site (40DV392)*

Burial data from the Kelly's Battery site (40DV392) on the Middle Cumberland River in Tennessee provide an opportunity to evaluate the role of mortuary patterning in the Middle Cumberland Mississippian occupation during the Thruston phase (A.D. 1250–1450). Excavation of two distinct clusters of stone-box burials and burials in the vil-



lage provides information of generally contemporaneous populations characterized by social, economic, and possibly lineage differences. Patterns of variation between clusters of burials offer insights into the evolution and fragmentation of the Mississippian occupation in the Middle Cumberland region. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

**Jones, Scott**

(see Waggoner, James)

**Jones, Steve**

(see Rooney, Clete)

**Keeling, Jennifer**

(see Gage, Matthew)

**Keene, Deborah** (University of Georgia)

*Late Mississippian Coastal Subsistence and Settlement Strategies at the Grove's Creek Site (09CH71), Skidaway Island, Georgia*

Lewis Larson wrote the seminal work concerning coastal subsistence and settlement strategies of the prehistoric Southeast and sparked a debate that continues to this day. This debate centers on whether coastal resources were plentiful enough to support sedentary societies or whether coastal peoples were forced into a nomadic existence. Data from the Grove's Creek site, an Irene phase (A.D. 1325–1425) coastal village, are examined to determine subsistence strategies and seasons of occupation of the site. The data include zooarchaeological and ethnobotanical remains, stable isotope analysis of oyster shells, and measurement of *Boonea impressa* shells. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**Kelly, John E.** (Washington University, St. Louis), and **James A. Brown** (Northwestern University)

*Cahokia's Mound 34 Revisited: The Significance of the 1950s University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology and Gilcrease Institute Excavations*

Although a relatively small earthen monument, Mound 34 was an integral part of the relocated East Plaza during the latter half of the site's history as a Mississippian community. During the 1950s the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology and the Gilcrease Institute conducted excavations into Mound 34. The Michigan excavations were focused on the site's ceramic chronology. More important, though, was the recovery of engraved marine shell cup fragments. This past summer the authors returned to Mound 34 to relocate the Gilcrease's eastern wall and establish the context of the shell recovered. This paper discusses this in light of the earlier investigations. (Thursday, 10:00 AM)

**Kelly, John E.**

(see Machiran, Robin)

**Kelly, Lucretia** (Washington University, St. Louis), and **Martha Rolingson** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

*Mound S at the Toltec Mounds Site: A Locus of Special Activity*

Excavations into Mound S, one of the smallest of Toltec's 18 mounds, yielded large quantities of ceramic, lithic, faunal, and floral material from a slope midden on

the off-plaza side of the mound. The midden proved to be an area larger than the mound itself. In this paper, we report on recently completed ceramic and faunal analyses and we explore the hypothesis that the Mound S platform was used as a locus for ceremonies that may have included feasting rather than for domestic activities. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

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

*Deciphering Etowah's Mound C*

When Lewis H. Larson, Jr., began work on Etowah's Mound C in 1954, he was faced with a remnant whose summits and portions of its inner core had been removed by the unsystematic digging of previous excavators. Despite the difficult conditions, Larson's careful excavations recorded invaluable information about Mound C and its now famous mortuary record, which lay largely undisturbed along the flanks and base of the mound. Using data collected primarily by Larson, I present the construction history of Mound C and discuss the implications of the dating and distribution of copper plates and shell gorgets within the mound. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

**Kinsella, Larry**

(see Machiran, Robin)

**Koerper, Phillip**

(see Holstein, Harry O.)

**Koski, Steven**

(see Cordell, Ann S.)

**Kruchten, Jeffrey** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

*Upland Farmsteads of Greater Cahokia: Further Clues to the Nature and Timing of the Richland Complex*

During the summers of 2001 and 2002, University of Illinois archaeologists conducted Phase I and Phase II reconnaissance projects to locate pre-Columbian sites and features in the uplands adjacent to the American Bottom. Excavations at five of these sites, late Lohmann/early Stirling phase farmsteads associated with the Grossmann site, provide a clearer understanding of the nature and timing of upland occupation within Greater Cahokia. This paper presents the results of the analyses of excavated materials and their interpretation. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Kuttruff, Carl**

(see Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick)

**Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick, and Carl Kuttruff** (Louisiana State University)

*Construction Practices and Wear Patterns in Leather Moccasins from the Buffalo River*

Examination of the remains of prehistoric leather moccasins that were recovered from Bolin Shelter (3NW31) along the Buffalo River in Arkansas has revealed many interesting practices relating to their use, wear patterns, and reuse. Details relating to the design and construction of leather footwear in this area are evident in these specimens. Useful sections of leather from vamps and sides

of worn moccasins were cannibalized and used to repair holes in the soles of other moccasins. Multiple repairs and purposeful caching of worn footwear demonstrate economy in both use of materials and labor input. (*Saturday, 10:20 AM*)

**Lankford, George E.** (retired, Lyon College)  
*The Swastika and the Center*

Southeastern Ceremonial Complex art includes 40-plus examples of the swastika (the four-armed form should probably be distinguished from the triskele). With 14 of them in the form of teardrop copper gorgets from Moundville, it appears to be an emblem especially important at that chiefdom. An examination of the iconographic contexts in which the swastika appears—its associations—suggests that it serves as a symbol for the Beneath World. As a locative, the swastika is one of a group of symbols that identify areas of the cosmos referenced in more complex SECC designs. (*Friday, 2:40 PM*)

**Lengyel, Stacey** (University of Arizona)  
*A Preliminary Look at the Tennessee River Valley Archaeomagnetic Curve*

Archaeomagnetic dating has the potential to become an important new dating technique in the U.S. Southeast. However, before Southeast archaeologists can employ this technique, a regional reference curve must be established. Recent work in the Tennessee River Valley has yielded archaeomagnetic data that, when combined with a series of data collected from the region in the 1970s, form the core of a new regional reference curve. This poster presents the preliminary results of this curve-building effort. (*Friday, 1:00 PM*)

**Lewis, C. Thomas, III** (University of Alabama)  
*Kasita Revisited: A New Look at the 1938 Kasita (9CE1) Excavations*

Over 60 years have elapsed since Gordon R. Willey led field excavations at the Lower Creek town of Kasita (9CE1) and 50 years have passed since the dissemination of the results. Since the publication of a description of the work and findings in 1952 by Willey and Sears, numerous other excavations on Lower Creek sites have been completed and our understanding of Lower Creek occupation of the Lower Chattahoochee has increased. A reanalysis of the Willey collection from Kasita has been completed and the remaining original field notes have been reviewed in an attempt to place this work within the context of our current understanding of the Lower Creek Indian occupation of the region. (*Friday, 2:20 PM*)

**Lieb, Brad R.** (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University and University of Alabama)  
*Horizons of Dispersal: Archaeological Modeling of Population Dispersals from a Study of the Natchez*

The Natchezan Indians were forced from their traditional homeland in A.D. 1730 by French colonial aggression. It has been surmised that their existence as an ethnic unit decayed with the dispersal of their people throughout the Southeast during the mid-eighteenth century. Archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence mainly from the Chickasaw homeland in northeast Mississippi indicates that

efforts to maintain a Natchezan identity took place for a short time, possibly until it was no longer advantageous. Ceramic horizon markers and trends in production and decoration corroborate the ethnohistoric data. Modeling the dispersal and localized reformulations of the Natchezan people specifically and Southeastern historic tribes in general is attempted. (*Thursday, 1:00 PM*)

**Little, Keith J.**  
(see Harrelson, Kevin)

**Little, Keith J.**  
(see Walling, Richard)

**Livingood, Patrick** (University of Michigan)  
*The Study of Ceramic Temper Using Digital Image Analysis*

This paper examines the feasibility of using digital image analysis to assist the counting and measuring of temper particles in ceramic thin sections. The goal is to see whether paste recipes can be identified in Addis-paste sherds from the Lower Mississippi Valley and surrounding regions. (*Friday, 4:00 PM*)

**Lockhart, Jami**  
(see Payne, Claudine)

**Lucas, Gregory S.** (University of Chicago)  
*Subsistence and Status at Santa Elena, South Carolina*

Faunal remains from the vicinity of the governor's house at sixteenth-century Santa Elena, the first capital of Spanish Florida, show that distinct subsistence practices were pursued by different residents of the town. While the same taxa were consumed at all residences, the relative contributions of domesticates, wild game, and fish vary. Higher-status residences exhibit greater reliance on domesticates, while a lower-status residence relied heavily on wild game. Comparisons with faunal remains from St. Augustine and historical accounts show that Spanish status-related consumption practices and ideals were distinctively modified within the context of colonial society at Santa Elena. (*Thursday, 3:20 PM*)

**Lucas, Gregory S.**  
(see Wood, Jared)

**McCorvie, Mary** (Shawnee National Forest), **Vicki Devenport** (John A. Logan Community College), and **Marlene Rivero** (Shawnee National Forest)  
*Archaeological Griots: The Environmental History Program at Miller Grove, a Free Antebellum African American Community in Southern Illinois*

In *Roots*, Alex Haley wrote of a heated exchange between his mother and his grandmother: "Oh Maw, I wish you'd stop all that old-timey slavery stuff, it's entirely embarrassing." Grandma would snap back, "If you don't care who and where you came from, well I does!" This kind of generational rift has caused many African American families to become disconnected from their own heritage. Through key partnerships in southernmost Illinois, approximately 350 daycampers had the opportunity to learn about the mid-nineteenth century African American heri-

tage of the region via ongoing archaeological excavations at Miller Grove, an antebellum freed slave community located in the heart of the Shawnee National Forest. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

**Machiran, Robin** (CMVARI), **John E. Kelly** (Washington University, St. Louis), and **Larry Kinsella** (CAS)  
*The Ritual Context of Craft Production: An Example from the Pennsylvania Avenue Precinct of the East St. Louis Mound Group*

The 1868 grading of Sixth Street in East St. Louis resulted in the identification of three cache pits. Over 70 stone hoes were recovered from one pit with the remaining two containing marine shell and stone (basalt?) boulders. Recent excavations on a lot adjacent to this area have resulted in the recovery of early Mississippian materials that have a bearing on our understanding of craft production, especially the possible social and ritual sequencing of this activity. This paper discusses the recovery of numerous chert blades and their possible use in the production of the finely knapped Cahokia Points. (Friday 3:20 PM)

**McEwan, Bonnie G.** (Mission San Luis)  
*Investigations at Fort San Luis*

The location of the fort at San Luis de Talimali has been the one feature associated with the Florida missions that has never been lost to local residents. John W. Griffin conducted the first systematic testing at the fort in 1948, and intermittent work has continued there ever since. Recent long-term investigations in the military complex at Fort San Luis have revealed new insights about the evolving fortification and put earlier excavations into context. With a focus on content and organization, this presentation summarizes past and current research at the fort and suggests what these findings reflect about military strategy on the Spanish frontier. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**McNutt, Charles**  
(see Childs, Terry H.)

**Madry, Scott** (Informatics International), **Matt Cole**, and **Greg Smith** (Environmental Services, Inc.)  
*The Development of a GIS-Based Archaeological Predictive Model for Duval County, Florida*

A GIS-based predictive model for archaeological site potential has been developed for Duval County, Florida, by Environmental Services, Inc. A total of 454 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were used in the analysis, along with a variety of raster and vector GIS data. The final model was field verified and slightly altered to produce the final overall cultural resources predictive model for the county. An independent set of 355 positive and negative field locations in the county were used to test and refine the validity of the model. This paper presents the data, methodology, and results of this project. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

**Maki, David**  
(see Hargrave, Michael)

**Mann, Jason A.** (Troy State University and University of Alabama)  
*Woodland and Mississippian Variant Intersection in Central Alabama*

Variants are the best taxonomic framework for generating a robust argument for different ethnic groups in the prehistoric record. Artifact development in the Lower Tallapoosa and Upper Alabama River drainages throughout the Woodland stage was gradual, predictable, and long-lived. Late Woodland inhabitants of the region achieved a large population base and maintained many of their practices well into the 12th and 13th centuries. Artifacts recovered from the Fushatchee site (1EE191) and other sites in the region provide clear examples of Woodland and Mississippian variant intersection and also serve as examples of artifact assemblages created by “clearly, but arguably” different ethnic groups coming into contact with each other. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Marceaux, Paul S.**  
(see Weaver, Guy G.)

**Markin, Julie** (University of Georgia)  
*Investigation of the Woodstock Component at the Thompson site (9GO4) in Northwest Georgia*

Recent excavations at the Thompson site (9GO4) in northwest Georgia provide valuable information on the size, shape, and occupation density of a Woodstock phase site. Ceramic data from systematic shovel testing reveal the boundaries of this relatively large settlement and indicate the intensity and duration of the Woodstock occupation. The data gathered from excavation of the Thompson site are critical to our understanding of the Late Woodland period in northwest Georgia and particularly crucial to our understanding of the subsequent transition to the Mississippian period. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Marks, Eric**  
(see Smith, Marvin)

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.** (Florida State University)  
*The Domestic Life of Friars in Seventeenth-Century Missions*

Features identified in the locality of a friar’s residence (convento) in seventeenth-century Spanish-Indian mission sites in La Florida are a source of information regarding the domestic life of the friar’s household. This paper uses data from two trash-filled pits adjacent to the convento at the O’Connell Mission site (8LE151) and published data from Mission San Luis (8LE4) to examine the activities and the sources of material (indigenous or European-derived) represented by the recovered material culture. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

**Maxham, Mintcy** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Who Lived in the Moundville Countryside?*

Archaeologists classify the people who occupied the Mississippian period Black Warrior Valley as members of the Moundville chiefdom. But how did they classify themselves? They most certainly self-identified along lines of sex, age, and kinship. They doubtless also recognized distinctions between themselves and those who lived outside the chiefdom’s boundaries. My work focuses on group

identities within the Moundville chiefdom and how those groups were manifest spatially. What constituted a household? A community? Taking an agent-centered approach, I call attention to the likely variation in the ways in which people who lived in the Moundville countryside organized themselves. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Meyers, Maureen** (Gray & Pape, Inc.)  
*Adapting to the Shatter Zone*

The Westo are a vivid example of a militaristic group that formed as a response to the impacts of colonialism in the Northeast. Unlike other groups, the Westo thrived in the shatter zone that was created. A casualty of the Iroquoian Wars, they migrated through Virginia's James River Valley and eventually settled in the Savannah River Valley. Although there is documentary evidence for this group, archaeological evidence is scarce. This paper examines both the migration of the Westo from the Northeast into the Southeast and the adaptive mechanisms they used to survive during this migration, principally slave raiding. In addition, this paper will suggest ways to identify the Westo archaeologically. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

**Mickelson, Andrew** (Ohio State University)  
*A GIS-Based Energetics Cost Analysis of Eastern Kentucky Rockshelters with Cultigens*

This paper explores functional differences in eastern Kentucky rockshelter occupations dating ca. 3,000–1,000 B.P. Archaeobotanical assemblages within these rockshelters often contain cultigens like sunflower, bottle gourd, chenopod, and sumpweed. Seldom are these archaeobotanical data examined from the settlement systems perspective. A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) catchment model was developed to estimate the energetics costs incurred by humans walking across the landscape. GIS catchment analysis and multivariate statistical analysis allow for the inference that some sites probably were logistical loci while others were residential loci, based in part on the distribution of bottle gourd. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

**Mickelson, Katherine R.** (Heidelberg College)  
*Middle Archaic Plant Exploitation along the Cumberland Plateau, Eastern Kentucky*

Relatively few sites dating to the Middle Archaic period have been investigated with the explicit goal of documenting and understanding plant exploitation and use for the period. Mounded Talus rockshelter, located along the Cumberland Plateau of eastern Kentucky, is one exception. Archaeobotanical data from Mounded Talus rockshelter include numerous nut and seed remains. Seed remains include wild marshelder (*Iva annua*) and gourd (*Cucurbita*), both of which are morphologically and temporally similar to those found at other Middle Archaic sites in the Southeast. Nut and seed taxa from Mounded Talus rockshelter are used to evaluate the duration and season of site occupation and the ecology of plant exploitation for the period. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

**Mikell, Gregory A., Carrol B. Butler, and Steve Rabby-Smith** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*The Naval Stores Industry in Northwest Florida and Recent Investigations of Naval Stores Sites on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida*

The naval stores industry in northwest Florida was a major commercial industry and a leader in the economic development of the region in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Naval stores-related sites also form a substantial portion of the archaeological record of the region, especially on Eglin Air Force Base, where many still and side camp sites remain well preserved. This poster and display presents a pictorial history of the industry and includes several tools used in the industry, examples of products and byproducts, and maps and photographs related to recent archaeological investigations of naval stores sites conducted by Panamerican Consultants, Inc., on Eglin. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Mink, Phillip B. II**  
(see Neumeyer, Susan)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Some Thoughts on the Development and Evolution of the Parkin Phase*

The results of excavations at the Parkin site (3CS29) and the Neeley's Ferry site (3CS24) in the 1990s have allowed us to reexamine the Parkin phase concept. The work at Parkin has helped to define when Mississippian polities developed in the region and has demonstrated that they began to aggregate into nucleated settlements earlier than previously thought. Issues of site function and hierarchy remain unresolved, but research on Neeley's Ferry has yielded hypotheses that can be tested. The biggest gap in our knowledge is defining the end of the Parkin phase, both in terms of time and probable causes. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Monteith, Sarah** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
*Negative Painted Pottery in the Lower Ohio Valley: Public Domain or Private Enterprise?*

Mississippian period negative painted pottery is a significant decorative type at two sites in the lower Ohio Valley: Angel and Kincaid. Because negative painted pottery is adorned with Southeastern Ceremonial Complex motifs, archaeologists have long speculated that these vessels had ritual significance. Hilgeman (2000) has argued that negative painted plates are the material remains of prehistoric Green Corn Ceremonies. I propose instead that negative painted vessels of all forms were used in domestic contexts for what Turner (1967) termed "corrective rituals." This interpretation more closely matches the sherd deposition pattern and can account for the wide variety of SCC motifs that negative painted vessels display. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Mooney, James** (Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.)  
*The Coahoma Welcome Center Phase III Mitigation Project in Lula, Mississippi*

This paper presents an overview of data-recovery efforts undertaken at sites 22CO573/773 and 22CO778 for the Mississippi Department of Transportation. Fieldwork extended over 17 acres and included mapping, block surface collection, mechanical removal of the plow zone, feature identification and excavation, geomorphological investigations, and Native American tribal consultation, as well as public outreach and education. Approximately

400 prehistoric cultural features were identified and recorded as the plow zone was stripped from roughly 15 acres. These features included fewer structural remains than anticipated and consisted mainly of truncated basins and pits. Geomorphological investigations and carbon isotope analysis were used to reconstruct the physical and climate/vegetation history. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Mooney, Susan** (Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.)  
*Public Outreach at the Coahoma Phase III Mitigation Project, Lula, Mississippi*

This paper discusses various ongoing public outreach efforts by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., and the Mississippi Department of Transportation at a proposed Welcome Center in Coahoma County. These efforts have included open-house weeks for the public and local school groups, video production to be used in the area following project completion, and interpretive displays that will be included inside the completed Welcome Center. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**Moore, Christopher R., and Jeffrey D. Irwin** (Fort Bragg, North Carolina)  
*Pine Barrens and Possum's Rations: Early Archaic Settlement in the Sandhills*

Competing models of Early Archaic settlement in the Southeast suggest broad-scale organization conditioned by either lithic raw material availability or seasonal exploitation of biotic resources and social interaction. In this paper, a view from beyond the quarries and away from the river is offered with data from the North Carolina Sandhills, a unique physiographic zone of the interior Coastal Plain. Distributional analysis of Early Archaic tools, analysis of tool assemblages from two possible upland base camps, and consideration of possible overland corridors are used to place local evidence of raw material use and settlement within a larger cultural landscape of the Early Holocene. The implications of Sandhills data for competing settlement models are explored. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Moore, David G.** (Warren Wilson College)  
*The Berry Site and Fort San Juan: The Future of the Upper Catawba Archaeology Project*

Archaeological investigations of the Berry site (Burke County, North Carolina), begun in 1986, have identified the presence of a significant assemblage of sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts and burned structures that are believed to be associated with Juan Pardo's Fort San Juan (1567–1568). This paper describes the unique research opportunity presented at the Berry site and in the upper Catawba region. Future research domains include the character of this Mississippian frontier region, the nature of sixteenth-century Spanish and Native American interaction, and the potential depopulation of the region in the seventeenth century. (Friday, 5:00 PM)

**Moore, David G.**  
(see Rodning, Christopher B.)

**Moore, Miranda** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*From Plantation to Industry in the Landscape of Homestead Hill, Avery Island, Louisiana*

While Avery Island, Louisiana, is best known for Tabasco sauce, the island has a rich history. For much of the nineteenth century, Avery Island thrived on a plantation economy, but the economy gradually shifted to one based on industry. This shift in economy can be seen through the changing landscape of Homestead Hill, the location of the plantation house, and dependencies that the Avery and McIlhenny families utilized daily. By examining historical documents and photographs, changes in the economy and landscape are compared to gain an understanding of how the display of culture can be affected by economic change. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

**Moore, Palmyra A.**  
(see Schroedl, Gerald F.)

**Morey, Darcy F.**  
(see Walker, Renee B.)

**Morgan, David W.** (Tulane University)  
*Assessing Ethnohistorically Derived Models of Late Woodland Settlement and Subsistence in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Alabama*

Researchers suggest estuaries like Alabama's Mobile-Tensaw delta may have supported sedentary hunter-gatherers, but Woodland period people of the temperate coast are perceived commonly as seasonally mobile foragers. To date, only two models of Late Woodland settlement and subsistence have been offered for the delta, both based on ethnohistoric analogies. Using subsistence data from four sites, I find that people occupied the delta during the summer and fall, and their economic pursuits were oriented around collecting clams, catching a particular suite of fish, and cultivating minor amounts of corn. The models therefore are generally accurate, despite being based on Indian groups witnessed nearly a millennium later. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Morse, Dan F., and Phyllis A. Morse**  
*Digging Through Georgia*

Our earliest exposure to the Etowah Mounds and Lewis Larson dates to 1958–1960. Our reminiscences are from a period when we were young, impressionable, and poor. We ended up working our entire lives as Southeastern archaeologists mainly due to this experience. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

**Morse, Phyllis A.**  
(see Morse, Dan F.)

**Muller, Jon** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
*Discussant: Between Moundville and Cahokia: Mississippian Archaeology in the Midsouth* (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

**Myer, Jennifer** (University of Alabama)  
*Among the Fields: Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama*

This paper provides a quantitative description of the settlement pattern of rural nonmound Mississippi period settlements in the Black Warrior Valley, west-central Alabama. The importance of both environmental determinants (proximity to a major waterway and geofluvial context)



and social determinants (proximity to the paramount center, proximity to secondary centers, and proximity to other rural settlements) is evaluated. Although this analysis is synchronic, the settlement pattern of rural nonmound settlements appears to have remained relatively constant throughout the Mississippi period, both before the rise of the Moundville chiefdom and throughout its developmental history. (*Friday, 8:20 AM*)

**Nagam, Mohit, John E. Noakes, and Randy A. Culp** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia)  
*The New CAIS Accelerator Mass Spectrometer Facility for C-14 Dating*

The CAIS operates a new C-14 accelerator mass spectrometer (AMS) facility unique to the southeastern United States. The National Electrostatics Corporation compact AMS instrument with 134 sample source and 500-kV Pelletron is capable of measuring isotopes of carbon (C-14, C-13, C-12) to a precision in the range of 0.5 percent, with detection limits of approximately 4 attomoles (4 x 10<sup>-18</sup> moles) C-14. By providing a means to directly count the number of atoms in a sample, even very small (microgram size) samples can be used to make quantitative determinations at very low-level isotopic concentrations. Some 2,000 samples have been measured during the first year of AMS operations. (*Friday, 11:00 AM*)

**Neumeyer, Susan** (Kentucky Heritage Council)  
*So Many Places! So Much Time! Structuring a Large District National Register Nomination in Eastern Kentucky*

This paper discusses the preparation of a very large district National Register nomination for the Red River Gorge area of Eastern Kentucky. The district involves more than 46,000 acres, nearly 700 archaeological properties, and more than 12,000 years of human habitation. Innovative strategies are employed to make sense of numerous multicomponent archaeological sites and overlapping contexts. The nomination, largely focused on Criterion D, advances beyond this catch-all criterion for archaeological data and generates a dynamic research tool as well as a nomination form. The district is structured so that future discoveries can be easily incorporated into the existing format. (*Thursday, 11:00 AM*)

**Neumeyer, Susan** (Kentucky Heritage Council), **Phillip B. Mink II** (University of Kentucky), and **Johnny A. Faulkner** (Daniel Boone National Forest)  
*Nominating the Gorge: A National Register District Nomination in Eastern Kentucky*

This poster illustrates a large district National Register nomination that is in preparation by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Daniel Boone National Forest. This contiguous district encompasses more than 46,000 acres and almost 700 archaeological sites and spans 12,000 years of human occupation in the geologically unique Red River Gorge area of Kentucky. Maps reflect the complexity of organizing such as large, inclusive district. Many of the archaeological sites are rockshelters, and the devastating damage to these sites by various activities, such as camping, looting, and other recreational occupations, are highlighted through photographs. (*Thursday, 1:00 PM*)

**Newman, Christine, Pamela Vojnovski, and Brenda Swann** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
*"Ticky Cattle Make Inferior Beef"—Recording Cattle Sites in Florida*

Cattle have played a major role in Florida's history. In the mid-1800s, "head of cow count" increased significantly in the state and with it came problems and setbacks that plagued the industry for a number of years. This more recent history of the cattle industry is being documented on many tracts of state-owned land. Stories of cattle dips, tick fever, screw worms, and cracker cows can be told with help from the archaeological record. In a state with an exploding population and continuing demand on land, the older traditions of the cattle industry of Florida are rapidly disappearing. (*Saturday, 11:00 AM*)

**Noakes, John E.**  
(*see Culp, Randy A.*)

**Noakes, John E.**  
(*see Nagam, Mohit*)

**Norton, Dale** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
*Widow's Creek: A Prehistoric Cemetery in Northeastern Alabama*

This study involves the examination of a cemetery at the Widow's Creek site (1JA305), located in the Guntersville Basin of northeastern Alabama. Widow's Creek was excavated by the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga in 1973, but findings were never reported. A bioarchaeological analysis of the well-preserved human remains, which likely are Mississippian, yielded an unusual demographic profile of 18 subadults and 10 adults. The general health status of the population was good, although one case of treponematoses was seen. These results will be compared with those of other Guntersville Basin sites. Possible genetic affinities and mortuary patterns will also be considered. (*Thursday, 9:00 AM*)

**Orr, Kelly L.** (University of Georgia)  
*Archaeological Fish Otoliths and Sea Catfish Body Size at Nombre de Dios, St. John's County, Florida*

Zooarchaeological research in Spanish Florida indicates that coastal resources were altered beginning in the early colonial period. Faunal analysis from Nombre de Dios indicates that inhabitants relied heavily on sharks, rays, and bony fish. Analysis of fish otoliths abundant in these contexts suggests a reduction in the size of sea catfish (*Ariidae*) through time. The apparent changes may result from environmental or social drivers. Archaeological fish otoliths provide the paleoenvironmental data necessary to disentangle the factors involved in the body size reduction of sea catfish. (*Saturday, 11:00 AM*)

**Ortmann, Anthony** (Tulane University)  
*Archaic Architects of the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Hunters and gatherers are often considered to be passive agents responding to changes in the natural environment by modifying cultural practices. Recent research at the Poverty Point site suggests that these Native Americans were actively altering the physical landscape to facilitate the practice of their unique culture. Poverty Point

is famous for the large-scale construction of monumental earthworks. The hunting and gathering population of Poverty Point, however, also undertook earth moving to level ground surfaces and to combat erosional problems. The scale of these practices suggests a considerable investment of time and labor to make the landscape suitable for specific cultural practices. (*Friday, 8:20 AM*)

**Patterson, William P.**  
(*see Stringer, Gary L.*)

**Pauketat, Timothy, and Susan Alt** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)  
*The Meaning and Makers of the Grossmann Celt Cache*

The 70 celts in the Grossmann cache, found in 2001, cluster into morphological and raw material types probably indicating a series of producers in the Greater Cahokia region. Debitage from houses and the existence of the same celt types in other caches in the American Bottom point to the regional circulation of the ax heads at about A.D. 1100. The placement of the celts in the cache and at this site also suggests associations between manufacture and village ritual and between woodcutting and the early Cahokian agricultural landscape. (*Friday, 3:00 PM*)

**Pauketat, Timothy**  
(*see Hargrave, Michael*)

**Payne, Claudine, and Jami Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Cultural and Natural Landscapes at a Late Mississippian Site in the St. Francis Basin, Arkansas*

In the Late Mississippian era, dense populations clustered along the rivers of the St. Francis Basin, the northernmost segment of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The nature of these communities, particularly the smaller ones, is still little known. Recently, geophysical and archaeological investigations were carried out at the Tinsley 1 site north of Blytheville, Arkansas. Our results increase our understanding of the nature of small Late Mississippian communities and illustrate the impact large ancient earthquakes have had on the archaeological record of the region. (*Friday, 11:00 AM*)

**Peacock, Evan** (Mississippi State University)  
*Prehistoric and Protohistoric Occupations at the Lyon's Bluff Site, Mississippi*

The Lyon's Bluff site (22OK520) is a mound and village complex located in Oktibbeha County, northeast Mississippi. Reference has repeatedly been made to the site in the literature, despite the fact that few published data are currently available from previous excavations there. In 2001, a new series of excavations was begun to provide basic stratigraphic, chronometric, and artifactual data. This paper presents the first detailed results from the 2001 work. Site stratigraphy, occupational duration, artifacts, and absolute dates derived from Late Mississippian and Protohistoric contexts are discussed. (*Friday, 1:40 PM*)

**Peres, Tanya** (University of Kentucky)  
*Early Farm Life in Kentucky: A Synthesis of Archives and Artifacts*

The archaeological record, accompanied by historical documents, can be used to directly address questions of access to and consumption of goods during the early settlement/antebellum periods of Kentucky. The artifact assemblage from site 15BH212 is overwhelmingly domestic in composition and consists mainly of faunal remains, ceramics, and other domestic and personal items. The features excavated at site 15BH212, part of a project funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, are consistent with domestic occupations and include two root cellars/trash pits. Multiple lines of evidence are used to paint a picture of rural, middle-class farm life in early to middle nineteenth-century central Kentucky. (*Thursday, 9:00 AM*)

**Peukert, John** (Geo-Marine, Inc.)  
*Beaming into Hollywood II: An Overview of Ground-Penetrating Radar at the Hollywood Site*

This paper presents the results of field trials conducted using a SIR 2000 GPR unit. This research involved the use of GPR, magnetic gradient, and soil resistivity over known and unknown archaeological features at a large late prehistoric mound center in northwest Mississippi. Research conducted in the winter and spring of 2002 involved collection and analysis of geophysical data in addition to experimental ground truth methodology. This research resulted in the identification and verification of the presence of subsurface archaeological features. (*Thursday, 8:40 AM*)

**Pietak, Lynn** (TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.)  
*Exploring Antebellum and Postbellum Occupations at the Old Colclough Farmstead*

Data-recovery excavations were undertaken by TRC for MDOT during the summer of 1998 at the Old Colclough Homestead in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Successive occupations of the site were identified, the earliest of which is dated to approximately 1840–1850. The site was occupied until the mid-twentieth century, when the tract was purchased by the federal government for inclusion in the Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge. Key findings include information regarding farmstead layout and both ties and discontinuities with the Upland South pattern and the confirmation of dietary and subsistence patterns recognized as preeminent in other areas of the Southeast. (*Friday, 4:00 PM*)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.**  
(*see Compton, J. Matthew*)

**Potts, Tara** (East Carolina University)  
*Technological Organization at 1MA141: A Multicomponent Village Site in North Alabama*

Site 1MA141, located on the Tennessee River in north Alabama, was first investigated in 1978 by the University of Alabama. In 1986, a 4 x 6 block was excavated at this multicomponent prehistoric village site and the recovered lithic assemblage was analyzed for this study. The block excavation was divided into four strata with the majority of diagnostics from the Late Archaic. A detailed analysis was conducted of over 3,000 pieces of flake debris as well as a relatively large number of bifaces, hafted bifaces, and cores. These analyses coupled with a raw material study

provide insights into the technological organization and mobility patterns of the site's inhabitants. (*Saturday, 10:40 AM*)

**Pyszka, Kimberly** (University of Tennessee)  
*Archaeological Investigations at the Massengale Family Home Site, Rugby, Tennessee*

The town of Rugby, Tennessee, was established in 1880 as a utopian colony for the middle- and upper-class "second-sons" of England. However, the English colonists were not the first to settle in this remote area, where settlement began in the 1820s. Archaeological testing in March 2002 was conducted at the site of the home of the Massengale family, who were among some of the earliest settlers to this area. Project goals included the location and dimensions of the log cabin, which can be seen in an 1887 watercolor painting of the property. The results of this testing are discussed. (*Thursday, 8:40 AM*)

**Rabby-Smith, Steve**  
(see Mikell, Gregory A.)

**Rademaker, Kurt** (Wilbur Smith Associates)  
*Understanding Chert Quarries: A Case Study from Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass Region*

This paper presents the current status of prehistoric stone quarry research in Kentucky and suggests a model for future research and management of these resources. Results of the recently completed Phase II work on quarry/workshop sites 15MM153 and 15MM154 are discussed, and the relationship between these quarry/workshop sites and other prehistoric sites in the Greenbrier Creek valley is presented. This study illustrates how quarries may relate to patterns of mobility and subsistence, as well as lithic resource procurement and use. (*Saturday, 9:40 AM*)

**Rafferty, Janet** (Mississippi State University)  
*Explaining Feature Variability at Woodland, Mississippian, and Protohistoric Sites, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi*

Excavations carried out at six Oktibbeha County sites, with occupations ranging from Middle Woodland to Protohistoric, have revealed a number of feature types. These include artifact concentrations, large midden-filled pits, shallow pits, postholes and daub concentrations, fire hearths, dog burials, and human burials. No one site has produced all of these. It is argued that this is the result partly of changes in the way similar functions were performed and partly of vagaries in preservation. These and other sites are held to represent a continuous series of relatively short-term sedentary occupations on these upland ridges. (*Friday, 2:00 PM*)

**Ramsey, Dawn** (University of Florida)  
*The Power of the Panther: Catmonster Effigy Vessels and the Legitimization of Mississippian Elite Authority*

Feline imagery has a long history in the Southeast and combinations of feline and serpentine elements have been identified on a variety of Mississippian prestige items. In the Central Mississippi Valley, feline/serpent artistic expressions are predominately in the form of ceramic effigy vessels. Analysis of the functional, stylistic, and contex-

tual aspects of the ceramic assemblage is addressed in order to explore their place within Mississippian sociopolitical interactions. Symbolically, these vessels and the associated feline/serpent imagery may have served to identify elites with the inherent power of the cosmological realm, thereby legitimizing their political authority. (*Friday, 1:00 PM*)

**Randall, Asa** (University of Florida), and **Kandace Detwiler** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Reinvestigating Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter*

Since its excavation in the early 1960s, Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter has played an important role in our understanding of Early Holocene subsistence strategies in the Southeast. In the summers of 2001 and 2002, we opened a 1-x-2-m test pit within the shelter with the aim of updating the techniques employed there. In particular, we took flotation samples to amplify the subsistence data already obtained from the shelter and micromorphology samples to clarify difficulties in the interpretation of stratigraphy at the site. Although Late and Middle Holocene deposits were encountered, the Early Holocene zone could not be relocated. (*Thursday, 8:00 AM*)

**Rausch, Donna** (University of Mississippi and the Chickasaw Nation)  
*Historic Chickasaw Trade Beads: Expressions of Identity in the Archaeological Record*

Large collections of historic glass trade beads were analyzed along several dimensions of variability from three Chickasaw sites in northeastern Mississippi. Questions concerning bead taxonomy, chronology, trade relationships with the various European colonial powers, intersite and intrasite relationships, and Chickasaw cultural adaptation to the colonial economy have been addressed. This archaeological research was coupled with ethnological evidence through the use of documents and family histories. This process gave me a clearer picture into the life of my ancestors. (*Thursday, 1:00 PM*)

**Reams, Robert, and Nicole deLauney** (U.S. Forest Service, Mississippi)  
*Funky Pottery Designs: Observations on the Middle and Late Woodland Periods in the Southern Pineywoods*

Of 3,100 sites found on the De Soto Ranger District, a significant portion date between the Middle and Late Woodland periods. A majority of these sites have plain and decorated pottery. After preliminary examinations of the pottery, hypotheses were proposed on local site functions and settlement patterns for the Middle and Late Woodland periods. (*Friday, 11:20 AM*)

**Redwine, Charles** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Log Pole Structures as Sacra: Architecture and Ethnohistory at the Powers Site*

The Powers site is located in the Black Warrior Valley and was occupied during the Moundville phase. The structures appear to include both a residential structure and public architecture. A reconstruction of these structures is interpreted with the aid of ethnohistoric records. An updated correspondence analysis is discussed, as well as other data on ceramics from the site. In addi-



tion, an estimate of the volume of wood needed for each structure is presented and a radiocarbon date reported. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Rees, Mark** (University of Louisiana, Lafayette)  
*Bayou Portage Guidry: A Plaquemine Mound Site in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana*

Bayou Portage Guidry (16SM38) is a Plaquemine mound site on the western edge of the Atchafalaya Basin in south-central Louisiana. Investigations by the University of Louisiana at Lafayette have provided preliminary information on site chronology, configuration, and settlement. The most prominent features are four paired mounds on the east and west sides of a central plaza. Test excavations have documented extensive midden and intact mound stratigraphy in areas previously disturbed by off-road vehicles. The National Association of State Archaeologists and the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana have supported the stabilization and conservation of this important yet poorly known site. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Reilly, Kent** (Southwest Texas State University)  
*The Symbolic Function of Locatives within the Motif Sets of Walls Engraved Pottery*

Iconographic investigations of the motif sets of Walls Engraved pottery reveal a series of symbolic locatives. The same investigations demonstrate that the same locatives could ritually function as an event locator. Specifically, a double-pronged eye surround placed on objects or preternaturals would identify their location as celestial. A triple-pronged eye surround placed on objects or preternaturals would identify their location as the underwater-otherworld. Within the corpus of Walls Engraved pottery the prominence of locatives within motif sets strongly suggests that at least some locatives can be linked to a stylistic chronology and perhaps a specific point of origin. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

**Reitz, Elizabeth** (University of Georgia)  
*Aboriginal Subsistence Technology Thirty Years Later*

In 1980, Lewis Larson published *Aboriginal Subsistence Technology on the Southeastern Coastal Plain during the Late Prehistoric Period*, an update of his 1970 dissertation. It is a testimony to this work that the University Presses of Florida published this volume after it had been in circulation for 10 years as a photocopy. This was the first summary of subsistence in the coastal region of the Southeast. It remains unsurpassed as a combination of environmental and archaeological information and provides the organizing principle for most coastal archaeology today. In many respects, our basic understanding of coastal subsistence technology is unchanged from that proposed by Larson. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

**Reynolds, Matthew**  
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

**Reynolds, Matthew**  
(see Thompson, Victor)

**Richardson, Jamison P.**  
(see Weaver, Guy G.)

**Richardson, Jennifer** (University of Alabama, OAR)  
*Archaeological Investigations of the Lost Creek Site*

Recent excavations at the Lost Creek site (1WA186) added important information to our knowledge of Late Woodland sites in the Upper Warrior Valley in Alabama. This paper provides a brief introduction to the excavations and preliminary conclusions of the site's function, then poses questions concerning the site's cultural affiliation and its relationship to other temporally related sites. This paper should be of interest to those studying the West Jefferson phase and its development in northern Alabama. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Rivero, Marlene**  
(see McCorvie, Mary)

**Rochester, Stephen** (PBS&J)  
*Raw Material Use in Determining Settlement Mobility Patterns and Seasonality in the Archaic Period in Southeastern Mississippi*

Archaic hunters/gatherers of the Pine Hills in Mississippi mainly utilized a variety of locally available lithic resources as they moved through their seasonal rounds from the Gulf Coast to the Pine Hills. The analyses of debitage from differing raw materials and the contents of a few well-preserved features are the only means of understanding mobility patterns and strategies in the Archaic period. Examination of the debitage suggests raw material variability within the area can lead to a better understanding of seasonal migration patterns of the Archaic Indians of southeastern Mississippi. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

**Rodning, Christopher B.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **Robin A. Beck, Jr.** (Northwestern University), and **David G. Moore** (Warren Wilson College)  
*Berry Site Excavations 2002: The Search for Fort San Juan*

Recent excavations have uncovered remains of four burned structures adjacent to the earthen mound at the Berry site in the upper Catawba Valley, North Carolina. This paper describes the architecture and spatial arrangement of these buildings and the European artifacts that have been found associated with them. It is likely that some or all of these structures were built and were burned down during the sixteenth century and are possibly associated with Juan Pardo's Fort San Juan. For this reason they may shed significant light on the encounter and interaction between Spanish expeditions and native chiefdoms in the upper Catawba Valley. (Friday, 4:40 PM)

**Rolingson, Martha**  
(see Kelly, Lucretia)

**Rolland, Vicki** (Florida State University)  
*Living the Good Life: Occupation of the Guana River Shell Ring (8SJ2554)*

Some 3,970 m<sup>3</sup> of shell, faunal material, and artifacts were deposited in the construction of the Guana ring (3800–3500 B.P.). The intensity of the occupation is evident not only in the shell structure itself but also in the quantity of artifacts and anthropogenic soil profiles found within the area enclosed by the ring. While some shell rings have

yielded features in the ring interior, none have evidenced the intensity of activity at Guana. This paper summarizes stratigraphic information and provides an overview of the diversity and distribution of artifacts, especially the pottery, recovered from the different areas of the site. (*Saturday, 9:40 AM*)

**Rooney, Clete** (Burns and McDonnell), and **Steve Jones** (University of Alabama)  
*Cemeteries in an Institutional Setting*

Cemeteries are more than repositories for the dead; they are also the final expression of an individual's social roles. In community or family cemeteries, this expression is mediated by kin ties. Cemeteries that are affiliated with nineteenth-century institutions, such as Bryce Hospital in Alabama and Beauvoir Confederate Cemetery in Mississippi, operate under different principles. This paper discusses the effects that institutional settings have on cemeteries and the particular research problems inherent in institutional cemeteries. (*Thursday, 11:40 AM*)

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.** (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)  
*The People of the Oliver Site (22CO503): A Late Prehistoric/Contact Period Site on the Sunflower River*

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 1901–1902 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. (*Thursday, 1:00 PM*)

**Rotman, Deborah, and Andrew Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)  
*Measuring Modern Discipline: A Reexamination of Type and Variant Indices Using Ceramics from the Monterey Site in the Central Bluegrass Region of Kentucky*

Modern discipline encompasses the strategies used under industrial capitalism to regulate work and measure time. E. P. Thompson called them "time routines" and "work discipline." Mark Leone, building on the work of Thompson and Foucault, developed ceramics formulas for measuring the degree of penetration of these ideas in individual households. Our research tests Leone's formulas using the ceramic data from the village of Monterey in central Kentucky and diversity indexing. Families of varying socioeconomic class and ethnicity occupied the three households in our study, including freed African Americans, an affluent white merchant, and a lower- to middle-class farmer. (*Thursday, 10:20 AM*)

**Ruhl, Donna L.** (Florida Museum of Natural History, EAL, University of Florida)  
*Archaeobotanical Investigations from Selected Contexts at Mission San Luis*

In concert with the extant archaeobotanical record from Mission San Luis, recent investigations of selected

samples from Native American (Council House hearth and midden) and Hispanic (cocina) contexts have generated additional information about these peoples' interactions and lifeways at this important northwestern Florida settlement. Transculturation processes and information can be gleaned from the archaeobotanical record, providing minimally insights about landscape impact, plant husbandry and use, and sociocultural and geopolitical issues. The paper examines old and new plant data from the seventeenth-century Apalachee province of La Florida. (*Thursday, 1:40 PM*)

**Sassaman, Ken** (University of Florida)  
*Discussant: Understanding Landscapes of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers* (Friday, 11:20 AM)

**Saunders, Rebecca** (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)  
*An Enduring Contribution: Larson's Presentments and Current Perspectives on Mission Period Change along the Georgia Coast*

Larson's early synthesis of change in Native American lifeways as a consequence of Spanish missionization virtually formatted ensuing discussion of Mission period effects. While there were early and continuing challenges to some of his conclusions, particularly on the issues of subsistence and sedentism among the coastal Guale, many, if not most, of his observations have withstood the test of time. In this paper, a number of these issues are reviewed against current perspectives; particular attention is devoted to subsistence and settlement patterns and pottery change in the Mission period. (*Thursday, 9:40 AM*)

**Scarry, John** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Discussant: Student Panel Discussion: Ethnicity and Identity in the Archaeological Record* (Thursday, 4:30 PM)

**Schleidt-Penalva, Maria L.** (U.S. Forest Service, Chickasawhay Ranger District)  
*The CCC and the Creation of the Chickasawhay Ranger District, De Soto National Forest*

The history of the Chickasawhay Ranger District, De Soto National Forest, has from its inception been shaped by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal. In southeastern Mississippi, funds were set aside to purchase over 150,000 acres to create the Chickasawhay Purchase Unit in 1933. That same year Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps was established to put people to work in projects pertaining to conservation. On the district, three camps were constructed between 1933 and 1935: Camps F-4, F-8, and F-24. This poster discusses the contributions of the young men who built the infrastructure of the Chickasawhay Ranger District. (*Thursday, 1:00 PM*)

**Schohn, Michelle J.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Becoming Catawba: The Ethnogenesis of a South Carolina Indian Tribe*

In the early 1700s, the Catawba Indians of South Carolina invited as many as 23 different tribal groups to relocate to their homeland, creating the Greater Catawba Nation.

Those tribal groups, including the PeeDee, Cheraw, and Natchez, initially maintained separate towns and governments. Successive smallpox epidemics, however, decimated the tribes and their social structures. After 1760, none of the Indians among the Catawba maintained a separate tribal identity. This paper seeks to understand how those tribal groups “became” Catawba and how their incorporation into the tribe affected Catawba ideas of ethnicity. *(Thursday, 1:00 PM)*

**Schroeder, Sissel** (University of Wisconsin)  
*Mississippian Mounds, Palisades, and Politics at Jonathan Creek*

Jonathan Creek was the central community of an ancient Mississippian chiefdom in the Tennessee River valley of western Kentucky. This poorly known mound site was partially excavated from 1940 to 1942. At least nine separate defensive stockades surrounded the community. There is evidence that at least one important sacred structure was destroyed in a catastrophic fire. Recent GIS mapping of data from old field notes provides the framework for a reconsideration of the unique occupation history of this site and its precarious political position in the region. *(Thursday, 2:40 PM)*

**Schroedl, Gerald F., and Palmyra A. Moore** (University of Tennessee)  
*Geophysical Survey at the Berry Site (31BK22), Burke County, North Carolina*

The Berry site is likely the sixteenth-century town of Joara, as well as the location of Fort San Juan built by the Spanish in 1567. A gradiometer survey at the site in 1997 revealed three anomalies that were subsequently identified as burned structures. Gradiometer and soil resistivity instruments were used in 2002 to enlarge and reevaluate the previously surveyed area. Gradiometer data reveal the full extent of several anomalies first recorded in 1997. Newly discovered anomalies may represent a burned building and several pit features. Resistivity data complement, but do not completely duplicate, patterns recognized in the gradiometer data. *(Friday, 4:20 PM)*

**Schultz, John**  
*(see Woods, Alfred)*

**Sheldon, Craig T.** (Auburn University, Montgomery)  
*The Square Ground at Fasihatchee in Central Alabama*

Historic accounts describe square grounds as the social, political, and ceremonial centers of Creek and other southeastern Indian communities. Until recently, no archaeological examples of square grounds were known, but salvage excavations at the historic Creek Indian community of Fasihatchee in central Alabama have revealed a complex of four structures and an enclosed courtyard similar to the historic descriptions. Unmentioned in historic documents is the presence of human interments under the benches of the square ground cabins. The interments, architecture, dimensions, and associated features are described and analyzed. *(Thursday, 11:20 AM)*

**Shenkel, J. Richard** (University of New Orleans)  
*Are There Graves Back There?*

In Madisonville, Louisiana, the old cemetery boundaries are in dispute. A developer wants to put condos and a pool where local residents insist they have ancestors buried. We subjected the questioned area to ground-penetrating radar traverses and ground truthed the anomalies by power and hand excavation. *(Thursday, 11:00 AM)*

**Shepard, Herschel** (Architectural Consultant, Mission San Luis de Apalachee)  
*The Geometry of the Mission San Luis de Apalachee Council House and Chief's House*

The careful reconstruction of the San Luis Council House and Chief's House based on historical and archaeological evidence suggests that its Apalachee builders were sophisticated in the use of geometry. Geometric relationships found in the plans and sections of these structures may be related to those found in other Native American objects and designs, particularly the Mount Royal, Florida, and Spiro, Oklahoma, copper breastplates. *(Thursday, 2:20 PM)*

**Shields, Ben M.** (University of Alabama)  
*Traumatic Injuries at the Mulberry Creek Site (1CT27), Colbert County, Alabama*

In light of recent studies of prehistoric violence in the Pickwick Basin of northern Alabama, this paper contributes additional information on traumatic injuries from this region. The human burials and skeletal remains from the Mulberry Creek site (1CT27), an Archaic shell mound now submerged in the Tennessee River, are examined and discussed. A departure in methodology from previous studies from the Pickwick Basin, this study places more emphasis on the violence/accident dichotomy. Despite several embedded projectile points and a human skull bowl, analysis of these remains reveals that some injuries should not be characterized as violence related. *(Thursday, 1:40 PM)*

**Smith, Greg, and Greg Hendryx** (Environmental Services, Inc.)  
*Mitigating Downtown Development: Locating Intact Features in a Disturbed Historic Landscape*

Intensive survey for a multipurpose entertainment complex in downtown Jacksonville, Florida, encountered a mixture of historic and modern material throughout a heavily disturbed 30-acre parcel. Although only two structures remain standing today, historic maps and archival research identified over 100 structures, privies, and outbuilding locations within the project area. Lacking certainty that intact remains would be located, data recovery was recommended prior to construction. Extensive stripping of three locations shown in 1897 to contain clusters of outbuildings and privies yielded numerous historic features, some of which were associated with a former governor. *(Saturday, 11:20 AM)*

**Smith, Greg**  
*(see Madry, Scott)*

**Smith, Marvin, and Eric Marks** (Valdosta State University)  
*Timucuan Mission Ceramics of South-Central Georgia*

This paper describes the aboriginal ceramics from the site of the early seventeenth-century mission Santa Cruz de Cachipile located near Valdosta, Georgia. These ceramics are not a Lamar-related assemblage, but more closely relate to Florida mission assemblages, with a small minority of Fort Walton-related wares. Comparisons are made with other mission period assemblages. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

**Smith, Patrick, and Paul Jackson (PCI)**  
*The Search for the Carthage Culture*

Late Woodland sites within the Black Warrior drainage have typically been identified with either the Miller III or West Jefferson culture. This is inadequate because the Miller III phase describes cultures mainly centered on the Tombigbee, while the West Jefferson phase, with a terminus a quo of A.D. 850–900, does not provide for an earlier Late Woodland presence. The recently defined Carthage phase fills this gap. With this paper, we begin to reevaluate the settlement of the Black Warrior by examining assemblages presently defined as Miller III and West Jefferson to see whether some should be considered Carthage. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

**Snow, Frankie**  
(see Chamblee, John F.)

**Spann, Joe L.** (University of Oklahoma)  
*There Is Portable Rock Art (PRA) in Arkansas and Oklahoma! How Do I Know?*

Schuster and Carpenter (1986) illustrate *Incised Stones from Five Continents* with examples from 35 states: not Arkansas and Oklahoma. An analysis by White (1986) suggests PRA is unrecognized and underreported in the United States because PRA recognition depends upon a larger protocol beyond the usually reported lithic parameter: inspection using tangential light source; serial color photography of the specimen during wet-dry sequence; photomicrographs; tracing basic design elements in motifs; experimental replication of design elements; and, above all, a high index of suspicion for uncommon artifacts. The presentation illustrates the protocol with Arkansas and Oklahoma PRA I have recovered. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

**Spruce, Joe**  
(see Goodwin, Ben)

**Stallings, Richard** (AMEC Earth & Environmental)  
*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 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 (Friday, 10:40 AM)

**Standifer, Leon C.**  
(see Standifer, Marie)

**Standifer, Marie, Leon C. Standifer** (Louisiana State University), and **Shirley Cotter Tucker** (University of

California, Santa Barbara)  
*Field Studies of the Prehistoric Textile Plant Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux*

*Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux* (button snakeroot) was widely used by historic Native Americans for ceremonial drinks and medicine and by prehistoric peoples for the construction of textiles. During textile artifact analysis, the possibility of selective harvesting arose, and a closer examination of the two designated varieties, *E. yuccifolium* var. and *E. yuccifolium* var. *synchaetum*, was undertaken. Live specimens were collected from three states and grown under controlled field conditions at LSU. The results of two field seasons show differences in leaf anatomy, growth habit, coloration, inflorescence characteristics, leaf width, and marginal hairs; there are possible implications of prehistoric plant knowledge. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

**Starnes, James**  
(see Dukes, Joel)

**Stephenson, Keith** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*A Regional Evaluation of Deptford and Swift Creek Chronologies from Radiometric and AMS Dates*

The advent of Libby’s radiocarbon technique revolutionized material cultural studies in archaeology. Continued innovations in technology and calibration methods have provided highly accurate assays from minimal residue samples, refined standard deviations, and a reliable means of converting radiocarbon years to calendrical dates, ultimately contributing to more reliable results. A critical analysis of over 200 radiocarbon and AMS dates from Deptford and Swift Creek sites provides a baseline for appraising established subregional chronologies derived from seriation and cross-dating methods. This fine-scale resolution of temporal sequences from 500 B.C. to A.D. 900 has implications for settlement systems in the South Appalachian area. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

**Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
*Exchange between the Mississippi Valley and Moundville, A.D. 1000–1500*

This paper reviews the evidence for the movement of craft items between the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) and Moundville by focusing on three kinds of artifacts: pottery, pipes, and palettes. On the basis of stylistic and geological evidence, it is argued that (1) LMV pottery appears at Moundville, and vice versa, (2) Bellaire-style pipes from the LMV are found at Moundville, and (3) carved sandstone palettes produced near Moundville occur in the LMV. In sum, there is considerable evidence of exchange between the two regions in both domestic and elite goods, suggesting close social and political ties. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

**Steponaitis, Vincas P., R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and **Stephen Williams** (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)  
*Putting Archaeological Data on the Web: Occaneechi Town and the LMS Archives*

Electronic publication of primary data on the World Wide Web represents a growing trend in archaeology. In

this paper we present and discuss two such publications that are new and relevant to the Southeast: (1) the "Web Edition" of *Excavating Occaneechi Town*, <<http://www.ibiblio.org/rla/dig/>>, which was originally published in 1998 as a CD-ROM, and (2) the LMS Archives On-Line, <<http://rla.unc.edu/archives/LMSonline>>, which provides electronic access to documents and photographs housed in the Lower Mississippi Survey archives in the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

**Stowe, Read** (Archaeological Services), and **Ned Jenkins** (Alabama Historic Commission)  
*New Weeden Island Data from South Alabama*

New data from Weeden Island sites from the south Alabama region are presented and discussed within the context of broader Weeden Island cultural evolution. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

**Strickland, Casey**  
(see *Stringer, Gary L.*)

**Stringer, Gary L.** (University of Louisiana, Monroe),  
**William P. Patterson** (University of Saskatchewan), and  
**Casey Strickland** (University of Louisiana, Monroe)  
*Seasonality and Paleotemperatures of Louisiana Archaic Sites as Indicated by Fish Otoliths*

Fish earstones (otoliths) have long been used to supplement skeletal faunal analyses from archaeological sites. Studies have indicated that otoliths provide reliable data on minimum number of individuals, size of individual fish, seasonality of occupation, and procurement techniques. Research has demonstrated that otoliths are one of the most reliable and readily available means for paleoseasonality temperature determination as well as isotope paleowater values. Recent advances in oxygen and carbon isotope sampling (micromilling) and analysis have made it possible to calculate paleotemperatures for summer and winter with subweekly resolution. Seasonality and paleotemperatures of three Louisiana Archaic sites are presented and discussed. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**Stuart, George** (Center for Maya Research)  
*The Education of an Archaeologist: The 1954 Season at Etowah, Georgia*

The summer of 1954 stands as a chronological milestone in the beginning of two disparate careers in archaeology—the writer of this brief memoir and the honoree of this symposium, Lewis Henry Larson, Jr. This presentation deals with our time at the Etowah Mounds that summer in the context of the archaeological practices and knowledge of nearly a half century ago. The memoir deals not only with Larson's discoveries in Mound C, but also the local politics, personalities, and other factors that played out that summer and how they affected our later lives in the field. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

**Swann, Brenda**  
(see *Newman, Christine*)

**Swedlund, Charles**  
(see *Wagner, Mark*)

**Tavaszi, Maria** (University of Arkansas)  
*Stylistic Variation in Mortuary Vessels from Upper and Middle Nodena*

In 1932, the University of Arkansas recovered 325 whole ceramic vessels during the excavation of burials at Upper Nodena (3MS4) and Middle Nodena (3MS3), two Late Mississippi period sites in northeastern Arkansas. Stylistic variation of the vessels was analyzed using an attribute and design field approach, rather than the traditional type-variety classification. The results are used to examine the hypothesized temporal relationship between the two sites. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

**Taylor, Marcia** (University of Memphis)  
*Walls Engraved and Hemphill Vessels: A Comparison of Techniques and Designs*

This paper concentrates on the comparison of the techniques and designs employed on engraved pottery in the Mississippi Valley and Moundville areas. The University of Memphis Walls Engraved Project has focused on recording information about Walls Engraved vessels found between southern Missouri and middle Mississippi by taking photographs of the pottery, documenting vessel aspects, and producing whole-vessel rubbings of the accompanying designs. These data form the major part of the comparative material that will be employed in the discussion of Walls Engraved and Hemphill. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

**Thomason, J. Eric** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)  
*A Place Forgotten: Lower Howard's Creek, Kentucky, as an Example of Changing Industrial and Consumer Landscapes*

Lower Howard's Creek is a rural community located in Clark County, Kentucky. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the area was a thriving industrial center dependent on the Kentucky River and smaller, swift-moving tributaries for not only commerce but also industrial production. When viewing the site today, it is difficult to visualize the early prosperity of the area. By looking at the archaeological record of the Martin Homestead, it is my intent to recreate the interactions taking place between this creek valley and frontier industry, as well as to examine the larger economy and consumer patterns in early America. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

**Thompson, Victor** (University of Kentucky)  
*Portrait of a Hunter-Gatherer Landscape: An Example from West-Central Kentucky*

The distribution of sites across the landscape reflects both the environmental and social relations of prehistoric peoples. In this paper, using survey data and museum collections, I examine the formal, relational, and historical aspects of the Archaic period landscape in the Cypress Creek area of west-central Kentucky. Based on this analysis, I suggest that through time both specific locations and areas of the landscape become increasingly important to hunter-gatherers. I interpret this shift to reflect an increasing preference for and control of specific resources, as well as a fundamental shift in the way hunter-gatherers conceptualized their world. (Friday, 10:20 AM)



**Thompson, Victor** (University of Kentucky), **Matthew Reynolds** (University of Arkansas), **Bryan Haley** (University of Mississippi), **Richard Jefferies** (University of Kentucky), **Jay K. Johnson** (University of Mississippi), and **Cat Humphries** (University of Kentucky)  
*The Sapelo Shell Rings: Remote Sensing on a Georgia Sea Island*

The Sapelo Shell Rings site, located on Sapelo Island, Georgia, consists of three large circular shell mounds and numerous smaller amorphous shell middens. Today, one of the rings is highly visible, however, the two other rings and the non-ring middens have little surface relief and are virtually invisible. Recent geophysical survey has located the subsurface remains of the two less obvious rings, as well as some of the amorphous middens. Geophysical survey data are being used to investigate the spatial distribution of the site's archaeological deposits and to evaluate appropriate geophysical techniques to use on shell-bearing sites. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

**Tucker, Shirley Cotter**  
(see Standifer, Marie)

**Turner, James H.** (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)  
*NAGPRA Legislation and Its Effects on Relations between Native Americans and Archaeologists*

NAGPRA legislation forever changed the relations between archaeologists and Native Americans. Archaeologists must work with Native American groups more than ever before. Establishing cultural affiliation of remains may be problematic and ties directly to the role of ethnicity in the archaeological record. Applying the direct historical approach and establishing valid claims to objects of significant antiquity may pose difficulties. NAGPRA legislation itself is quite vague in areas. Past relations between archaeologists and native groups may also hinder current application of NAGPRA guidelines. Attempts have been made to improve relations both with and without success. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

**Twing, Christina** (University of Alabama)  
*The Use of Nonmetric Skeletal Traits to Determine Genetic Relationships at Site 1JA574*

While mortuary remains are prized for the information they reveal about past cultures, remains from archaeological sites are often in poor and/or fragmentary condition, thus limiting our ability to perform DNA or metric analysis. Nonmetric trait analysis is particularly suited to remains in such conditions. Though this type of analysis has traditionally been reserved for intersite comparisons, this study attempts to identify genetic affinity within site 1JA574 using this technique. Results of the comparison of three spatially distinct burial concentrations dated to the Middle and Late Woodland components will be discussed, as well as problems and suggestions for this type of analysis with regard to archaeology. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

**Underwood, John R.** (William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research)  
*A Socioeconomic Analysis of the Carrington Site Assemblage (22LO690)*

This paper represents an analysis of the 22LO690 assemblage from the antebellum community of West Port, Mississippi. Previous analyses have suggested an occupational episode of short duration, between ca. 1835 and 1852. This corresponds to the "Flush Times" along the Upper Tombigbee River, a 30-year period encompassing the introduction and expansion of cotton in the area. Studies of this region have shown that the boom and bust economic cycles of the cotton market strongly impacted consumer behavior and socioeconomic standing. Through comparison with contemporary port community assemblages, it is possible to place the Carrington assemblage within a regional socioeconomic context. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

**Vogel, Gregory** (University of Arkansas)  
*A GIS Analysis of Mound Spacing at the Toltec Site, Central Arkansas*

Distances between the 19 mounds and enclosing embankment at the Toltec site (3LN42) have been interpreted as expressing a regular measurement of 47.5 meters (the "Toltec module"). Because the exact location of many of the mounds is not known, however, choosing locations for measurement is somewhat subjective. GIS-derived histograms of all possible measurements from within every mound to every point within every other mound reveal patterns of regular spacing. These patterns are quantified using time-series frequency analysis. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

**Vojnovski, Pamela**  
(see Newman, Christine)

**Waggoner, James** (University of Florida), and **Scott Jones** (University of Kentucky)  
*On the Trail of Daltonite: A Chipped Stone Material from the Fall Line Region of Central Georgia*

Daltonite was first observed archaeologically in central Georgia during the Wallace Mitigation Survey of the late 1970s. Its potential as a temporally sensitive material used for the production of chipped stone tools became apparent when it was recognized that most of the recovered artifacts made from it dated to the late Paleoindian and Early Archaic stages. The exact source of the material remained unknown for the next 20 years until the summer of 1998. This paper discusses the methodologies used to differentiate Daltonite from other materials, its archaeological history, and its potential to contribute new information concerning Early Archaic settlement patterns. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

**Wagner, Gail E.** (University of South Carolina)  
*The Mulberry Site (38KE12): Summary of a Mississippian Mound Center in Central South Carolina*

Archaeological surveys and excavations at the Mulberry site (38KE12), located in central South Carolina along the Waterec River in Kershaw County, began in 1890 and continue through the present. This site is thought to have been part of the chiefdom of Cofitachequi, visited by Hernando de Soto in the 1540s. This paper summarizes what has been learned about the stratigraphy, chronology, site structure, mound sequences, village, and palisade at



this mound center, which was occupied from at least A.D. 1250 to 1700. (*Friday, 3:40 PM*)

**Wagner, Mark** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale), and **Charles Swedlund** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
*The Clarida Hollow Site: An Early Historic Period Pictograph Site in Southern Illinois*

The Clarida Hollow site is the best-preserved pictograph site in Illinois. Located in a massive rockshelter, the site contains a unique series of red pictographs completely unlike prehistoric Mississippian paintings within the same area. Identifiable images include staked-out bison hides, avimorphs, mammals, and water creatures. We suggest that these paintings probably were created by Mascouten Indians associated with a 1702–1704 French bison hide tannery located along the nearby Ohio River. The Mascouten, who believed in a bison manitou, may have created these paintings as part of a shamanistic ceremony seeking the help of this manitou in bison hide-hunting activities. (*Friday, 1:20 PM*)

**Walker, Renee B.** (State University of New York, Oneonta), and **Darcy F. Morey** (University of Kansas)  
*Canid Skeletons from the 2002 Season of Excavations at Dust Cave, Alabama*

Two canid skeletons were excavated from Dust Cave during the 2002 season, and field observations suggested that these canids were deliberately buried domestic dogs. Both specimens correspond to the Middle Archaic period (7,000–6,000 rcybp) of occupation at the site. These canids are first compared with Morey's (1994) analysis of specimens recovered from the cave in 1989. Of the specimens in Morey's analysis, one was that of domestic dog and the other was probably coyote. In addition, results are presented of an analysis comparing the domestic dog skeletons from Dust Cave with data from other southeastern sites. (*Saturday, 9:00 AM*)

**Walling, Richard** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants), **M. Cassandra Hill** (Jacksonville State University), **Jennifer Azzarello** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants), and **Keith J. Little** (Jacksonville State University)  
*Excavation of the Hammonds Site (1DK71)*

The Hammonds site (1DK71) is located within the city limits of Ft. Payne in northeastern Alabama. Jacksonville State University carried out extensive and intensive excavations at the site through the fall, winter, spring, and summer of 2001 and 2002. The extant midden was sampled, but investigations focused on feature and burial recovery. While the artifacts point to the use of this location throughout the Archaic and Woodland stages, preliminary analysis indicates that the vast majority of the approximately 600 pits investigated resulted from Late Archaic through Middle Woodland period activities. (*Friday, 2:00 PM*)

**Waters, Gifford** (University of Florida)  
*Identity Maintenance and Change in a Historic Period Multiethnic Contact Situation*

The collapse of the Spanish mission system of La Florida forced many Native American cultural groups into

the city of St. Augustine and the surrounding area. This presentation examines the effects that these new multiethnic contact situations had on the maintenance and change of Native American identity as a result of the interaction between the groups. The presentation will examine how identity was actively modified and used by participants in the negotiation of power and economic pursuits and how archaeologists can effectively identify and study ethnicity in the past. (*Thursday, 1:00 PM*)

**Watkins, Joel** (University of Alabama, OAR)  
*Archaeological Excavation at Brick Hill (1AU384)*

Site 1AU384 (Brick Hill) was the location of an early to middle nineteenth-century cottage industry centered around brick manufacturing. The remains of three periodic updraft scove kilns and associated features including "soak pits," a borrow pit, and a hand-dug well were extensively investigated. The information produced as a result of this investigation will add some additional insight into a facet of life in the rural, agricultural-based Southern culture that has only been sparingly documented. (*Thursday, 4:20 PM*)

**Weaver, Guy G., Thomas J. Carty, and Brian R. Collins** (Weaver & Associates, LLC)  
*Truth at the Bottom of a Well? A Typology of Subsurface Features, New Memphis Arena Project, Memphis, Tennessee*

In the summer of 2002, archaeological investigations were conducted in conjunction with the construction of the New Memphis Arena, located south of the Beale Street Historic District in downtown Memphis. The investigations covered portions of a six-block area and included demographic reconstructions, testing, and excavation of over 90 features. This paper examines the morphology, contexts, and chronology of the more than 60 wells, privies, and cisterns recorded. (*Thursday, 5:00 PM*)

**Weaver, Guy G., Paul S. Marceaux, and Jamison P. Richardson** (Weaver & Associates, LLC)  
*Recent Excavations at Tullis-Toledano Manor, Biloxi, Mississippi*

The antebellum Tullis-Toledano Manor has been the focus of archaeological investigations since the 1970s. This year, excavations were sponsored by the City of Biloxi, with matching funds from the African-American Heritage Preservation Program, Mississippi Department of Archives and History. The investigations, conducted by Weaver & Associates, LLC, and local volunteers, were focused in the rear lot of the property, with the intentions of reconstructing the lifeways and material culture of the African American servants of Christoval Toledano. (*Thursday, 3:00 PM*)

**Webb, Malcolm C.** (University of New Orleans)  
*Defining Periods, Discerning Developments*

A century and a half of increasingly sophisticated research in eastern North America has defined the regional sequence of Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Mississippian. These periods are now understood to be not merely temporal divisions but successive, varying, cultural adaptive systems: band, tribal chiefdom. Considerable attention is devoted to the manner in which later

systems replaced preceding ones. While useful, the existing period divisions have, however, obscured the important consideration that key features of each period have essential roots in various characteristics of the antecedent stage. Archaeological examples of and ethnographic analogies for significant cases are presented. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

**Welch, Paul** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)  
*Strategies for Self-Serving Chiefs and Resistant Commoners*

Many discussions of chiefdoms hypothesize that chiefs act in self-serving, manipulative ways. Strategies for such self-serving chiefs are suggested, along with strategies that commoners may use in response to those of the chief. How these opposed strategies interact is in some instances uncertain and in other instances appears to be predictable. These predictions permit testing of the hypothesis of self-serving chiefs. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

**Wesler, Kit W.** (Murray State University)  
*A Wickliffe Perspective on Phase Definition*

Ever since Willey and Phillips introduced phases, Mississippi Valley archaeologists have struggled to apply the concept consistently. Confusion resulted from the emphasis placed on the dimensions of assemblage, time, and space; from the effective restriction of many phase definitions to ceramic criteria; and from difficulty in characterizing significant similarities among assemblages. Applying the Brainerd-Robinson coefficient of similarity to create an index of assemblage homogeneity, for which levels of significance can be calculated, offers a new perspective. Using assemblages from the Wickliffe Mounds, I suggest that we should expect sites within a phase to be no more homogeneous than samples from within a single site. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

**Wesselmann, Jill** (University of Michigan)  
*The Void before Macon Plateau: Problems in Late Woodland Research in Central Georgia*

The origin of the Macon Plateau complex has remained one of the major unresolved problems in southeastern archaeology since the 1930s WPA excavations in central Georgia. Some Mississippian archaeologists advocate possible in situ chiefdom formation while others support migration as the major factor in the development of Macon Plateau. Both sides often cite lost records from the WPA excavations as the major difficulty preventing resolution of the debate. This paper explores how the lack of in-depth understanding of Late Woodland and other Early Mississippian societies in the area represents another serious yet perhaps more resolvable problem in studying Macon Plateau origins. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

**Wesson, Cameron** (University of Illinois, Chicago)  
*Slaving, Raiding, and Trading: The Creek Confederacy and a Southeastern Shatter Zone*

The peoples of the Creek Confederacy played central roles in the sociopolitical changes that accompanied European colonization of the Southeast. Acting as proxies for European colonial powers and as brokers of their own political interests, the Creeks became one of the most powerful societies of the Southeast. This paper examines

the roles of the historic Creeks as slavers, raiders, and traders, attempting to reveal both emic and etic rationales for their actions. In the end, the Creek are argued to have been essential agents in the creation of a demographic and sociopolitical "shatter zone" in the Southeast. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**White, Matthew** (University of Alabama)  
*Interpretations on 1LI15: A Culture History Mystery along the Banks of the Tennessee*

Site 1LI15 is composed of a single platform mound with an associated village component. It is located on the northern periphery of the Wheeler Basin in north Alabama. Even with almost a decade since the first excavations at 1LI15 and the scores of professional and student research projects on the site that followed, its chronological place within the prehistory of the Tennessee Valley is still very cloudy. This presentation summarizes three separate interpretations of the data from this site, providing the strengths and weaknesses of each, in hopes of tightening our chronological understanding of 1LI15. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

**White, Max E.** (Piedmont College)  
*Fort Hollingsworth: A Multicomponent Site in Northeast Georgia*

Fort Hollingsworth is a multicomponent site located in the upper Piedmont of Georgia. While the property contains archaeological sites of the Dalton, Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Mississippian periods, the key feature is the fort itself. Built in 1793, it is undoubtedly the only remaining genuine Indian fort in Georgia. Recently listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, it has potential for historic archaeological investigations of outbuildings and the wine cellar. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

**Widmer, Randolph** (University of Houston)  
*Community Patterning at the Brickell Point Site (8DA12), the "Miami Circle," Florida*

Excavations at the Brickell Point site (8DA12), adjacent to the "Miami Circle," resulted in the recovery of more than 500 additional cut holes that predate the overlying sediments. These postholes functioned to support structures elevated on stilts. Structures include large public buildings, apparent residences, and a palisade. Sixteen radiocarbon dates ranging from 760 B.C. to A.D. 240 directly date the postholes. The circle feature dates within this time and no cut holes postdate A.D. 400. Some of the postholes and their structures were contemporary with the circular feature known as the "Miami Circle." (Friday, 11:20 AM)

**Wild, Michael** (TRC)  
*Hafted Bifaces from Two Early Woodland Sites along Snake Creek in Carroll County, Georgia*

Archaeological data-recovery excavations were conducted at two sites within the H. C. (Hill) Seaton Reservoir in Carroll County, Georgia. Both sites were primarily occupied during the Early Woodland to early Middle Woodland periods. Small but diverse tool assemblages, dominated by hafted bifaces, were recovered at both sites. This paper summarizes the hafted bifaces recovered and discusses the contexts in which they were found. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

**Williams, Mark**

(see Howdeshell, Heather)

**Williams, Stephen** (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)

*An Archaeological Friendship of More Than Half a Century, 1947–2002*

Lew Larson and I have known each other since taking part in a field school run by Prof. Lloyd Wilford of the University of Minnesota during the summer of 1947. I've followed his work in Georgia with visits to his excavations at Etowah and trips to the Georgia Coast. I admire both his fieldwork and his published works, especially his Michigan dissertation. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

**Williams, Stephen**

(see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

**Windham, R. Jeannine** (University of Tennessee)

*Raccoon Scat and Little Bones: A Taphonomic Study of Procyon lotor and Aquatic Resources*

The raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) is an omnivorous carnivore that uses rockshelters as dens and latrines and likely contributes to the taphonomic record. To investigate these effects in near-water environments, one raccoon was held captive and fed a specific diet of tuffy minnows (*Pimephales promelas*), white suckers (*Catostomus commersoni*), and rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) in a controlled setting. Daily collected scat compared favorably in preservation and distribution of skeletal elements with a randomly collected raccoon latrine sample from Basket Cave. Therefore, archaeological cave deposits are likely influenced by raccoon activity and they should be a considered taphonomic agent in such depositional environments. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

**Wolfe, Irmgard H.** (University of Southern Mississippi)

*Shifts in Slave Population at Saragossa as Reflected in the Ceramic Assemblage*

Archaeological and historical investigations of plantations in the Natchez District of Mississippi suggest that slave populations at any given plantation were constantly fluctuating due to sale and importation. A ceramic assemblage from slave contexts at Saragossa was investigated to determine whether documented shifts in slave populations there are reflected in these artifacts. This paper presents the results of the analyses of richness and diversity in decoration and ware types and their correlation with sales of slaves at the plantation at Saragossa. (Friday, 4:20 PM)

**Wood, Jared, and Gregory S. Lucas** (University of Chicago)

*Site Destruction and Land-Use Change in Georgia*

Prehistoric and historic site densities are estimated from archaeological survey reports and compared with land-use changes over the past 25 years in Georgia. Site densities vary widely across the state, with the Piedmont environmental zones exhibiting the highest densities. Results indicate that land-use changes associated with the growth of low- and high-density urban areas have been the most destructive to the archaeological record. This is due to the location of rapidly sprawling cities within site-rich zones. However, increasing urbanization in other zones

of the state also poses particular problems, as these areas have received less survey coverage. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

**Woods, Alfred** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida), and **John Schultz** (C. A. Pound Human I.D. Laboratory, University of Florida)

*Recent Ground-Penetrating Radar Research at the Fountain of Youth Site, St. Augustine, Florida*

Pedro Menendez's original settlement in St. Augustine, Florida, is the site of the first permanent European settlement in the United States. Over the years, researchers at the University of Florida have utilized several remote-sensing techniques to guide excavations at this site. Correlation between remotely sensed data and locations of test pits and archaeological features clearly demonstrated that ground-penetrating radar (GPR) has been the most productive search technique tool utilized at this site. As a result, GPR was again used in 2002 to guide excavations. GIS analysis was used to compare the latest results of GPR features with archaeological features. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**Worth, John E.** (Randell Research Center, FLMNH)

*Reign of Terror: The Indian Slave Trade and the Devastation of Spanish Florida, 1659–1715*

Beginning in 1659 with Erie Indian raiders, followed by Creek, Yamasee, and others, in just half a century greater Spanish Florida was gradually devastated by the expanding Indian slave trade sponsored successively by Virginia and Carolina. From a far-flung mission system encompassing more than 25,000 Indians, by 1706 Spanish Florida was reduced to a handful of refugee missions with just over 400 Indians huddled around the terrorized residents of St. Augustine. Subsequent raids pushed unconverted South Florida Indians to the Keys and, ultimately, Cuba. This paper examines the consequences of the Indian slave trade on both victims and raiders. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

**Wrobel, Gabriel**

(see Danforth, Marie)

**Wyatt, Jason**

*The McAdams Style Spider Gorget: A New Interpretation*

McAdams style spider gorgets have been recovered from a geographic area that ranges from the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers northward to the central Illinois River valley. Various researchers have attempted to interpret the symbolism of the style and some have hesitantly compared it to the Osage spider tattoo. Detailed research conducted with the Osages indicates that the spider tattoo is the best source for interpreting the McAdams style. This paper shows that the McAdams style spider gorget should be viewed three-dimensionally and that it symbolizes the cosmos. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

**Young, Amy L.** (University of Southern Mississippi)

*Urban Archaeology in the Gulf South*

Urban archaeology is a well-established field within historical archaeology, encompassing a number of prominent themes including colonial settlement, urban development, neighborhood and ethnic studies, and processes of

modernization. This paper compares urban archaeology in three cities in Mississippi (Natchez, Jackson, and Hattiesburg) and three cities in Alabama (Mobile, Montgomery, and Birmingham) in order to assess our progress in the Gulf South. Then, the urban archaeology of the Gulf South, as typified by studies in the six cities above, is compared with that of other areas in the United States. With few exceptions, it appears that the Gulf South has lagged far behind. *(Friday, 4:40 PM)*