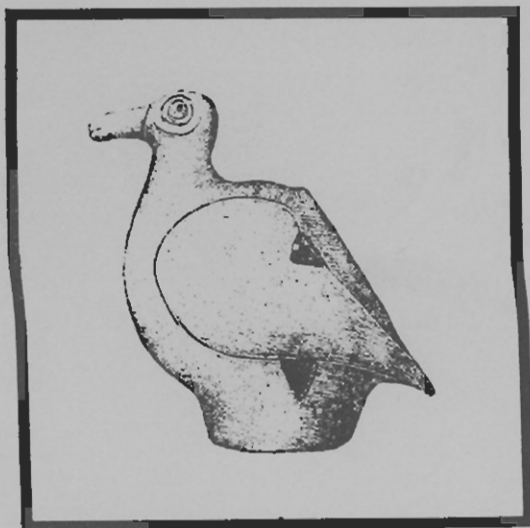


David G. Anderson

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 27

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



41st ANNUAL MEETING

November 8-10, 1984

Pensacola Hilton

Pensacola, Florida

M. Alexander, Friday afternoon, Session A 3:50pm ANALYSIS OF PLANT REMAINS FROM THREE FORT WALTON SITES: HIGH RIDGE, VELDA, AND LAKE JACKSON. The long held assumption that the Fort Walton people practiced a Mississippian type corn-bean-squash subsistence system is examined through analysis of plant remains from three Apalachee Fort Walton sites. Plant remains from these three sites do conform to the Mississippian subsistence pattern with some indications of regional variation.

H. G. Ayers(Appalachian State) Firday morning, Session B 11:00am STONE RAW MATERIAL RESOURCE PROCUREMENT FOR THE WARD SITE, A PROTO- CHEROKEE SITE IN NORTHWEST NORTH CAROLINA. The Ward site is a predominantly late Woodland, Pisgah-Qualla phase site, located in Watauga County, North Carolina. An excavated sample of about 300 projectile points has been recovered over the six seasons of excavation by Appalachian State University. The results of the projectile point analysis with emphasis on raw material procurement is presented. Analysis of these projectile points indicates a predominance of Pisgah and Qualla related types. The raw material sources are mainly to the west of the site in the Great Valley of western Virginia and eastern Tennessee.

J. F. Barnett, Jr.(Division of Historic Properties Mississippi Department of Archives and History) Friday Afternoon, Session B 3:50pm SOIL EROSION AND STABILIZATION AT THE GRAND VILLAGE OF THE NATCHEZ In 1983 the Mississippi State Building Commission and the US Soil Conservation Service carried out extensive soil erosion stabilization projects at the Grand Village of the Natchez (The Fatherland Site 22AD501). The site is a state owned archaeological park administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

J. Bense(UWF) Thursday morning, Session A 10.20am PRESERVATION PROGRAM OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS IN THE CITY OF PENSACOLA AND THE HAWKSHAW PROJECT An organization of resident professionals and amateurs interested in anthropology and history is currently developing a protective ordinance and review process to consider the impact of public and private construction projects on the archaeological resources in the City of Pensacola. The development of this program includes the generation of a city ordinance, a master plan of the city archaeological resources, funding for professionals, allocation of space, and a volunteer task force. Also included as an integral part of the program is dissemination of information to the citizens of Pensacola, through booklets, brochures, pamphlets, videotapes, films and displays provided for the public and distributed in the schools, businesses, museums, and visitor centers throughout the area. The first major project in the program is Hawkshaw. This project incorporates cultural resource evaluation and integration in a private non-compliance situation in the city.

C. Bentz(U Tennessee) Saturday morning, Session A 10:40am THE EDMONDSON BRIDGE SITE: A LATE MIDDLE WOODLAND HABITATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. The Edmondson Bridge site (40Mu423) is a late Middle Woodland habitation located in the Duck River drainage of Middle Tennessee. Structures with individual midden accumulations, pits, and large areas of limestone were investigated. The ceramics are similar

to those of the Owl Hollow Phase (AD 300-600) in Middle Tennessee and the projectile points are mostly shallow side-notched. The site form and material contents are indicative of a variety of activities during a relatively brief period of occupation. The testing of additional late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland sites in the research area revealed additional pits and limestone areas.

M. L. Bernhardt(Memphis State) Thursday afternoon, Session A 2:50pm
BURIED SOILS AND GEOMORPHIC SURFACES ON THE AMERICAN BOTTOMS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS. Floodplains have long been areas of intensive human activity, but their dynamic character is often not conducive to the preservation of artifacts in their original surface position or stratigraphic context. The Cahokia Mounds complex represents not only a major Mississippian culture, but also important soil-geomorphic relationships. The majority of the southern mounds, including Monk's Mound, occur on a soil classified as the Darwin silty clay, a dark, clay and organic-rich Mollisol. However, the Kunneman Mounds to the north are separated from the southern group by the Dupo silt loam, a considerably different soil characterized by the presence of a buried soil. Extensive historic sedimentation in this area has led to the partial or complete burial of several smaller mounds, some of which are not presently indicated on maps. The buried horizon of the Dupo soil is most likely the former Darwin soil surface. If so, it represents the cultural surface upon which Indians were existing and standard surface search techniques and shallow excavations will not necessarily indicate its presence. The apparent lack of mounds in this northern area is the result of burial by sediment. Drainage anomalies visible on aerial photographs and changes in soil characteristics are evidence of subsurface mound morphologies. This buried geomorphic surface was traced and a partially buried mound located. Burnt pottery sherds, a hearth, and many flakes were exposed in a shallow pit dug for soil sample acquisition. The rapidly changing environmental conditions on floodplains may often require the use of soil data, aerial photo interpretation, and geomorphic reconstructions if former cultural surfaces are to be located.

K. Bierce-Gedris(Florida Department of State Division of Archives History and Records Management) Thursday afternoon, Session B 2:10pm
ABORIGINAL DOMESTIC PATTERNS OF THE SPANISH MISSION PERIOD: RESULTS FROM APALACHEE HILL. The ultimate goal of this research is to contribute to the development of a "baseline" of historic Apalachee culture, by which to gauge the degree of acculturation in mixed Spanish-Indian sites. Much archaeological work has been done on Spanish mission sites in northwest Florida, but contemporaneous aboriginal sites have not been adequately researched. At Apalachee Hill, the cultural characteristics of a non-mission Apalachee domestic site were interpreted archaeologically by analyzing the structural remains, settlement size, refuse-disposal patterns (determined by orthophosphate analysis of soils as well as traditional methods), artifact assemblage and spatial distribution, and subsistence data. The material culture was compared to that from Spanish mission sites in Apalachee Province and evidence believed to reflect increasing

missionary influence through time was noted. The results of this research demonstrate that the Leon-Jefferson period archaeological complex was not necessarily a mission product, and may well have pre-dated missionization (begun in 1633) among the Apalachee.

C. C. Boyd, Jr. (U Tennessee) Friday morning, Session B 10:40am LITHIC RESOURCES AND THEIR ABORIGINAL UTILIZATION IN THE LOWER LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY. Major chert resources available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the lower Little Tennessee River Valley are briefly described, and their use in lithic tool production throughout time in the Tellico Reservoir is discussed. Two chert outcrops, 40MR22 and 40MR45, were systematically sampled in the Fall of 1979 to obtain more information on lithic resource procurement. Samples from these outcrops have been analyzed, and the results of this analysis are discussed in order to document chert resource quality, procurement and lithic technology at these major source areas.

C. O. Braley (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.) Saturday morning, Session A 11:40am SPECIAL USE SITES AND VESSEL FORM ANALYSIS: AN EXAMPLE FROM WEST GEORGIA. Over 11,500 ceramic sherds were recovered in excavations at Fallline Sand Hill site in the Chattahoochee River drainage east of Columbus, Georgia. A Late Woodland- Early Mississippian occupation produced the bulk of the assemblage. Based on distinctive rim sherds, a minimum of 130 vessels are represented. Hypothetically, the site functioned as a seasonally occupied hunting and gathering station. A vessel form analysis, utilizing the rim sherds, supports this hypothesis, and the most commonly represented vessel type is a very shallow, open bowl, followed by medium sized flaring rimmed jars.

D. S. Brose (CMNH) Thursday morning, Session A 11:40am "WILLEY-NILLY" The intuitive brilliance of Gordon R. Willey's initial cultural chronology for the Northwest Florida Gulf coast has been matched only by its endurance. Yet the continued interpretation of Deptford, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, Weeden Island 1, and Fort Walton, as prehistoric cultures, despite the theoretical hesitation and methodological caution with which Willey articulated his archaeological structures, restricts less static interpretation of changing social behaviors. Beyond disputing the present interpretative value of these (largely ceramic) complexes, I question the relative nature of their past reality in light of regional data.

I. W. Brown (Peabody Museum, Harvard) Friday afternoon, Session A 2:50pm THE GLASS SITE: A LATE PREHISTORIC MOUND COMPLEX IN THE NATCHEZ BLUFFS REGION, MISSISSIPPI. The Glass site is located 9.5 km south of Vicksburg on the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River. Steep loess bluffs rise from the valley 1 km to the east of the site. Although C. B. Moore's investigations at Glass in 1910/11 revealed the significance of this major mound complex, there have been no professional excavations at this site in the intervening years. Routine agricultural practices gradually diminished the mounds in the twentieth century and in the last decade or so most of the smaller mounds have succumbed to bulldozing activities. Fortunately many of

the artifacts were salvaged by a local amateur, Ronnie Perkins, and he also served the archaeological community by recording abundant contextual information. Throughout the 1970s Perkins provided the Lower Mississippi Survey of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, with extensive notes which he had made while the mounds were in the process of being leveled. This paper is a tribute to Perkins and the many amateurs like him who have cared enough to share their information with professional organizations.

D. D. Bryant(Coastal Environments, Inc) Thursday afternoon, Session B 4:10pm MAINTENANCE AND POSTABANDONMENT PROCESSES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY PRIVIES FROM NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Excavations conducted at historic structures in the Garden District of New Orleans, Louisiana, exposed a large number of nineteenth-century privy pits. Many contained rich deposits of unbroken, nineteenth-century artifacts useful for analysis purposes. Before these artifacts could be used for comparative studies, their depositional contexts had to be determined. Historical and archaeological data was used to isolate maintenance and postabandonment processes related to privy use. It was found that these processes frequently conspired to replace primary refuse with secondary refuse unrelated to privy use.

S. C. Bryne, R. Marrinan(FSU) Thursday afternoon, Session B 1:30pm 1984 EXCAVATIONS AT THE MISSION OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL DE PATALE. Interest in the Spanish mission system in Florida (1565-1704) has increased among archaeologists in the past several years. During the Spring semester of 1984, Florida State University conducted its archaeological field school at the site of the mission of Saints Peter and Paul de Patale (8Le152), located southeast of Tallahassee, in Leon County, Florida. Previous excavations at the site had been directed by Mr. Calvin Jones of the Bureau of Archives, History and Records Management of the Department of State in 1971. Because the 1971 excavation had concentrated on the mission structures and cemetery the 1984 session focused on determining the location and nature of Indian settlement. Controlled surface collection and fixed interval subsurface sampling were used initially to examine variability of cultural materials over the site. These data were used to determine areas for remote sensing and excavation. As a result of renewed interest, samples from other mission sites excavated in the 1950s and 1960s were examined. This paper will report the findings of the 1984 effort and intentions for the 1985 session.

O. M. Caballero(South Carolina Highway Department) Thursday morning, Session B 11:20am IN SEARCH OF "TENANT ARCHAEOLOGY" IN SOUTH CAROLINA: CAN WE GET PAST "PRAISING FAMOUS MEN"? In the Southeast we are seeing an increasing focus on mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century rural sites often loosely labeled as "Tenant Studies." This hazy rubric ranges chronologically from the post-bellum evolution of the plantation system to the relatively recent Depression Era, and economically and socially, from the small landowner to the sharecropper. This new emphasis has generated a sizeable degree of polemic heat among archaeologists currently reporting on these types of sites, particularly in regard to the relative value of formulating and using artifact patterning models to interpret "tenant" sites.

Archaeological work conducted by the S. C. Highway Department during the past two years has included both surveys and excavations of tenant and yeoman farmer homesteads ranging in region from the Coastal lowlands to the Carolina Piedmont. This paper will present this current research and attempt to address such pressing research concerns as: the validity of a "Tenant Artifact Pattern", and the possibility of archaeological evidence for status differentiation as a reflection of race, agricultural/economic arrangements (i.e. sharecropper versus share renter), and differing staple crops (tobacco, cotton, rice).

V. A. Carbone(NPS), S. Parker(AAS), C. S. Peebles(Pennsylvania State) Thursday afternoon, Session A 4:10pm The National Park Service has been criticized by GAO and others for failing to fulfill its legally mandated role to provide oversight and coordination to the Federal archaeological program. In both the FY 84 and FY 85 budgets Congress has provided funds to the NPS for the specific purpose of establishing a data base for federal archaeological activities. The purpose of the data base is to prevent redundancy in the Federal Archaeological program and assist Federal agencies to carry out their responsibilities to archaeological resources in an efficient manner. The data base will provide information on "projects", "reports", and other existing "data bases" where more detailed information can be obtained. A pilot project is being undertaken in the Southeast Region with two pilot states, Georgia and Arkansas. The pilot experience will form the basis for the development of specifications for nationwide implementation.

L. F. Carnes(Historic Sites Section Division of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources) Thursday morning, Session B 10:40am ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE THIRD HALIFAX, N.C. JAIL. Archaeological investigations in the interior of the 1838 Halifax, North Carolina jail revealed two early occupation floors--one dating from its beginning in 1838 until circa 1850 and the second dating from circa 1850 until 1896. Numerous architectural remnants were also exposed during excavation and will be discussed in this presentation. The results of preliminary artifact analysis and archival research will also be presented. Additional comments will discuss the behavioral information representative of an "Incarceration artifact pattern."

J. L. Casey (Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 11:00am PREHISTORIC SHELLFISH UTILIZATION IN WESTERN KENTUCKY. This paper examines the role of freshwater shellfish in the prehistoric economy of Western Kentucky and adjacent areas. The function of shellfish both as a foodstuff and a raw material and changes in shellfish utilization are discussed. It is hoped that an examination of trends in shellfish utilization in time and space may ultimately shed some light on the question of the patchy occurrence of Archaic shellmounds throughout the Southeast.

G. J. Castille(Coastal Environments, Inc.) Thursday afternoon, Session B 4:30pm SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGES IN NINETEENTH CENTURY NEW ORLEANS. The focus of this study is the characterization of nineteenth century urban settlement patterns in New Orleans, Louisiana. Archaeological and historical data are utilized in the formation of a settlement model sequence which illustrates spatial changes in the transformation of a

plantation landscape to an urban landscape. Also discussed is the variability in settlement forms which is characteristic of residential, commercial and industrial developments in New Orleans. Settlement models are presented and the archaeological implications of various settlement types are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the dynamic aspect of urban development and the changes which occur when neighborhoods undergo drastic transformations from residential to commercial or industrial use.

J. Chapman, C. Boyd, Jr., B. Riggs, T. Whyte(U Tennessee) Thursday afternoon, Session A 2:30pm A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE WATAUGA RESERVOIR, NORTHEAST TENNESSEE. A 45 m drawdown of the Watuga Reservoir in 1983 permitted the first professional archaeological reconnaissance, testing and assessment of inundated lands. Goals of the TVA funded investigations were to: (1) locate prehistoric sites and identify their cultural components, (2) collect information on lithic resources and their aboriginal exploitation, and (3) document reservoir inundation and drawdown impacts on archaeological sites. Over 120 sites with components dating from the Paleo-Indian to Protohistoric periods were identified, and ten of these sites were tested. The lithic and ceramic artifacts and radiocarbon dates from these sites were discussed. Also, impacts on sites are documented.

D. Chase(National Forest Service) Thursday afternoon, Session A 4:30pm IS THE NATIONAL FOREST THE LAST CULTURAL RESOURCE SANCTUARY? The National Forest, in the not too distant future, may become one of the last corners of refuge for cultural remains still undisturbed. Federal laws, forest regulations, difficulty of access and low evidence visibility combine to create a virtual sanctuary for both historic and prehistoric remains. Protection of such resources depends upon an effective cultural resources management program and a dedicated forest archaeologist. His role is to conduct assessments as required by law and, in the process, assure their permanent protection. Forest archaeology is emerging as a sub-branch of the discipline requiring interaction with and knowledge of such forest activities as timbermanagement, logging procedures, fire control, forest hydrology, and wildlife management. The work with other specialists and technicians, the forest archaeologist acquires new skills wherein he may more effectively contribute toward the preservation of a rapidly vanishing past.

C. Claassen(Appalachian State), B. Manzano(U Tennessee), D. Lawrence(USC) Friday afternoon, Session C 1:30pm SHELLFISH SEASONALITY WORKSHOP. The proposed workshop will allow for the presentation of recent research into the suitability of two particular species of shellfish: Crasostrea virginica (oyster) and Rangia cuneata. Instead of formal papers, the presenters will use microscope slides, photographic enlargements, tables, and graphs to argue for or against the species in question. It is expected that people in the audience will have first hand experience to add to each presentation. Following the planned session the workshop will be open to those attending to announce and discuss their own research efforts.

C. Claassen(Appalachian State) Thursday morning, Session A 9:00am SHELLFISH UTILIZATION DURING DEPTFORD AND LATE WOODLAND TIMES ESCAMBIA BAY, FLORIDA. Five Late Woodland and one Deptford Rangia shell middens were excavated during the summer of 1984 in the delta region of the Escambia River. Shellfish species ratios were calculated for each level excavated providing material for comparison between sites. The customary seasonality technique for Rangia was found to be inapplicable to these specimens leading to the development of an alternative technique that utilizes shell length data. The results of the seasonality study will be presented.

G. T. Conaty(Simon Fraser), E. Leach(Michigan U) Saturday morning, Session B 9:40am ARCHAIC ASSEMBLAGE VARIABILITY IN WESTERN KENTUCKY: RESPONSES TO THE MID-HOLOCENE CLIMATE OPTIMUM. An analysis of variability between Middle (7900 bp - 5900 bp) and Late (5900 bp - 2900 bp) Archaic lithic assemblages from Western Kentucky has revealed little qualitative differences. Rather, there appears to have been a shift from the formation of large assemblages during the Middle Archaic to smaller ones in the later period. Socioecological models relating group size to resource abundance and distribution suggest that these changes may reflect a reorientation of the economic focus from clumped and unpredictable resources to those which were more stable and evenly distributed. Geomorphological, palynological and paleobotanic data from the study area, as well as from adjacent regions, are examined for evidence of environmental changes which may have induced these cultural variations.

J. W. Cottier(Auburn) Thursday evening, Session A 6:20pm THE DISPLAYS AND ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL DATA FROM HOITHLEWAULEE. The organization of the archaeological remains at the Upper Creek town of Hoithlewaulee is a reflection of the systematic activities which created this record. A systematic collection of surface artifacts from over 1300 9m units provides the basic framework for suggesting settlement configurations of the Creek town. The display of spatial data reflects temporal utilization of the investigated area.

R. Daniel, Saturday morning, Session A 8:00am THE ORGANIZATION OF A SUWANNEE TECHNOLOGY: THE VIEW FROM HARNEY FLATS. Recently within the profession, some lithic analysts have become interested in the concept of technological organization as a way to understand how and why human societies created stone tool technologies as answers to their various adaptive problems. This paper presents the results of a lithic analysis on a stone tool assemblage from Harney Flats, a Paleo-Indian site near Tampa, Florida. The orientation of the paper will be from a technological organization perspective. Various tool types of a Suwannee assemblage will be discussed with an emphasis on understanding why certain tool designs were created and how these designs were implemented within the total settlement system.

G. H. Doran(FSU) Thursday morning, Session A 8:40am PIXE ANALYSIS OF GULF ISLAND CERAMICS. PIXE analysis (proton induced x-ray analysis) of archaeological material, in this case ceramics, has significant methodological and economic advantages for the archaeologist. It is very cost effective, virtually non-destructive and precise enough to

provide geographic and chronological separation of prehistoric ceramics. This paper discusses the results of PIXE analysis of ceramics from three sites in the Gulf Islands National Seashore near Pensacola, Florida (8SR8, 8SR29 and 8SR67). Statistical comparison between Gulf Islands ceramic groups show a series of differences related to chronology and sherd origin. Several suspected "trade" wares are compared to wares presumably locally manufactured. Implications for additional research are discussed and an outline for developing a southeastern PIXE data base is presented.

S. Doyon-Bernard(UWF) Friday morning, Session B 8:00am RECOGNIZING THE REFLECTED FORMS OF THE TEXTILE ARTS: THREE CLASSIC CASES. Less than a decade after Franz Boas published his landmark study of Primitive Art in 1927, his perceptive analysis of the art of the Northwest coast Indians became the foundation for comparative studies with the art of the Shang and Chou dynasties of China. The affinity between the arts of these three distinct cultures is shown to be a reflection of the forms naturally engendered in the production of woven designs. Motifs originally adapted to the structural necessities of yarn manipulation, present an aesthetic enigma when they are found applied to the bronze vessels of ancient China, the woodcarvings of the Northwest coast, and the stone images of pre-Columbian Peru. Evidence that weaving was an advanced art form in these three cultures supports the conclusion that similar technical challenges may independently foster corresponding formal solutions. Moreover, these solutions may become manifest in the total artistic production of a culture when the local textile industry has acquired a primary expressive role and a potent formal vocabulary that is materially wedded to woven structures. Form may be as much a predisposition of the medium as of the mind.

L. Drucker(Carolina Archaeological Services), M. A. Zierden(Charleston Museum) Thursday morning, Session B 8:40am ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ON DANIEL'S ISLAND: PLANTATION STUDIES IN BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. This presentation will discuss the preliminary results of six months of fieldwork at two eighteenth century, sea-island cotton plantation sites on the lower Wando River of South Carolina. Lesesne and Fair Bank plantations were located on Daniel's Island, within six miles north of Charleston harbor. This mitigation study is being conducted under an integrated multidisciplinary research design, using federal and state highway funding, and represents a joint research effort by Carolina Archaeological Services and the Charleston Museum. Using a combination of systematic surface collection, remote sensing, intensive and dispersed block testing, historical documentation, map overlay and interpretation, and microbiotic specimen analysis, the study of Lesesne and Fair Bank plantations seeks to define and interpret the patterns of behavior which existed at these island farmsteads during the colonial and antebellum periods. The presentation will focus on the initial results of the investigation of both upper and lower status dwelling/activity areas, and will preliminarily discuss internal site structure and artifact patterns.

R. Edging(U Illinois) Friday morning, Session A 8:40am ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE TURK SITE (15 Ce-6): A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN OF THE WESTERN KENTUCKY BORDER. This report describes the Turk site, a major

Mississippian mound group and town located along the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain. During the summer of 1984, test excavations and detailed topographic mapping demonstrated that the Turk site is a compact mound/plaza arrangement similar to other Mississippian towns in the Western Border region of Kentucky. Encircling these architectural features is a town midden which also extends into adjacent spurs and ridges. Topographic mapping of these ridges indicates the possibility of not only occupation but the presence of fortifications and bastions. Ceramics from the site date mostly to the Dorena Phase. Radio-carbon samples recovered from the town midden are being processed at the University of Illinois.

E. Ehrenhard(NPS) Thursday afternoon, Session A 1:50pm APPLICATIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) AND DIGITIZED MAPPING TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS. The National Park Service presently uses computerized Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digitized mapping techniques for the management and predictive modeling of the natural environment. These systems in some cases require the capabilities of mainframe computer systems and satellite imagery--in other instances mini computers and low level aerial photographs can be used to create data bases and predictive models for smaller areas. The cost of archaeological surveys is escalating. Utilization of these computer applications can reduce time and effort involved in both field and laboratory phases of archaeological research allowing for more cost effective proposals for broad area survey during days of tight budgeting. This paper discusses applications of the existing natural resource data bases to archaeological research and cultural resource management problems.

J. F. Eisenberg(Florida State Museum) Thursday evening, Session B 6:00pm SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE UPPER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN, FLORIDA. The primary and secondary productivity of Florida environments varies markedly within the Peninsula. Xeric sandhill and scrub habitats are low in productivity but are unique faunal assemblages. The St. Johns River Basin exhibits a mosaic of habitats but in the main favors high primary productivity in aquatic microhabitats. Secondary productivity parallels the primary productivity thus traditional postulates concerning human harvests of big game derived from studies in the piedmont are not applicable to most riverine environments of Florida.

D. Elliott(Garrow & Associates, Inc) Friday afternoon, Session A 2:30pm TYGER VILLAGE 38Un213. Test excavations were recently conducted at a site on the Tyger River in Union County, South Carolina, on property owned by the United States Forest Service, Sumter National Forest, Tyger Ranger District. These excavations have revealed a rare ceramic assemblage in association with intact subsurface features. The Tyger Village site, 38Un213, was recorded early in 1984 by Tommy Charles of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology who then notified Forest Service archaeologists. An initial two meter test unit was excavated and found to contain a plow disturbed midden overlying 18 intact subsurface features. Two parallel rows of postmolds, probably representing a wall segment of a rebuilt rectangular house were identified. A number of small refuse features were also dug.

Charcoal samples from one feature were submitted for C-14 analysis yielding a date of A.D. 1400, plus or minus 80. This feature also contained sherds with a variety of surface treatments including Camden Incised as defined by George Stuart. These ceramics had previously been known only from surface collections from near Camden. The Tyger village is the first intact site containing these ceramics.

C. Espenshade(UF) Thursday evening, Session B 7:20pm ABORIGINAL HOUSEHOLD POTTERY PRODUCTION AT THE GAUTHIER SITE, FLORIDA. The ceramic ecology of the Gauthier site was investigated through technological analysis of archaeological sherds and local clay resources. The pottery production process, including resource selection, clay preparation, vessel manufacture, and firing, was reconstructed for three periods--Orange, Malbar I and II.

P. S. Essenpreis(UF) Saturday morning, Session A 9:20am SHIFTING ARCHITECTURAL CANONS AT FORT ANCIENT: IRREGULAR TO GEOMETRIC. Fort Ancient is one of the largest hilltop enclosures erected by the Hopewell inhabitants of southwestern Ohio. Massive linear embankments, 5.7 km. in length, run strategically along the mesa crest to form three enclosures of irregular form to which a parallel-walled enclosure of geometric form was appended. Structural differences between the four enclosures suggest that construction at Fort Ancient spanned time and encapsulates an architectural progression from irregular contour embankments, through linear segmented earthworks, to straight non-segmented walls of linear configuration. These shifts in architectural canons at Fort Ancient suggest a means for establishing temporal relationships between irregular and geometric enclosures in southwestern Ohio. The association of exotic caches with the last constructed unit, the parallel walled enclosure, also offers a means of crossdating Fort Ancient with geometric Hopewell sites of the Scioto Valley and supports the premise that Fort Ancient served as a civil-ceremonial center at this later time period.

S. J. Forney(US Forest Service) Thursday morning, Session A 11:00am PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE SYSTEMS OF THE APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA. Over the past six years, cultural resources inventory conducted within approximately 35,000 acres of the 560,000 acre Apalachicola National Forest has resulted in the location of 170 prehistoric and historic sites. 86% of the recorded sites are prehistoric and represent all phases of the Northwest Gulf Coast Tradition. These surveys have been carried out within three broad environmental zones of the Forest, providing sufficient data to suggest both temporal and functional site locational models. The greatest number of prehistoric sites are recorded for the pine flatwoods region of the Forest, mainly due to the preponderance of inventory conducted within impact related projects located in these areas. The earliest and most continuous evidence of prehistoric activity on the Forest was within the xeric Woodville Karst Plain regions. Archaeological inventory within these areas indicates a lengthy span of prehistoric occupation possibly as early as the Paleo Period.

R. S. Fuller(USA) Thursday morning, Session A 9:40am THE BEAR POINT PHASE OF THE PENSACOLA VARIANT: THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA. An assemblage of Pensacola pottery and associated aboriginal and European artifacts from a burial site in southwest Alabama prompted the definition of a local protohistoric ceramic complex. Subsequent research has revealed two areas where sites exhibiting this complex appear to be concentrated: (1) Mobile Bay and the Alabama coastal strip; and (2) the Alabama River-Tombigbee River confluence Basin. This distribution pattern plus preliminary chronological and site type data have resulted in the promotion of this complex to phase status. Presented is the definition of the Bear Point phase as it now stands. Origins of the phase now appear to be with an indigenous Mississippian phase (Bottle Creek) which exhibits Moundville influences. These late Mississippian protohistoric ceramic elements extended eastward into extreme northwestern Florida and form the core of Willey's Pensacola series. Pensacola is here recognized as a regional Mississippian variant with the Bear Point phase the protohistoric manifestation of that variant.

R. Gamble(NPS) Thursday afternoon, Session A 1:30pm A DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY. Recent developments in computer hardware and software systems now make computerization of archaeological data feasible and desirable. The Southeast Archaeology Centre has recently developed a preliminary database management process referred to as the Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI) which provides an example of the benefits of archaeological database management.

T. W. Gatus(Association for Anthropological Research, Inc.) Saturday morning, Session B 10:40am A SYNOPSIS OF THREE WESTERN KENTUCKY CHERT RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES. The scope of chert research conducted in western Kentucky over the last six years has not been adequately discussed in the literature. This paper presents a synopsis of three major chert reconnaissance studies: the Lower Cumberland Archaeological project, the Shell Mound Archaeological Project, and the Ft. Campbell cultural resources survey. Included is a brief discussion of each project, the geological units investigated, and some of the archaeological inferences drawn. Geological units sampled range in age from Devonian to Upper Pennsylvanian and to more recent Tertiary and Quarternary deposits. As a result of these projects, thirty eight units have been collected, over 110 samples have been taken, and almost all of the known, significant chert-bearing units in western Kentucky are now available for comparison to archaeological assemblages.

A. C. Goodyear, T. Charles(USC), S. B. Upchurch(USF) Friday morning, Session B 10:20am A SURVEY OF CHERT QUARRIES IN WESTERN ALLENDALE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. Artifacts made from a high quality marine chert which originated in the lower Savannah River valley of the central Coastal Plain of South Carolina are commonly found in the western area of the state. A recent survey of western Allendale County has revealed a total of nine new quarries. Some of these quarries have stratified deposits lending themselves to diachronic studies of chert utilization. Chert samples from several quarries in South Carolina and nearby

Georgia were petrologically analyzed revealing a high degree of homogeneity in what has been called Allendale chert. The analytical role of the Allendale County chert quarries is discussed in terms of studying prehistoric hunter-gatherer technological adaptations.

R. Grunden, C. Brooker, L. Lepionka(USC) Thursday morning, Session B 9:40am NINETEENTH CENTURY CERAMICS IN DIVERSE PLANTATION CONTEXTS. Large ceramic collections have been obtained from controlled contexts in slave quarters, main plantation house, and presumed servants' quarters associated with the main house. The general date range is mid-nineteenth century. A major emphasis in plantation studies has been status differentiation; the current study reviews ceramics from the proveniences noted above from this perspective. The meaningfulness of status differentiation analysis is reviewed in light of the leveling influences of mass production of import goods and the effects of idiosyncratic behavior on the perception of monothetic patterns.

H. S. Hale(UF) Friday morning, Session C 9:00am CHANGES IN THE VERTEBRATE AND INVERTEBRATE FAUNA OF NORTHEAST FLORIDA SHELL MIDDENS SINCE THE LATE ARCHAIC. By approximately 2000 B.C. shell middens were accumulating along the St. John's River and Halifax River of northeast Florida. On the St. John's River these middens were primarily composed of Viviparus georgianus, Pomacea paludosa, and Elliptio buckleyi. Along the Halifax River, the middens were primarily composed of Donax variabilis. By 1000 B.C. many of these sites were abandoned or not occupied as intensively as they had been previously. By about 200 A.D. new middens began to appear along these rivers and some of the previous sites were again intensively occupied. The material culture of this later occupation varied significantly from the earlier period of midden accumulation. Along the St. John's River, the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna from the middens appears to be very similar for the early and late period of midden formation. Along the Halifax river the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna of the middens of these two periods varies significantly. Possible explanations for these differences will be discussed along with possible ways of testing for each.

G. T. Hanson, Jr.,(USC), K. E. Sassaman, Jr.(U Massachusetts) RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF ARCHAIC PERIOD TYPOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. During the 1984 field season two stratified archaic sites were excavated on the Savannah River Plant, South Carolina. These sites, G. S. Lewis (38AK228) and Pen Point (38BR383), were excavated to refine and expand the archaic chronological sequence in the middle Savannah River area and to investigate changing strategies of technological production and use during this period. This paper presents preliminary results including two comparable sequences from Dalton through Late Archaic, inter-assemblage variability in functional and technological organization, and a discussion on a previously undefined Middle-Late archaic stemmed hafted biface type. Overall, the paper offers a comparative presentation of the two stratified assemblage sets.

D. Harding(Florida State Museum) Friday morning, Session B 8:40am
PREHISTORIC BASKETRY FROM MAT-IMPRESSED POTTERY, TICK ISLAND SITE (8-Vo-25). Little has been published about textile or basketry traditions of prehistoric Floridians. The Tick Island site (8-Vo-25), ca. 500 B.C.- A.D. 500, yielded a number of mat- impressed vessel bases, offering a look at techniques and possible materials. Two techniques, twill plaiting and twining, were observed. Twining, with five observed subtypes prehistorically, is confined to one type of edge finish in the ethnographic record. This paper is a preliminary look at on-going research into prehistoric Southeastern textiles.

T. M. Harper(Historic Sites Section, Department of Cultural Resources)
THE CANAL SYSTEM AT SOMERSET PLACE PLANTATION, NORTH CAROLINA. Somerset place, located near the Albermarle Sound, was at one time one of the largest and most productive plantations in North Carolina. Founded on the shore of Lake Phelps, Somerset Place was owned by the Collins family from the late eighteenth century to late nineteenth century. Its location in a swamp required a complex system of canals, dikes, and ditches to transform the land into arable soil. The labor of hundreds of slaves was required to dig and maintain this canal system. Many of these slaves were brought directly from Africa to work on the canals. Archaeological excavations in 1981 and 1982, in conjunction with historical research, have begun to reveal details about this complex drainage and transportation system which made the establishment of Somerset Place possible. The results of this preliminary work will be presented in this paper.

R. C. Helmkamp(Purdue) Friday morning, Session A 10:40am
THE HERITABILITY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL STATUS IN DALLAS MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETY. The presence of a two tiered socio-political status system in Dallas Mississippian society of eastern Tennessee and northeastern Georgia is well documented. Analyses of burial locations, grave goods, and paleodemography have isolated high and common status subgroups and suggested some degree of ranking organization. However, a crucial aspect of this organization, the heritability of roles remains problematic. Using biological distance as a measure of social and reproductive interaction, this paper examines the genetic similarity of status differentiated subgroups from the Dallas (40 Ha 1) and DeArmond (40 Re 12) sites. The findings indicate significant genetic differentiation between statuses and supports earlier conclusions (Hatch 1974, 1976) that access to positions of high status was based on a combination of achievement and ascription.

H. O. Holstein(Jacksonville State) Friday morning, Session B 11:20am
WHERE NORTH MEETS SOUTH, MORGAN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE SITE, 1CA42: A MULTI-COMPONENT UPLAND SITE IN CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA. In the spring of 1984, Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory excavated a portion of a multi-component village on Shoals and Choccolocco Creeks in White Plains, Alabama, known as the Morgan Mountain Site, 1CA42. Artifacts, ecofacts, and subsurface features indicated that the prehistoric village inhabitants learned to exploit local resources of the Choccolocco Valley while maintaining cultural ties with the cultures to the south and cultures of the northern

Tennessee Valley region. The result is a unique blending or "shatter zone" effect which is expressed in the archaeological remains observed from the Morgan Mountain Site.

J. H. House(AAS) Friday afternoon, Session A 1:50pm KENT PHASE INVESTIGATIONS, EASTERN ARKANSAS, 1978-1984. Since 1978 the Arkansas Archaeological Survey's Lower St. Francis Survey project has been a long-term, if intermittent, program of investigation emphasizing the late Mississippi period Kent phase and other Mississippi period occupations in the region of the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers. The most notable results to date concern Mississippi period chronology and Kent phase settlement patterns. Reconnaissance, collector interviews and salvage excavations have revealed the outline of the region's Mississippi period sequence from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1600 or later. The Kent phase settlement pattern is complex, including "St. Francis-type" rectangular village midden and mound complexes, other extensive village middens, and small isolated "farmstead" sites.

H. E. Jackson(Smithsonian Institution) Thursday morning, Session C 10:40am CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON THE POVERTY POINT CULTURE: A VIEW OF THE SYSTEM FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. Present conceptions regarding subsistence and settlement patterns in the Lower Mississippi Valley during the Poverty Point Period have been hampered by a paucity of data with which to examine questions of seasonality and exploitative strategies and by a concentration of research effort at the type site, Poverty Point. However, recent investigations at the J. W. Copes site in northeast Louisiana have afforded the first substantive look at the subsistence system of a small local Poverty Point community. Analysis of faunal remains indicates that the site was occupied throughout the year, and it is suggested that most of the Poverty Point period population lived in communities such as that represented by the Copes site. Other artifactual data document the participation of the site's residents in the Poverty Point exchange network, and suggest that few classes of Poverty Point exotics provide a sound basis for differentiating social dimensions as has been suggested previously. The present study indicates the need for continued research as well as for the reformulation of current interpretations about the Poverty Point Culture.

N. J. Jenkins, C. B. Mann(Montgomery) Thursday morning, Session A 8:20am ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CONECUH DRAINAGE, A PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN AREA. This paper will summarize the knowledge gained from a recently completed six month study of the Conecuh River drainage, a previously unknown area archaeologically, located in south central Alabama. The cultural history will be outlined and presented within a pan-regional framework in order to compare and contrast this area with the tangential areas of Northwest Florida, the lower Chattahoochee River Valley, the Alabama River Valley and the Tallapoosa River Valley. Settlement and demographic patterns of the area will also be summarized.

G. M. Johnson(Washington State) Saturday morning, Session A 11:20am
LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL RANKING AT THE MCKEITHEN SITE. This paper discusses the analysis of the lithic materials from the McKiethen site, a Weeden Island Period village in Columbia County, Florida. Discussion of the strategies of raw material procurement, heat treatment, and reduction employed by the McKeithen flintknappers is followed by an attempt to determine whether or not technological attributes of the debitage and tools evidence part-time specialization in the manufacture of lithic implements and reflect social ranking within the society. Ethnographic accounts and archaeological studies of rank societies in the Southeast and elsewhere are used to construct a model of how lithic reduction might be organized in a proto-chiefdom society. Hypotheses are then generated and tested against the model.

J. Johnson(U Mississippi) Title and abstract not available.

D. S. Jones(UF) Friday morning, Session C 9:20am PALEOSEASONALITY DETERMINATION BASED UPON MARINE MOLLUSC SHELLS: METHODS AND MADNESS. Marine molluscs incorporate a wealth of paleoenvironmental data into their shells, reflecting the environmental conditions they experienced during life. This information is preserved as physical and chemical changes throughout the shell, and the interpretation of shell records has become an active area of interdisciplinary research among marine biologists, paleontologists, and archaeologists. Rhythmic patterns of shell growth increment formation in many species have been related to a hierarchy of environmental periodicities. These range from sub-daily tide cycles to daily (day/night) increments to monthly tidal clusters and finally to annual increments reflecting seasonal cycles of temperature and salinity. Before such repeating microstructural shell fabrics are used to assess paleoseasonality, their period of formation must be firmly established. This may be accomplished by mark and recovery experiments using modern specimens or by a variety of chemical approaches. Among the more promising chemical methods is the analysis of stable isotopes of carbon and oxygen in shell carbonate. Isotopic ratios are known to vary as a function of annual temperature and salinity cycles and can therefore be used to reconstruct paleotemperature regimes and determine season of death of unaltered shells. Isotopic profiles can also be used to document periodicities of shell microstructural patterns which in turn can be analyzed more inexpensively for paleoseasonality estimation.

T. C. Klinger(Historic Preservation Associates) Friday afternoon, Session B 1:30pm PRESERVATION EFFORTS IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS. Although well intentioned, Corps of Engineers' preservation efforts have produced uneven results. Examples from two sites in northeast Arkansas are reviewed and caution for future approaches are offered.

W. E. Klippel, D. F. Morey(U Tennessee) Friday morning, Session C 9:40am FRESHWATER GASTROPODS AS A FOOD RESOURCE AMONG HUNTER-GATHERERS IN THE MIDSOUTH. The role of shellfish in the diet of Archaic hunter-gatherers in North America is poorly understood. In particular, the interpretation of freshwater gastropods from archaeological sites as food remains has long been a subject of professional debate. Data are presented which strongly suggest that freshwater gastropods from the Hayes site (40ML139), a stratified Archaic midden on the Duck River

in middle Tennessee, represent a food resource that played an important role in the diet of hunter-gatherers in this portion of the midsouth. Evidence supporting this interpretation includes (1) density of gastropods in the midden, (2) stratigraphic relationship between Middle Archaic shell-bearing strata and overlying Late Archaic shell-free strata and (3) PH analysis of sediments which suggests that the disparate gastropod distribution between Middle and Late Archaic strata is not the result of differential preservation. Comparison between gastropods and vertebrate remains, particularly deer, with respect to available meat represented by each, suggests that gastropods were an important food resource during Middle Archaic times at the Hayes site. Ongoing research, focusing on the seasonality of Middle and Late Archaic occupations represented in the Nashville Basin, is summarized.

K. Kusmer(Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 11:20am

OWL PELLETS TAPHONOMY: REVIEW OF PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS, Correct identification of origins of microvertebrate remains in archaeological sites is important for both paleoecological and cultural reasons. Owls are major sources of small animal deposition in caves and rockshelters and necessitate investigation of processes of owl prey capture, consumption, and pellet deposition. In this paper characteristics of owl deposited bone are summarized along with discussions of rabbit-sized remains, equifinality, and post-depositional modification. Paleoecological implications of owl deposited remains are also discussed.

M. L. Kwas(Tennessee Department of Conservation) Friday afternoon, Session A 4:10pm THE RITUAL OF THE MOUNDS: A PUBLIC EDUCATION FILM, Most films about archaeology that are currently available suffer from being out-of-date, misleading as to proper field techniques, and generally dry and unimaginative. Use on the college level can be supplemented by caveats and explanations of the instructor, but these films prove ineffective for use with the general public and younger students. This film was created to provide a lively learning experience for the non-archaeologist, showing an accurate portrayal of the field experience, as well as broaching the reasons for archaeology and its techniques. It is equally effective for use at college level.

M. F. Lehman, L. Lumb(Memphis State) Friday morning, Session A 11:40am PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE: THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETY. With relatively few exceptions, studies of Native American women have traditionally been undertaken using predominantly male-oriented, stereotyped perspectives. The interpretation of archaeological materials follows this tendency by placing women at lower levels of social, economic, and ritual positions. Recent studies have focused on women's status in egalitarian societies, but little research exists on that of women in chiefdom level societies. Because of cultural biases among both early European observers and present-day researchers, data from both ethnohistorical and archaeological research must be reexamined in order to present a more accurate picture of Native American women in protohistoric and historic societies. This paper uses ethnohistorical and archaeological correlates in order to develop a model for ways in which women in Mississippian chiefdoms could have achieved positions of high status. By emphasizing spheres of female

activity and areas of influence, the model demonstrates the autonomy of Native American women in the Southeast and provides consideration for the interpretation of archaeological data.

L. Lepionka and C. Brooker(USC) Thursday morning, Session B 9:20am ARCHITECTURE IN TABBY: BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. Tabby is a form of concrete from shell derived lime, whole shell aggregate, and sand, generally utilizing slip forms for construction. The material was used extensively along the southeast coast in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was introduced into the new world by the Spanish, as at St. Augustine, and its ultimate derivation is Iberia and Morocco where a form of Tabby was used as early as the fourteenth century. Beaufort County was a major centre of production, with ca. 100 known sites, and may have been the centre of dispersal into Georgia. Foundations, whole houses, enclosing walls, fortifications, churches, agricultural buildings, and slave quarters--the full architectural range--were built in tabby. Recent excavations of a sugar mill (Callawassie Island) and of a plantation main house and outbuildings (Dataw Island) provide detailed information on construction methods and have revealed on Dataw a vernacular realization of Palladian architecture, enabling the identification of two other area examples of this architectural style.

R. B. Lewis(U Illinois) Friday morning, Session B 9:00am THE PROBLEMS WITH DATING LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY PREHISTORY, Our understanding of Lower Valley prehistory is conditioned by the available absolute dates, particularly radiocarbon age determinations. Methods for the interpretation of those dates are therefore important to productive archaeological research in this region. Several problems associated with the interpretation of Lower Valley dates are described and illustrated with examples from across the study area. Recommendations are made for the improved interpretability and reliability of absolute dates from archaeological contexts.

S. D. Lewis(US Army Corps of Engineers) Friday afternoon, Session B 1:50pm CORPS SPONSORED EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION AT THE POVERTY SITE, LOUISIANA. In June 1983, the Louisiana Office of State Parks contacted the Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, concerning bank erosion at the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area. The visitor centre for the Commemorative Area is located near the bluff edge overlooking Bayou Macon. This bluff has begun to erode severely, endangering the visitor centre as well as parts of the site. The Vicksburg District, under the authority of the 1946 Flood Control Act has devised a bank stabilization plan which will be constructed during the fall of 1984. This paper discusses both the bank stabilization plan and the use of the 1946 Flood Control Act as the basis for the funding.

