

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 36 • 1993





SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 36

**ABSTRACTS OF THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 3–6, 1993**

**RADISSON PLAZA HOTEL
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA**

Edited by
Vincas P. Steponaitis

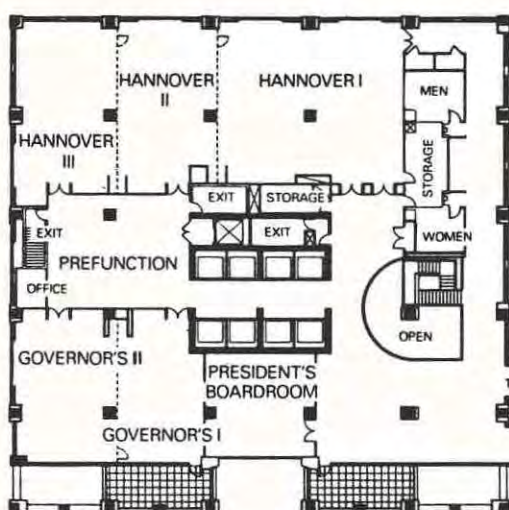
Hosted by
**Office of State Archaeology
Division of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
and
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill**

**Mark A. Mathis, Local Arrangements Chair
Vincas P. Steponaitis, Program Chair**

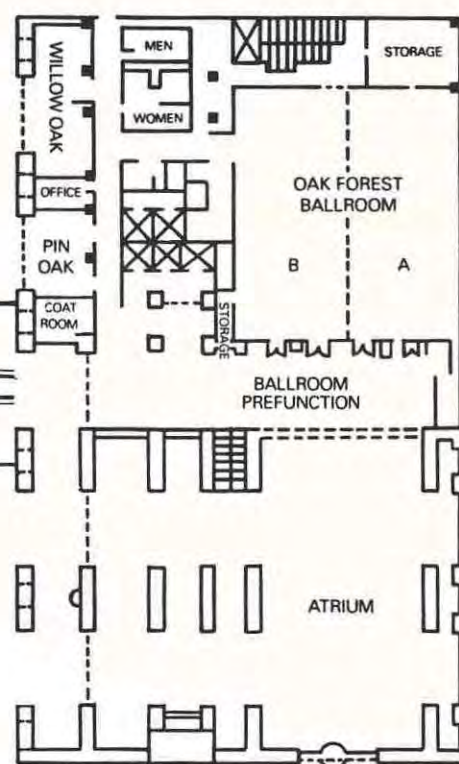
1993

ISSN 0584-410X

Hannover Conference Center



Third Floor Radisson Plaza



Radisson Plaza Hotel Raleigh

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to the fiftieth meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Although we have come to call these gatherings "annual meetings," prior to 1950 they were not always held so regularly. By Jerry Milanich's authoritative count (*SEAC Bulletin* 31, p. 3), the Conference met four times in its first two years of existence (1938–1939) and then only twice more over the next decade (1940–1949). Hence, our fiftieth meeting falls on the fifty-fifth anniversary of our founding. Inasmuch as we celebrated our "Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting" in New Orleans in 1988, it seems a bit soon to have another bash. But the current milestone is certainly worth noting, and speaks well of SEAC's continuing good health.

The dominant topic of conversation at the first Southeastern Archaeological Conference I attended, 20 years ago in Memphis, was how "big" the meetings had become. Much of this discussion was prompted by the appearance of *two* concurrent sessions on the SEAC program—the first time this had ever happened. Not surprisingly, these complaints in retrospect seem quaint: the 1973 meeting lasted only two days, during which only 48 papers were presented.

For better or worse, SEAC has continued to grow. In 1983, the Columbia, South Carolina meetings attracted 125 papers. In 1988, New Orleans (which always seems to draw the best crowds) listed 183 papers on the program, the largest number we've ever had. And last year's meeting in Little Rock featured 160 presentations, not a bad showing for a town on the "northwestern frontier" of SEAC's traditional heartland.

The 1993 Raleigh meeting, summarized in this *Bulletin*, includes 174 papers comprising 11 organized symposia and 11 general sessions. For the second year in a row, we have four concurrent sessions running almost continuously for two and a half days, from Thursday through Saturday morning.

One byproduct of all this growth has been a certain rigidity in format. During SEAC's earlier years, presentations invariably were followed by questions and freewheeling commentary. Lately, tight scheduling has virtually eliminated the opportunity to ask questions during symposia, and spontaneous give-and-take has been replaced by the canned (even if insightful) comments of appointed discussants. In a modest effort to recapture at least a taste of the old spontaneity, I invited the organizers of this year's symposia to try a "roundtable" format, in which formal presentations are confined to 15 minutes, leaving at least 5 minutes *after each paper* for questions and discussion. All the organizers enthusiastically accepted this invitation, which yielded the eleven sessions marked "Roundtable Symposium" on the program. I hope this experiment will be judged a success, and that future meetings will provide even greater opportunities for general discussion.

Mark Mathis (Local Arrangements Chair) and I wish to acknowledge the contributions of those who helped organize this meeting. Tom Maher and Estella Stansbury valiantly bore the brunt of "processing" the forms submitted by the participants and typing the abstracts that comprise this volume. Steve Davis provided the artwork that now graces the cover. Dee Nelms expertly put together the preliminary mailing and handled the details of preregistration. Almeda Rowland-White, Susan Myers, and Joy Shattuck volunteered their hands in stuffing hundreds of envelopes. And Steve Claggett provided administrative support when it was needed. To these and many others who graciously offered their labor and advice, we are sincerely grateful.

Vin Steponaitis
Program Chair

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Cover Illustration: Plan of the Fredricks site (31Or231), Orange County, North Carolina—about 35 miles northwest of Raleigh and 12 miles north of Chapel Hill. This site has been identified as the Occaneechi village visited by John Lawson in 1701. The dwellings were arranged in a circular pattern around an open plaza which contained a sweat lodge (the small, round, wall-trench structure with a large central pit). Both the dwellings and the plaza were surrounded by a palisade, approximately 125 ft in diameter. The site was excavated over the years 1983–1986 by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

REGISTRATION, CONFERENCE CENTER LOBBY

Wednesday (November 3) 4:00 PM–7:00 PM

Thursday (November 4) 8:00 AM–5:00 PM

Friday (November 5) 8:00 AM–4:30 PM

BOOK EXHIBITS, GOVERNOR'S II

Thursday (November 4) 8:00 AM–5:00 PM

Friday (November 5) 8:00 AM–4:30 PM

Saturday (November 6) 8:00 AM–Noon

TEACHER WORKSHOP, PIN OAK

Thursday (November 4) 4:30 PM–7:00 PM

Friday (November 5) 4:30 PM–7:00 PM

Saturday (November 6) 9:00 AM–3:00 PM

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3:

5:00 PM–6:30 PM SEAC Board Meeting (Goldsboro Suite)

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4:

1. Roundtable Symposium: Archaeology of the Mid-Holocene Southeast

Co-Chairs: K. E. Sassaman & D. G. Anderson

Room: Hannover I

8:00 K. E. Sassaman & D. G. Anderson: THE PRODUCTS AND PRECEDENTS OF SOUTHEASTERN MID-HOLOCENE ARCHAEOLOGY

8:20 D. T. Elliott: HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER ARCHAIC

8:40 W. A. Watts: MID-HOLOCENE FORESTS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL PLAIN

9:00 K. E. Sassaman: TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIVES OF MID-HOLOCENE SOUTHEAST POPULATIONS

9:20 P. Carr & D. Amick: STRATEGIES OF TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTHEAST DURING THE MID-HOLOCENE

9:40 R. J. Ledbetter & K. E. Sassaman: MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC ARCHITECTURE

10:00 BREAK

10:20 K. J. Gremillion: THE PALEOETHNOBOTANICAL RECORD FOR THE MID-HOLOCENE SOUTHEAST

10:40 B. Styles & W. Klippel: MID-HOLOCENE FAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

11:00 V. A. Haskins: BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY OF MID-HOLOCENE HUMAN REMAINS: HEALTH STATUS PATTERNS

11:20 M. O. Smith: BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY OF MID-HOLOCENE HUMAN REMAINS: TRAUMA AND OCCUPATIONAL STRESS

11:40 C. Hall: ROCKSHELTERS AND CAVES IN CONTEXT: MID-HOLOCENE RESEARCH AND SHELTERED SITES IN THE SOUTHEAST

2. General Session: Woodland and Mississippian Studies Chair: J. H. Blitz Room: Hannover II

8:00 E. W. Ladkani & E. Horvath: A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE ARTIFACTS OF THE VISITOR CENTER MIDDEN AT CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE

8:20 E. Horvath: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SEMINOLE REST, CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE

8:40 G. M. Crothers & C. T. Faulkner: SIZE VARIATION IN *IVA ANNUA* ACHENES: THE EVIDENCE FOR EARLY PLANT CULTIVATION IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

9:00 G. Powell: SEED CONCENTRATIONS FROM THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

9:20 P. Galloway: PREHISTORIC POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI: A FIRST APPROXIMATION

9:40 P. J. Jones: LAKE OF THE TAENSA: A REPORT ON A RECENT SURVEY OF LAKE ST. JOSEPH, LOUISIANA

10:00 BREAK

10:20 J. H. Blitz & C. B. Mann: SACRED AND SECULAR CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST

10:40 J. Ford: THE HARMON SITE: TCHULA MEETS HOPEWELL AMID PLATFORM MOUNDS

11:00 C. R. Ewen, M. Etchieson & B. Williams: MANAGING THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST: A NEW PERSPECTIVE

11:20 A. M. Early: HOMESTEADING THE HOLLOWS: NEW DATA ON LATE PREHISTORIC FARMSTEADS IN HEADWATER STREAM VALLEYS OF THE OUACHITA MOUNTAINS

11:40 C. W. Markman: MILLER CAVE AND THE PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL OZARKS

3. Roundtable Symposium: Historical Archaeology of Nondomestic Sites in North Carolina
Co-Chairs: L. F. Carnes-McNaughton and M. Harmon
Room: Hannover III
- 8:00 M. Hartley: THE BLUM PRINT SHOP, SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA
- 8:20 L. F. Carnes-McNaughton: "BY POTTERS ART AND SKILL": A SURVEY OF EARTHENWARE POTTERIES IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA
- 8:40 M. Harmon: BLACKSMITHING IN THE RURAL CAROLINAS DURING THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES
- 9:00 K. Robinson: THE NAVAL-STORES AND WOOD-DISTILLATIONS INDUSTRY OF THE CAPE FEAR REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
- 9:20 L. Lautzenheiser: INVESTIGATIONS AT TWO EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BURIAL GROUNDS IN COASTAL NORTH CAROLINA
- 9:40 J. W. Clauser Jr.: SERENDIPITY AS A BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANT: LOADED CONTEXTS AND HALF-COCKED INTERPRETATIONS
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 L. Babits: OF NO SIGNIFICANCE? THE CONTINENTAL ARMY CAMPS IN NORTH CAROLINA
- 10:40 R. Kimmel: THE ECOLOGY AND SYMBOLISM OF PLANTATION AND FARMSTEAD ICE PRODUCTION IN THE VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT.
- 11:00 W. Price: DISCUSSANT
4. Roundtable Symposium: Interpreting Skeletal Trauma in Archaeological Context
Co-Chairs: D. L. Hutchinson & L. E. Eisenberg
Room: Governor's I
- 8:00 M. O. Smith: FOREARM TRAUMA AND STATUS IN THE ARCHAIC
- 8:20 T. A. Rathbun: TRAUMA AT A LATE ARCHAIC SOUTH CAROLINA COASTAL SITE: 38Bu9
- 8:40 P. Bridges: MORTALITY AND WARFARE AT KOGER'S ISLAND, NORTHWESTERN ALABAMA
- 9:00 M. C. Hill: THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG: CRANIAL TRAUMA WITHIN A SOCIOPOLITICAL CONTEXT
- 9:20 D. L. Hutchinson: TATHAM MOUND AND THE EVIDENCE FOR SPANISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONFRONTATION
- 9:40 C. Larsen & H. Huynh: DEATH BY GUNSHOT: BIOCULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF TRAUMA AT MISSION SAN LUIS
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 H. E. Berryman & S. Haun: APPLICATION OF FORENSIC TECHNIQUES TO INTERPRET CRANIAL FRACTURE PATTERNS IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN
- 10:40 L. E. Eisenberg: THE IMPLICATIONS OF SKELETAL TRAUMA IN A SAMPLE OF PRECONTACT GROUPS FROM THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION OF TENNESSEE
- 11:00 H. E. Berryman: DISCUSSANT

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 4:

5. Roundtable Symposium: Archaeology of Mid-Holocene Southeast (*continued*)
Co-Chairs: K. E. Sassaman and D. G. Anderson
Room: Hannover I
- 1:00 C. P. Claassen: REVIEWING THE SHELL MOUND ARCHAIC
- 1:20 E. M. Futato: BENTON
- 1:40 M. Russo: VARIABLE COASTAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES DURING THE MID-HOLOCENE
- 2:00 D. G. Anderson: APPROACHES TO MODELING REGIONAL SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC SOUTHEAST
- 2:20 R. Jefferies: THE EMERGENCE OF LONG-DISTANCE EXCHANGE NETWORKS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
- 2:40 J. Dent: PREHISTORY AT THE EDGE: MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE MID-HOLOCENE
- 3:00 B. J. Bourque: THE SUSQUEHANNA TRADITION AND THE BROADPOINT PHENOMENON: MIGRATION OR DIFFUSION?
6. General Session: History of Archaeology
Chair: H. Davis
Room: Hannover I
- 4:00 E. M. Davis: THE PALMER-TAYLOR MOUND, SEMINOLE COUNTY, FLORIDA: 1940 EXCAVATION
- 4:20 G. S. Schnell: JOSEPH R. CALDWELL IN RETROSPECT
- 4:40 F. Schnell: GEORGIA'S FIRST "STATE" ARCHAEOLOGIST: MARGARET E. ASHLEY
7. General Session: Woodland and Mississippian Studies
Chair: J. N. Woodall
Room: Hannover II
- 1:00 M. A. Mathis: LATE WOODLAND MORTUARY PROCESSES AT THE BROAD REACH SITE (31Cr218)

- 1:20 B. L. Oliver: CHRONOLOGY OF THE PEE DEE CULTURE
- 1:40 J. N. Woodall & J. Gunn: POPULATION DYNAMICS ON THE YADKIN RIVER DURING THE MEDIEVAL OPTIMUM GLOBAL CLIMATE EPISODE
- 2:00 S. Pullins: LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA'S APPALACHIAN PLATEAU: A SMALL-SITE PERSPECTIVE
- 2:20 J. J. Mintz: PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION IN THE SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY OF THE POTOMAC RIVER
- 2:40 D. C. Boyd & C. Boyd: THE HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FROM LAKE HOLE MORTUARY CAVE, TENNESSEE
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 N. Carder & K. J. Roe: VERTEBRATE FAUNA FROM HARTFORD SITE (9Pu1): RITUAL FEASTING OR ROUTINE SUBSISTENCE?
- 3:40 M. E. White: PETROGLYPHS AND PREHISTORIC STONE CONSTRUCTIONS IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA
- 4:00 W. F. Stanyard: A PERSPECTIVE ON THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA
- 4:20 T. Pluckhahn: MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE OCONEE: FROM WOODSTOCK TO WOLFSKIN WITH NOTHING IN BETWEEN
- 4:40 C. Braley & J. Price: WHAT'S THIS DOING HERE? A LATE WOODLAND-EARLY MISSISSIPPI POLITY IN THE OGEECHEE DRAINAGE OF GEORGIA'S UPPER COASTAL PLAIN
8. General Session: Historical Archaeology
Chair: J. A. Bense
Room: Hannover III
- 1:00 G. A. Waselkov: MULTIETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS IN OLD MOBILE, 1702-1711
- 1:20 J. A. Bense: A FIRST VIEW OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BRITISH FORT OF PENSACOLA, 1763-1781
- 1:40 M. Stringfield: PUBLIC RELATIONS: NEW PERSPECTIVES
- 2:00 L. Novick: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF THE ALSTON-DEGRAFFENRIED PLANTATION, CHATHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
- 2:20 B. Gums: NINETEENTH CENTURY POTTERS IN ILLINOIS
- 2:40 V. C. Ellenburg & S. M. Moore: GONE WITH THE TRACKS: ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT JIMPS, GEORGIA
9. Roundtable Symposium: Early and Middle Woodland Ceremonialism
Co-Chairs: J. Fenton and C. Hays
Room: Hannover III
- 3:20 R. B. Clay: INTERPRETING "THAT MOUND IN THE WOODS": VARIATION IN RITUAL PERFORMANCE IN BURIAL MOUNDS
- 3:40 J. Fenton: THE SOCIAL USES OF DEAD PEOPLE: POST MORTEM BODY PROCESSING IN ADENA BURIAL MOUNDS
- 4:00 C. Hays: STABILITY AND VARIABILITY IN ADENA MORTUARY RITUAL IN THE UPPER SCIOTO VALLEY, OHIO
- 4:20 B. Shaffer: THE USES OF ANIMAL BONE OBJECTS IN ADENA MORTUARY CONTEXTS
- 4:40 R. Jefferies: DISCUSSANT
10. Roundtable Symposium: Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology
Chair: K. E. Smith
Room: Governor's I
- 1:00 G. Barker: EARLY ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS AT THE JOHNSON SITE (40Dv400)
- 1:20 M. R. Norton & R. C. Mainfort Jr.: TEST EXCAVATIONS IN THE MOUND 14 SECTOR, PINSON MOUNDS (40Md1)
- 1:40 R. Walling: JEFFERSON STREET BRIDGE PROJECT: CERAMICS FROM EAST NASHVILLE MOUNDS (40Dv4) AND THE FRENCH LICK SITE (40Dv5)
- 2:00 M. C. Moore & K. E. Smith: THE GORDONTOWN SITE (40Dv6): A CENTURY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT A MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE IN DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
- 2:20 Q. R. Bass II: MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND MATERIAL CULTURE IN THE LOWER TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY
- 2:40 K. E. Smith & M. C. Moore: THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SURVEY PROJECT: A SUMMARY OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 S. D. Ruple: EARLY FRONTIER OUTPOSTS IN TENNESSEE: A VIEW FROM BLEDSOE'S STATION
- 3:40 A. L. Young & C. H. Faulkner: THE FRONTIER ERA IN KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
- 4:00 J. Lev-Tov: SUBSISTENCE ADAPTATIONS IN THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TENNESSEE FRONTIER
- 4:20 B. W. Thomas, L. McKee & J. M. Bartlett: ARCHAEOLOGY BEHIND THE MANSION AT THE

HERMITAGE: THE FIRST SEASON

- 4:40 J. Cornelison: AN ANALYSIS OF THE NAILS FROM REDOUBT BRANNAN 40Rd176: A PART OF THE LARGEST EARTHEN CIVIL WAR FORTRESS

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4:

6:00 PM-7:30 PM "GREAT SPIRITS OF SEAC" RECEPTION
(Raleigh Artspace)

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5:

10:00 AM-Noon SAA PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE,
STATE NETWORK COORDINATORS' MEETING (Pin Oak)

11. Roundtable Symposium: Contact Period Archaeology in North Carolina and Southern Virginia
Co-Chairs: R. P. S. Davis Jr. & C. Boyd
Room: Hannover I
- 8:00 C. Boyd: THE TRIGG SITE (44My3) AND OTHER LATE WOODLAND/CONTACT PERIOD SITES ALONG THE NEW RIVER VALLEY IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA
- 8:20 M. B. Barber: EARLY EUROPEAN/NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT ALONG THE ROANOKE RIVER: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN VIRGINIA
- 8:40 T. S. Klatka & M. J. Klein: PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE GRAHAM-WHITE SITE: A CONTACT PERIOD SITE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA
- 9:00 R. P. S. Davis Jr.: THE SIOUAN PROJECT IN RETROSPECT: LESSONS LEARNED AND QUESTIONS THAT REMAIN
- 9:20 H. T. Ward: BARBECUE RITUALS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT
- 9:40 J. M. Eastman: THE UPPER SARATOWN SITE: SITE STRUCTURE AND CHRONOLOGY
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 D. S. Phelps: NEOHEROKA FORT: THE FINAL BATTLE
- 10:40 G. F. Schroedl, J. L. Hantman: DISCUSSANTS
12. General Session: Mississippian Studies
Chair: L. P. Sullivan
Room: Hannover II
- 8:00 R. Troccoli: WOMEN AS CHIEFS IN THE SOUTHEAST: A REEXAMINATION OF THE DATA
- 8:20 L. P. Sullivan: MISSISSIPPIAN CHILDREN: SEEN BUT NOT HEARD

- 8:40 J. E. Kelly: REDEFINING CAHOKIA: PRINCE(PLES) AND ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
- 9:00 J. Brown & J. E. Kelly: CAHOKIA AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX
- 9:20 C. A. Buchner & M. R. Childress: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DIMENSIONS OF THE COX MOUND GORGET STYLE
- 9:40 P. Welch & M. Scarry: POTS, PLANTS, AND PARTIES IN THE MOUNDVILLE POLITY
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 L. Holland: CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF TWO SINGLE MOUND SITES NEAR MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA
- 10:40 D. J. Hally: RESULTS OF THE 1992 AND 1993 EXCAVATIONS AT THE KING SITE IN NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA
- 11:00 G. Matthiesen: LITHICS AND SOCIAL STATUS
- 11:20 T. Foster: BURIAL DEPTH AT A LATE LAMAR VILLAGE
- 11:40 L. Thomas: MORTUARY TREATMENT AND GENDER STATUS ON THE MISSISSIPPIAN FRONTIER
13. Roundtable Symposium: Terraces, Coves, Caves, and Hollows: A Discussion of Early Upland Agriculture
Co-Chairs: G. J. Fritz & P. J. Watson
Room: Hannover III
- 8:00 G. D. Crites: VARIATIONS ON A TERRACE THEME FROM TENNESSEE
- 8:20 F. B. King: THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREHISTORIC GARDENING IN THE WESTERN MISSOURI OZARKS
- 8:40 G. J. Fritz: TERMINAL ARCHAIC PERIOD AGRICULTURE IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS: THE MARBLE BLUFF SITE
- 9:00 K. J. Gremillion: COEVOLUTION, STORAGE, AND EARLY FARMING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY
- 9:20 C. W. Cowan: TEN THOUSAND YEARS OF DUST: CLOUDSPLITTER SHELTER AND ITS ROLE IN UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSITION FROM FORAGING TO FARMING
- 9:40 L. Ruppert: EVIDENCE FOR *GIARDIA* IN HUMAN PALEOFECES FROM SALTS CAVE, KENTUCKY
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 M. C. Kennedy & P. J. Watson: THE CHRONOLOGY OF EARLY AGRICULTURE AT SALTS CAVE AND MAMMOTH CAVE, MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, KENTUCKY
- 10:40 D. Asch, R. Yarnell: DISCUSSANTS

14. Roundtable Symposium: Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama
Co-Chairs: B. Driskell & N. Goldman-Finn
Room: Governor's I
- 8:00 B. Driskell: THE DUST CAVE EXCAVATIONS: 1989-1993
- 8:20 S. C. Meeks: LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AT DUST CAVE: AN INTERPRETATION OF EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC CHIPPED-STONE TOOLS
- 8:40 J. Grover: MIDDLE HOLOCENE ADAPTATIONS AS SEEN FROM THE ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE
- 9:00 P. W. Parmalee: FRESHWATER MUSSELS FROM DUST AND SMITH BOTTOM CAVES: A FOOD RESOURCE AND INDICATORS OF AQUATIC HABITATS
- 9:20 P. Gardner: CARBONIZED PLANT REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE, ALABAMA
- 9:40 M. B. Collins, W. Gose & S. Shaw: PRELIMINARY GEOMORPHOLOGICAL FINDINGS AT DUST AND NEARBY CAVES, ALABAMA
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 P. Goldberg & S. Sherwood: THE MICROMORPHOLOGY OF DUST CAVE
- 10:40 N. Goldman-Finn: CAVES, SINKS, AND SHOALS: DUST CAVE IN REGIONAL CONTEXT
- 11:00 D. Anderson, D. Morse: DISCUSSANTS

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 5:

15. General Session: Florida Missions
Chair: B. G. McEwan
Room: Hannover I
- 1:00 J. H. Hann: RECENT HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON FLORIDA'S MISSIONS AND APALACHEE IN PARTICULAR
- 1:20 B. G. McEwan: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE APALACHEE VILLAGE AT SAN LUIS
- 1:40 J. Dukes: CHANGES IN VERTEBRATE USE BETWEEN THE IRENE PHASE AND THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GA
- 2:00 H. P. Huynh, C. S. Larsen & B. G. McEwan: PRELIMINARY BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT SAN LUIS
- 2:20 A. Cordell: IDENTIFICATION OF A POTTERY PRODUCTION AREA AT SAN LUIS DE TALIMALI, FLORIDA
- 2:40 R. A. Marrinan: THE STRUCTURES OF MISSION PATALE

- 3:00 W. M. Nettles: A STUDY OF THE EFFICACY OF BROADSCALE SUBSURFACE TESTING IN SPANISH FRANCISCAN MISSION SITES
16. General Session: Protohistoric and Historic Period Studies
Chair: M. T. Smith
Room: Hannover II
- 1:00 A. B. Wallace: SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN INDIAN BODY DECORATION: FORMS AND FUNCTIONS
- 1:20 M. T. Smith: NORTHERN COOSA RIVER GLASS TRADE-BEAD SEQUENCE
- 1:40 J. Hantman, M. Gallivan, M. Maxham & D. Hayes: LATE WOODLAND (CONTACT?) VILLAGE EXCAVATIONS IN THE MONACAN AREA OF VIRGINIA
- 2:00 G. F. Schroedl: CHEROKEE PUBLIC AND DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE AT CHATTOOGA (380c18)
- 2:20 T. McClung: THE CROSS KEYS SITE: PRE-REMOVAL MUSCOGEE SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE IN MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA
- 2:40 D. C. Weinand: CADDOAN VERTEBRATE SUBSISTENCE AT THE PROTOHISTORIC MCLELLAND SITE, LOUISIANA
17. General Session: Method and Theory
Chair: M. F. Smith Jr.
Room: Hannover III
- 1:00 M. A. Rolinson: ASTRONOMY AND ALIGNMENTS IN THE DESIGN OF SETTLEMENTS IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
- 1:20 C. A. Lynn: THREE DIMENSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECONSTRUCTION
- 1:40 A. Bradbury: LITHIC ANALYSIS AND EVOLUTIONARY EXPLANATION
- 2:00 M. F. Smith Jr.: ECONOMIC INFORMATION FROM POTSHERD SHAPE: METHOD AND APPLICATION
- 2:20 J. M. Herbert & L. C. Steponaitis: ESTIMATING SEASONALITY FROM OYSTER SHELL GROWTH SEGMENTS
- 2:40 B. A. Purdy, R. McGee & R. Wheeler: EXCAVATIONS IN WATER-SATURATED DEPOSITS AT LAKE MONROE, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
- 3:00 R. Philen: ARCHAEOLOGY AS TOURIST EXPERIENCE
18. General Session: Archaic Period Studies
Chair: A. C. Goodyear
Room: Governor's I
- 1:00 J. E. Bowen: UPPER MERCER CHERT LARGE-BIFURCATED DISTRIBUTIONS IN OHIO

- 1:20 R. Daniel: UWHARRIE RHYOLITE AND EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT RANGE IN THE CAROLINA PIEDMONT
- 1:40 A. C. Goodyear, S. B. Upchurch & M. J. Brooks: TURTLECRAWL POINT: AN INUNDATED PREHISTORIC SITE IN BOCA CIEGA BAY, FLORIDA
- 2:00 J. Saunders, T. Allen, R. Mandel, R. Saucier & R. Jones: WATSON BRAKE (16Ou175): A PRE-POVERTY POINT MOUND COMPLEX IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA
- 2:20 R. Beauchamp: ARCHAIC HUNTING PRACTICES IN THE MIDSOUTH: WHITE-TAILED DEER MORTALITY AT THE HAYES SITE, MIDDLE TENNESSEE
- 2:40 S. Hale: VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE LATE ARCHAIC SITE AT MIDDEN POINT, BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA
- 3:00 D. Price: INVERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS AT MIDDEN POINT, A LATE ARCHAIC SITE IN BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA
- 3:20 D. A. McKivergan: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WEEDY FLAT: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE BLUE RIDGE

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5:

4:00 PM–5:00 PM SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING (Oak Forest Ballroom)

7:00 PM–8:15 PM KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Dr. Charles Redman (Arizona State University) "POWER IN THE PAST" (Oak Forest Ballroom)

8:15 PM–9:30 PM CASH BAR (Ballroom Foyer)

9:30 PM–1:00 AM DANCE (Oak Forest Ballroom)

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6:

19. Roundtable Symposium: Archaeological Investigations at 38Yk3, Spratt's Bottom Site: Central Catawba River Valley
Co-Chairs: R. B. Kenion, J. E. Levy & J. A. May
Room: Hannover I
- 10:00 W. Haire: THE CATAWBA NATION: PRESERVING A CULTURAL HERITAGE
- 10:20 R. B. Kenion: THE CATAWBA AND THEIR EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEIGHBORS: A HISTORY OF CHANGE
- 10:40 J. E. Levy: EXCAVATIONS AT 38Yk3, SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE, 1991-1993
- 11:00 J. A. May: A DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF CERAMICS FROM 38Yk3: WELL TEMPERED SHERDS

- 11:20 G. E. Wagner & S. L. Stewart: BOTANICAL REMAINS FROM THE SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE (38Yk3)

20. General Session: Mississippian Studies
Chair: C. Cobb
Room: Hannover II

- 8:00 C. Cobb: UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
- 8:20 S. Rafferty: THE ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION AT MILL CREEK
- 8:40 M. Zeder: INTRASITE ANIMAL UTILIZATION AT TWO MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI SITES
- 9:00 M. S. Nassaney & E. Drake: PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS REGARDING PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED CERAMIC COLLECTIONS FROM EASTERN ARKANSAS
- 9:20 K. Wesler: THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF WICKLIFFE MOUNDS: AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND TOURISM
- 9:40 H. B. Matternes: GRAVE DECISIONS: WOOD AND STONE LINERS IN WICKLIFFE'S MOUND C CEMETERY

10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 J. M. Mitchem: SUMMER AND FALL EXCAVATIONS AT PARKIN ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK, ARKANSAS

- 10:40 R. J. Stallings: TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE HOLLYWOOD SITE (22Tu500): A ST. FRANCIS-TYPE MOUND AND VILLAGE COMPLEX IN NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI

- 11:00 N. A. Ross-Stallings: THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CEMETERY POPULATIONS FROM FLOWERS #3 (22Tu518) AND HOLLYWOOD (22Tu500): SMALL VILLAGE VERSUS MOUND COMPLEX

- 11:20 D. C. Wells: MICROREGIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: THE CYPRESS BAYOU SURVEY PROJECT

- 11:40 T. Mooney: 1993 EXCAVATIONS AT THE PEARL MOUNDS AND LOWE-STEEEN SITES IN THE PEARL RIVER VALLEY, MISSISSIPPI

21. Roundtable Symposium: Methodological and Substantive Contributions of Microwear Analysis
Chair: L. Kimball
Room: Hannover III

- 8:00 T. Brecht, B. Coffey & K. McDevitt: REPLICATIVE EXPERIMENTS CONCERNING THE FORMATION OF CHARRED-WOOD POLISH, HIDE POLISH ON RHYOLITE, AND THE CHEMICAL ALTERATION OF POLISHES

- 8:20 L. Gaertner: DETERMINING THE FUNCTION OF DALTON ADZES
- 8:40 C. Bergman, L. Kimball, P. LaPorta & J. Doershuk: ATLANT DART POINT FUNCTION: INSIGHTS FROM MATERIAL SOURCING, REPLICATION, USE, AND MICROWEAR
- 9:00 G. Odell: IS ANYBODY LISTENING TO THE RUSSIANS?
- 9:20 R. Yerkes: A CONSIDERATION OF THE FUNCTION OF OHIO HOPEWELL BLADELETS
- 9:40 M. Pope: TOOLS, TASKS, AND ACTIVITIES: SOME THOUGHTS ON MICROWEAR DATA AND ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 A. Sievert: THE DETECTION OF RITUAL TOOL USE THROUGH MICROWEAR ANALYSIS: COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES FROM SPIRO AND ANGLE
- 10:40 B. Driskell: TRACKING POLISH FORMATION IN AN EXPERIMENTAL SETTING WITH DIGITAL IMAGING
- 11:00 P. Bienenfeld: USING THE SEM TO DETERMINE TOOL USE
- 11:20 J. Kimball, L. Kimball & P. Allen: MICROWEAR POLISHES AS VIEWED THROUGH THE ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPE: NEW FRONTIERS?
- 11:40 L. Keeley: DISCUSSANT
- 22. Roundtable Symposium: The East Okeechobee Culture Area of Southeast Florida: Fact or Fantasy?**
Chair: W. J. Kennedy
Room: Governor's I
- 8:00 W. J. Kennedy & R. J. Wheeler: INTRODUCTORY STUDY OF THE EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA, SOUTHERN FLORIDA
- 8:20 R. J. Wheeler & W. J. Kennedy: HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF JUPITER INLET, FLORIDA
- 8:40 R. J. Wheeler: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF SHELL TOOLS FROM THE EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA
- 9:00 J. Pepe: CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF THE "EAST OKEECHOBEE" ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
- 9:20 N. Sinks: FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE JUPITER INLET 1 SITE (8Pb34): COASTAL SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES IN THE EAST OKEECHOBEE SUBAREA
- 9:40 L. Spears-Jester: PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF MOLLUSKS RECOVERED FROM JUPITER INLET 1, AN EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA SITE
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 K. J. Winland, N. W. Cassel & M. Y. İşcan: DEMOGRAPHY AND DISEASE IN THE EAST OKEECHOBEE CULTURE AREA, FLORIDA
- 10:40 N. W. Cassel, K. J. Winland & M. Y. İşcan: BIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA AS DEMONSTRATED IN THREE ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS
- 11:00 W. Marquardt, S. Hale, R. Carr: DISCUSSANTS

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MID-HOLOCENE SOUTHEAST

Organizers: Kenneth E. Sassaman (University of South Carolina) and David G. Anderson (National Park Service)

Middle and Late Archaic sites are among the most numerous, yet least appreciated, features of the Southeastern archaeological record. Many early investigations served to stereotype mid-Holocene hunter-gatherers as homogeneous, transitional populations situated between mobile, big-game hunters and sedentary horticulturists. Among some nonspecialists this stereotype persists, despite several decades of research that documents the enormous variation among these populations. Contributors to this symposium synthesize recent research using regional-scale analyses that highlight the relevance of mid-Holocene archaeology to an array of anthropological issues. (Thursday morning and afternoon)

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF NONDOMESTIC SITES IN NORTH CAROLINA

Organizers: Linda Carnes-McNaughton (North Carolina Division of Archives and History) and Michael Harmon (U.S. Forest Service, Uwharrie National Forest)

Discussant: William Price (North Carolina Division of Archives and History)

The papers presented in the symposium feature results of current research at nondomestic archaeological sites in North Carolina, from red clay to spirits. This focus on nondomestic archaeological sites signifies an increased awareness of cottage industries, municipal facilities, and resting places associated with population dynamics during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. The broad topics presented in this session reflect a diversity of human behaviors which occur beyond the realm of hearth and home. These site investigations merge archaeological and historical data sets to enhance our understanding and interpretation of past lifeways in the rural South. (Thursday morning)

INTERPRETING SKELETAL TRAUMA IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Organizers: Dale L. Hutchinson (East Carolina University) Leslie E. Eisenberg (State Historical Society of Wisconsin)

Discussant: Hugh E. Berryman (Regional Forensic Center, Memphis)

Skeletal lesions of traumatic origin are among the most pervasive lesions observed when analyzing human remains from archaeological contexts. Interpreting trauma, however, is often a problematic endeavor. The origin of the injury, the contribution of the injury to death, and the social context within which accidental injury or intentional violence occur are all important factors in placing trauma within a sociopolitical framework which brings meaning to interpretation. In this symposium we explore the role that analysis and interpretation of skeletal trauma plays in the reconstruction of prehistoric and protohistoric lifeways of Southeastern Native Americans. (Thursday morning)

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CEREMONIALISM: LOCAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Organizers: James Fenton (Wilbur Smith Associates) and Christopher Hays (Binghamton University)

Discussant: Richard Jefferies (University of Kentucky)

Early and Middle Woodland ceremonial activity significantly structured the archaeological record in the form of burial mounds and earthworks. An understanding of the behaviors that led to the monuments, and the activities with which they are associated may be gained from considering the local and regional settings in which they occur, and their association with horticulturally based societies. The symposium presents theoretical perspectives on these societies and case studies involving ceremonial behavior. (Thursday afternoon)

CURRENT RESEARCH IN TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizer: Kevin E. Smith (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

Over the past year numerous researchers have contributed to our knowledge of Tennessee archaeology through new excavations, analysis of existing collections, and reexaminations of previous excavations. The results of some of these investigations, ranging from Paleoindian through Historic times and including a variety of methodological and analytical approaches, are presented in this symposium. (Thursday afternoon)

CONTACT PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA

Organizers: R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and Clifford Boyd (Radford University)

Discussants: Gerald F. Schroedl (University of Tennessee) and Jeffrey L. Hantman (University of Virginia)

The contact period in North Carolina and southern Virginia effectively began with the attempted English settlement at Roanoke Island in 1585 and the permanent settlement of Jamestown in 1607. Over the next century and as the Virginia Colony grew, the world of the surrounding indigenous populations was irreversibly changed by trade, disease, and warfare. The papers of this symposium report the results of recent investigations at contact-period sites on the frontier of early colonial Virginia and North Carolina, and explore aspects of Native American culture change. (Friday morning)

TERRACES, COVES, CAVES, AND HOLLOWES: A DISCUSSION OF EARLY UPLAND AGRICULTURE

Organizers: Gayle J. Fritz (Washington University, St. Louis) and Patty Jo Watson (Washington University, St. Louis)

Discussants: Richard A. Yarnell (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and David L. Asch (University of Iowa)

Several expressions of well-developed Late Archaic and Early Woodland period gardening are located in upland settings. Several large river valley areas lack comparable evidence for early food production. What processes favor the domestication of plants in, or the transport of already domesticated plants into, the nonfloodplain regions? Presentations in this session assess the archaeological record for patterning or lack of it, present new evidence or summarize existing data for upland food production, and work towards a theory of agricultural evolution in eastern North America that incorporates upland environments. (Friday morning)

PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT DUST CAVE, NORTHWEST ALABAMA

Organizers: Boyce Driskell (University of Alabama) and Nurit Goldman-Finn (University of Michigan)

Discussants: David Anderson (National Park Service) and Dan Morse (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Dust Cave is located in the Pickwick Basin of the Tennessee River in northwest Alabama. Since first probings of Dust Cave in 1989, deeply stratified and well-preserved deposits have been thoroughly explored through a series of test pits and a 12-m-long trench extending from the cave front deposits to the back wall of the entrance chamber. Four archaeological components (Early to Middle Archaic in age) have been stratigraphically isolated and documented. In conjunction with archaeological excavations, floral, faunal, and geological samples have been analyzed to develop a fuller appreciation for the future research potential of Dust Cave and related sites in the area. The papers in this symposium report progress and potential in these research endeavors. (Friday morning)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 38Yk3, SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE: CENTRAL CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY

Organizers: Rita B. Kenion (Museum of York County), Janet E. Levy (University of North Carolina, Charlotte), and J. Alan May (Schiele Museum of Natural History)

Recent efforts by the Catawba Nation to regain Federal recognition have focused attention on the central Catawba River valley. Beginning in 1991 a collaboration of archaeologists from the Museum of York County, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and the Schiele Museum of Natural History has resulted in three seasons of excavation at 38Yk3, the Spratt's Bottom site. This multicomponent site has yielded prehistoric and historic artifacts to both avocational and professional archaeologists. Descriptions and interpretations of artifacts, features, and botanical remains from this important site are presented. (Saturday morning)

METHODOLOGICAL AND SUBSTANTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MICROWEAR ANALYSIS

Organizer: Larry Kimball (Appalachian State University)

Discussant: Lawrence Keeley (University of Illinois, Chicago)

In this symposium contemporary microwear studies are presented which demonstrate the variety of substantive contributions and methodologies being employed to understand how prehistoric peoples used stone tools. The relationships between functional data and site function, settlement patterns, economic strategies, and social life are explored. In addition, new techniques of identifying and understanding microwear traces are highlighted from the different levels microwear analysts utilize today: from stereo and incident-light microscopy, the digitization of images using computers and very sophisticated microscopes, to very high magnifications possible with the scanning electron and atomic-force microscopes. The importance of experimentation is presented in all papers. Exemplary microwear studies from foragers to hierarchical cultures across

eastern North America are presented. (Saturday morning)

THE EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA OF SOUTHEAST FLORIDA—FACT OR FANTASY?

Organizer: W. Jerald Kennedy (Florida Atlantic University)

Discussants: William Marquardt (University of Florida), Steven Hale (Georgia Southern University), and Robert Carr (Miami-Dade Historic Preservation Agency)

One of the least understood and most controversial culture areas in south Florida is the East Okeechobee area. Recent excavations at Jupiter Inlet 1 (8PB34), Palm Beach County, Florida, provide data suggesting the delineation of this area as well as chronological placement of this multicomponent village site. Analysis of artifacts and faunal remains provides a better understanding of local adaptations at one of the last remnant shell mounds on the southeast coast of Florida, generally regarded as being the historic village of Jobe, home of the Jeaga. Human remains found at several coastal sites in this region differ morphologically from other culture areas in southern Florida and further support the East Okeechobee delineation. (Saturday morning)

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Allen, Patricia (*see Kimball, John*)

Allen, Thurman (*see Saunders, Joe*)

Amick, Daniel (*see Carr, Philip*)

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

APPROACHES TO MODELING REGIONAL SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC SOUTHEAST. Later Archaic settlement models in the Southeast tend to be subregional in scale, focusing on the archaeological record from specific localities, drainages, or physiographic provinces. Such models are shaped (and hence constrained) by modern political or project boundaries. The relationship between scale of analysis and questions of interest to southeastern Archaic researchers is examined, and examples of successful approaches to regional and subregional modeling are reviewed. These include the comparative analyses of particular data categories (i.e., paleoethnobotanical, zooarchaeological, human osteological, or human mortuary remains) and spatial/distributional analyses directed to resolving broad patterns of population density and interaction. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Anderson, David G. (*see Sassaman, Kenneth E.*)

Babits, Lawrence (*East Carolina University*)

OF NO SIGNIFICANCE? THE CONTINENTAL ARMY CAMPS IN NORTH CAROLINA. During 1780 and 1781, the regular forces of the United States, the Continental Army, engaged in crucial maneuvering so as to avoid the British or to bring them to battle. Since these operations took place over a period of time, the Continental forces camped at several places in North Carolina, presumably leaving evidence of their passing. It is argued here that these short-term camps are more typical of Continental operations in North Carolina than battles and that they were associated with strategic locations on the landscape. The short-term camps thus provide a bridge between military records and civilian site occupations which provides useful information about potential site location. It is further argued that this coincidence of army camps and civilian sites is true of other military sites in the Southeast. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Barber, Michael B. (*Preservation Technologies*)

EARLY EUROPEAN-NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT ALONG THE ROANOKE RIVER: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN VIRGINIA. Recent archaeological excavations at the Sawyer site (44Nr39) and the Hurt Power Plant site (44Py144) have yielded European items in sealed Native American contexts. These likely protohistoric sites are located in the Roanoke drainage within the Ridge and Valley and Piedmont provinces, respectively. Cultural similarities and possible relationships between the sites' occupants will be discussed. Ethnohistoric and archaeological data will be reviewed and a regional perspective suggested. Finally, the far-reaching implications of adequate field-recovery methods will be underscored. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Barker, Gary (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

EARLY ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS AT THE JOHNSON SITE (40Dv400). Investigations conducted between 1990 and 1993 at the Johnson site have provided new information concerning the Early Archaic occupation of north-central Tennessee. Recent results are discussed with an emphasis on chronometric data and early lithic technologies. Comparisons are made between the Johnson assemblage and other similar sites within the region. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Bartlett, Jennifer M. (*see Thomas, Brian W.*)

Bass, Quentin R., II (*U.S. Forest Service, Cherokee National Forest*)

MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND MATERIAL CULTURE IN THE LOWER TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY. The development and manifestation of Mississippian settlement patterns in the lower Tennessee River valley are discussed. The associated material culture is also discussed, in terms of both chronology and affiliation with adjacent areas. Data are drawn from the WPA excavations in the lower Tennessee River valley (1933-1942). (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Beauchamp, Renee (*University of Tennessee*)

ARCHAIC HUNTING PRACTICES IN THE MIDSOUTH: WHITE-TAILED DEER MORTALITY AT THE HAYES SITE, MIDDLE TENNESSEE. Hunting practices during the Archaic period are examined with an assemblage of white-tailed deer remains from the Hayes site in middle Tennessee. The white-tailed deer are aged with dental crown height measurements to obtain mortality profiles for the early Middle, late Middle, and Late Archaic occupations of the site. Archaic-period mortality profiles are then compared to modern interpretations of prey mortality. Results indicate slight differences in white-tailed deer mortality for the three occupations, with younger deer more prevalent in the later occupations. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Bense, Judith A. (*University of West Florida*)

A FIRST VIEW OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BRITISH FORT OF PENSACOLA, 1763–1781. Archaeological excavations have exposed the exterior fortifications of two expansions of the British Fort of Pensacola for the first time. The earlier fortification was a wall trench for a stockade of a "star fort" constructed in the early 1770s. The later and more substantial fortifications, constructed late 1770s, consisted of a stockade wall and a dry moat filled with pickets known as "wolf traps." Historic drawings of the fort have been digitized with AUTOCAD and correlate surprisingly well with the archaeological remains of the fortifications and internal fort structures. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Bergman, Christopher (*Northern Kentucky University*), **Larry Kimball** (*Appalachian State University*), **Philip LaPorta** (*City University of New York*), **John Doershuk** (*3D-ESI*)

ATLANTIC DART POINT FUNCTION: INSIGHTS FROM MATERIAL SOURCING, REPLICATION, USE, AND MICROWEAR. This paper examines the function of Transitional Archaic Orient Fishtail points from the Padula site (36Mm15) in eastern Pennsylvania. Locally available Cambro-Ordovician cherts and jaspers were collected for experimental reconstruction of lithic reduction sequences. The replicated points were then subjected to a variety of tasks, including use as dart tips, butchering knives, and hide scrapers. A high-power microwear analysis was undertaken on the archaeological sample using the experimental dataset for comparative purposes. The results suggest restricted site function for the Orient component at 36Mm15. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Berryman, Hugh E. (*University of Tennessee, Memphis*), **Susan Haun** (*Memphis State University*)

APPLICATION OF FORENSIC TECHNIQUES TO INTERPRET CRANIAL FRACTURE PATTERNS IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN. Characteristics used by forensic anthropologists to distinguish gunshot trauma from blunt trauma are used to interpret the fracture pattern present in a cranium recovered from an historic cemetery in Memphis, Tennessee. The cranium exhibits both recent and old (stained) fractures. Although the entrance wound defect is incomplete, the pattern of the stained fractures is indicative of gunshot trauma with a bullet entering the vault and impacting the opposite side. Radiating fractures, concentric heaving fractures, and the direction of bevel on the fractured surfaces are used to interpret the mechanism of trauma. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Bienenfeld, Paula (*Kemron Environmental Services*)

USING THE SEM TO DETERMINE TOOL USE. Microscopic use-wear experiments were conducted for two purposes: (1) to test a method of using epoxy-resin replicas to examine use-wear patterns with the scanning electron microscope (SEM), and (2) to study use-wear polishes with the SEM, with the aim of defining more clearly the polish patterns that are seen with the incident-light microscope. Epoxy replicas were found to be an effective, nondestructive way to study wear patterns with the SEM. Moreover, the replicated "polish" patterns observed with the SEM were found to be caused by discernible microtopographic alterations to the stone. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Blitz, John H. (*Bowdoin College*), **C. Baxter Mann** (*Heritage Preservation Consortium*)

SACRED AND SECULAR CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST. The archaeology of the Mississippi Gulf Coast is poorly known. Recent investigations provide new data for the AD 200–400/500 interval. Godsey is a single-component, earth and shell midden with well-preserved faunal remains. Graveline Mound is a ramped platform mound, the largest of a seven-mound group. A mound-side dump included polychrome painted pottery of the Quafalorma horizon. Godsey and Graveline represent "secular" and "sacred" ceramic assemblages that span the Issaquena to Troyville transition. Both sites are situated directly on the Gulf of Mexico. Excavations at each site are discussed and interpreted. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Bourque, Bruce J. (*Maine State Museum*)

THE SUSQUEHANNA TRADITION AND THE BROADPOINT PHENOMENON: MIGRATION OR DIFFUSION?

Putative resemblances among Late Archaic lithic assemblages dating between 4,000 and 3,500 B.P. and distributed from the Savannah River northward to Nova Scotia and westward to Ontario have long been a subject of debate. Although the geographic extent of these similarities and even their locally anomalous nature are widely recognized, most archaeologists have regarded them as local developments and claims that they reflect population movement have been vigorously attacked. An extensive and unusually well preserved assemblage from the Turner Farm site in Penobscot Bay, Maine, provides a unique opportunity to reexamine this debate. (Thursday, 3:00 PM)

Bowen, Jonathan E. (*Ohio Historical Society*)

UPPER MERCER CHERT LARGE-BIFURCATE DISTRIBUTIONS IN OHIO. Approximately 900 large bifurcated bifaces (ca. 6800 BC) have been reported from a 70,000 km² portion of northern Ohio. More than 90% of these bifaces are made from Upper Mercer chert. The boundaries of this area correspond to the limits of a density distribution of at least three large Upper Mercer bifurcates per 100 km². This distribution probably signifies the territory over which a band habitually ranged. The assemblage is categorized into various stages of a resharpening-recycling-discard sequence and is plotted according to location and landform. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Boyd, Cliff (*Radford University*)

THE TRIGG SITE (44My3) AND OTHER LATE WOODLAND/CONTACT PERIOD SITES ALONG THE NEW RIVER VALLEY IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA. The Trigg site (44My3) was a Late Woodland/Contact period palisaded village located along the New River in present-day Radford, Virginia. Recovery of European trade items, such as glass beads, and radiocarbon dating of some features confirmed a seventeenth century date for the site. Recent investigations of other Late Woodland sites along the New River have documented at least one other contemporaneous Contact period site 1 mi east of Trigg. The artifacts from these sites are examined, and the potential for other 17th century European-contact sites in the area is discussed. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Boyd, Cliff (*see Boyd, Donna C.*)

Boyd, Donna C. (*Radford University*), **Cliff Boyd** (*Radford University*)

THE HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FROM LAKE HOLE MORTUARY CAVE, TENNESSEE. Although extensively vandalized, the Lake Hole Mortuary Cave in upper East Tennessee is unique in terms of its collection of human skeletal remains, which were recovered through careful excavation and water screening. This Late Woodland–Early Mississippian cave contained the remains of at least 99 individuals of all ages and sexes that predominantly represented primary interments. In this paper, the age and sex distribution, pathologies, and pre- and postdepositional alterations to human bones are discussed and compared to similar mortuary caves in Tennessee and Southwest Virginia. Through professionally directed excavation, this previously disturbed site has yielded much information. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Bradbury, Andrew (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

LITHIC ANALYSIS AND EVOLUTIONARY EXPLANATION. This paper examines methodological and theoretical issues concerning the application of evolutionary theory for explanation in lithic artifact analysis. Through the analysis of lithic artifacts, evolutionary principles such as variation, selection, and function can be examined. Analytical methods are suggested to allow for the examination of these principles in lithic assemblages from an evolutionary perspective. Ultimately an explanation of change is possible. The utility of this approach is tested through the analysis of lithic artifacts recovered from two prehistoric sites in Middle Tennessee. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Braley, Chad (*Southeastern Archeological Services*), **Jeff Price** (*Southeastern Archeological Services*)

WHAT'S THIS DOING HERE? A LATE WOODLAND–EARLY MISSISSIPPI POLITY IN THE OGEECHEE DRAINAGE OF GEORGIA'S UPPER COASTAL PLAIN. A recent survey of 8,000 acres in Burke County, Georgia located over 250 sites. Despite the Coastal Plain setting, Late Woodland–Early Mississippi sites are very common. Cord-marked and complicated-stamped pottery is typical, as are small triangular arrow points. Settlement patterns differ markedly from adjacent regions that have had large-scale surveys (Aiken plateau and Fall Line sandhills), and several possible villages were identified. The survey area contains significant chert outcrops, and the environment consists of a rich, diverse ecosystem that is atypical of the Coastal Plain in general. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Brooks, Mark J. (*see Goodyear, Albert C.*)

Brecht, Tatiana (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*), **Brian Coffey** (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*), **Kendal McDevitt** (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

REPLICATIVE EXPERIMENTS CONCERNING THE FORMATION OF CHARRED-WOOD AND HIDE POLISH ON RHYOLITE, AND THE CHEMICAL ALTERATION OF POLISHES. Microwear analysis is founded on the ability to test cause-effect relationships experimentally and the ability to test another researcher's results with new experimentation. In this paper, we describe the results of three sets of experiments designed to replicate microtraces due to working charred wood and hides, and the alteration of microwear polishes due to chemical alteration. The results indicate some variance from the original published studies that are probably due to differences in the lithic raw materials employed. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Bridges, Patricia (*Queens College, CUNY*)

MORTALITY AND WARFARE AT KROGER'S ISLAND, NORTHWESTERN ALABAMA. Kroger's Island, a Mississippian cemetery from northwestern Alabama, includes several multiple burials, some containing individuals who were scalped. Although the sex and age composition of the mass burials is mixed, demographic analysis of the site as a whole reveals a preponderance of males between the ages of 30 and 50 years, with relatively few surviving beyond the age of 50. Differential mortality between the sexes is probably due in part to a greater tendency for males to die in warfare. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Brown, James (*Northwestern University*), **John E. Kelly** (*Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville*)

CAHOKIA AND THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX. Cahokia and its nearby contemporaries have had a strong role in the development of what Waring and Holder defined as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC). At Cahokia the complex is expressed by Braden-style engravings on marine shell and local pottery that have close stylistic connections with the classic Rogan Plates from fourteenth-century contexts at Etowah. The age and archaeological context of these early SECC documents from Cahokia are presented along with a developmental chronology for the complex. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Buchner, C. Andrew (*Garrow and Associates*), **Mitchell R. Childress** (*Garrow and Associates*)

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DIMENSIONS OF THE COX MOUND GORGET STYLE. Review of published data and unpublished file searches has resulted in the documentation of 34 examples of the Cox Mound "Woodpecker" gorget style. All examples are reported from sites or counties within the Tennessee and Cumberland river drainages of the Interior Low Plateau physiographic province. Associated artifacts, including Cross-style gorgets and Matthews Incised vessels, and associated radiocarbon dates suggest a Middle Mississippian date (ca. AD 1150-1350) for this gorget style. Interpretations regarding the interaction of Middle Mississippian polities and their boundaries in the Interior Low Plateau are offered. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Carder, Nanny (*Archaeology Consulting Team*), **Kevin J. Roe** (*University of Georgia*)

VERTEBRATE FAUNA FROM HARTFORD SITE (9Pu1): RITUAL FEASTING OR ROUTINE SUBSISTENCE? A vertebrate faunal sample from the Hartford site (9Pu1) was studied. This Swift Creek feature is located on Georgia's coastal plain in a complex containing a village and mound. The feature was located inside a large structure beneath the surviving mound. The sample contained 24,143 bones representing 131 individuals. The evidence suggests multiple seasons of deposition and use of a wide range of animals. Comparison of the Hartford sample with another Middle Woodland site in Georgia and two Middle Woodland sites in Illinois reveals similarities and differences relating to secular and ritual use of fauna. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (*North Carolina Division of Archives and History*)

"BY POTTERS ART AND SKILL": A SURVEY OF EARTHENWARE POTTERIES IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA. Production of coarse red-earthenware pottery began in North Carolina in 1756. From its genesis in the Moravian communities of Old Salem and Bethania, earthenware manufacturing over the next 20 years spread into other regions of the piedmont. This paper examines the cultural and technological influences from within and beyond the Moravian communities that affected earthenware production in other Piedmont-area pottery shops. Historically, over 20 known earthenware potters have been recorded in non-Moravian shops. Archaeologically, a number of these have been explored or excavated. Comparisons between the Moravian and non-Moravian potteries, focusing on their kilns and their marketing strategies within a cottage-industry network, provide the fuel to burn for this research. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Carr, Philip (*University of Tennessee*), **Daniel Amick** (*Desert Research Institute*)

STRATEGIES OF TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTHEAST DURING THE MID-HOLOCENE. The

study of technological organization is an important means of integrating lithic data to advance processual explanations of past behavior. In this paper, a general review of the organization of chipped-stone technologies from the mid-Holocene in the Southeast is presented. A major goal is to identify different strategies of technological organization and relate these to economic and social parameters. Explanations are suggested that account for spatial and temporal variability in technological organization. The advantages of explicitly adopting an organization-of-technology framework are discussed, as are certain areas for future research. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Cassel, Natileene W. (*Florida Atlantic University*), Kenneth J. Winland (*University of Toronto*), M. Yaşar İşcan (*Florida Atlantic University*)

BIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA AS DEMONSTRATED IN THREE ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS. This paper discusses the biological relationships among the mortuary populations at Highland Beach (8Pb11), Fort Center (8G113), and Margate-Blount (8Bd41). Over 200 crania from these sites are analyzed and compared both craniometrically and with multivariate statistical analysis. Biological distance is assessed in order to aid in the determination of whether these sites were part of the same culture area. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Cassel, Natileene W. (*see Winland, Kenneth J.*)

Childress, Mitchell R. (*see Buchner, C. Andrew*)

Claassen, Cheryl P. (*Appalachian State University*)

REVIEWING THE SHELL MOUND ARCHAIC. Reports on the shell mounds of Kentucky indicate a great deal of diversity among mounds in burials, burial placement, and shell content. In this paper I briefly examine the other geographical areas with mounded shell sites considered to be part of the Shell Mound Archaic: Savannah River, St. Johns River, northern Alabama, and western Tennessee. Differences in social organization are revealed in this general survey. Variation in shell beads suggests regional costumes and significant differences in sources. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Clauser, John W., Jr. (*North Carolina Division of Archives and History*)

SERENDIPITY AS A BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANT: LOADED CONTEXTS AND HALF-COCKED INTERPRETATIONS. Restoration work on North Carolina's Capitol Square has offered an unusual opportunity to examine a singular artifact assemblage. Short term, specialized excavation provided evidence of behavior seldom considered in the literature. Unique, covert activity recurring within a ten-year period was investigated. Temporal limits were precisely determined and postdepositional contamination was minimal. Imported and curated commodities are compared with artifacts of opportunity. The wider social implications of irreverent, but marginally acceptable behavior are explored. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Clay, R. Berle (*University of Kentucky*)

INTERPRETING "THAT MOUND IN THE WOODS": VARIATION IN RITUAL PERFORMANCE IN BURIAL MOUNDS. Reanalysis of Kentucky Adena burial mounds is demonstrating variability in ritual performance which cannot be explained simply as a factor of culture history. It is emerging that the social context of mound construction was of primary importance. While hardly a novel conclusion, close analysis of mound structures and the processes of mound construction suggests that social context could vary in ways which have not been explored to date. The problem and interpretive suggestions are presented with data from the large Robbins and Wright mounds in central Kentucky. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Cobb, Charles (*Binghamton University*)

UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Investigations in the Shawnee Hills region of southern Illinois have disclosed evidence of a sizable Mississippian population living in an upland setting. One of the sites includes an unplowed Mississippian village consisting of at least 26 house depressions located on a ridgetop. This paper examines the nature of the interior Mississippian occupation, and considers factors leading to settlement of the region, including chert procurement and possible attempts to escape centralized polities found in the large floodplains to the west and south. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Coffey, Brian (*see Brecht, Tatiana*)

Collins, Michael B. (*University of Texas, Austin*), **Wulf Gose** (*University of Texas, Austin*), **Scott Shaw** (*University of Alabama*)

PRELIMINARY GEOMORPHOLOGICAL FINDINGS AT DUST AND NEARBY CAVES, ALABAMA. Sites in entrance areas of ten caves in karstic limestone in Pickwick Basin reveal complex formational histories spanning more than 11,000 years. The limestone caves themselves have remained relatively stable, but the character and rate of deposition within the caves have varied with changes in karst hydrology, fluvial regimes, geometry of the cave floors, and human activities. A major factor in the effects of these processes in each cave is elevation of the cave floor relative to the Tennessee River. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

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

IDENTIFICATION OF A POTTERY PRODUCTION AREA AT SAN LUIS DE TALIMALI, FLORIDA. Excavations in the Apalachee village at San Luis de Talimali uncovered a unique, trash-filled feature containing an extraordinary abundance of Mission-period aboriginal pottery. This feature was identified tentatively as a waster pit, used for the discard of vessels damaged during firing. Contextual information corroborating this interpretation includes proximity to an aboriginal residence and a hearth that differs from typical domestic hearths. Technological analysis of the pottery supports the waster designation for only some sherds. Alternatively, this feature may have been a repository of sherds to be recycled as temper, a possibility that still supports the production-area interpretation. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Cornelison, John (*National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center*)

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NAILS FROM REDOUBT BRANNAN 40Rd176: A PART OF THE LARGEST EARTHEN CIVIL WAR FORTRESS. In 1992, excavations were conducted in Redoubt Brannan 40Rd176, a part of the largest Civil War earthen fortress, by the National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center. The excavations located and partially uncovered the remains of the blockhouse that stood in the redoubt. The recovered nails were selected for detailed study. Analysis suggested that the sizes (pennyweights) of these nails were smaller than would be expected for a substantial blockhouse. Possible explanations for this nail assemblage are offered. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Cowan, C. Wesley (*Cincinnati Museum of Natural History*)

TEN THOUSAND YEARS OF DUST: CLOUDSPLITTER SHELTER AND ITS ROLE IN UNDERSTANDING THE TRANSITION FROM FORAGING TO FARMING. Desiccated botanical assemblages from the Cloudsplitter rockshelter in Menifee County, Kentucky provide a dramatic window on Holocene human-plant interactions along the dissected western scarp of the Cumberland Plateau. Cultivated plants are important components of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland deposits at the site, and can be used to track the domestication process as well as how humans incorporated garden produce into their foraging economy. These assemblages contain some of the oldest domesticated plants in Eastern North America. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Crites, Gary D. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

VARIATIONS ON A TERRACE THEME FROM TENNESSEE. Some of the earliest evidence for domesticated plants and food production in the upland Midsouth comes not from broad floodplain areas, but rather from relatively high terraces in middle Tennessee. Consideration of environmental context and plant ecology and phenology suggests these terraces were a prime location for some of the earliest gardens in the East. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Crothers, George M. (*Washington University, St. Louis*), **Charles T. Faulkner** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

SIZE VARIATION IN *IVA ANNUA* ACHENES: THE EVIDENCE FOR EARLY PLANT CULTIVATION IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. Evidence for domestication of *Iva annua* in Eastern North America has been presented as a gradual increase in seed size along a continuum of human-plant interaction from weedy toleration to selective planting. We examine variation in achene size in archaeological collections and their modern weed analogues using analysis of variance and multiple comparison tests. Collections from Salts Cave, Kentucky and Big Bone Cave, Tennessee are analyzed and compared to a larger set of upland and floodplain archaeological collections and modern wild populations in an attempt to fit patterning in the archaeological record to the continuum of human-plant interaction. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Daniel, Randy (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

UWHARRIE RHYOLITE AND EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT RANGE IN THE CAROLINA PIEDMONT. A current view of Early Archaic settlement (i.e., the Band-Macroband model) suggests that individual bands exhibited geographic ranges largely confined to major drainages along the South Atlantic Slope. This interpretation is questioned as a result of examining raw material distributions in a survey of over 3,000 Early Archaic points from the Carolina Piedmont.

In particular, the movement of a distinctive rhyolite from the Uwharrie Mountains suggests that Early Archaic geographic range was not confined to the Yadkin-Pee Dee drainage but rather encompassed at least portions of several drainages across the Piedmont. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Davis, E. Mott (*University of Texas, Austin*)

THE PALMER-TAYLOR MOUND, SEMINOLE COUNTY, FLORIDA: 1940 EXCAVATION. At Christmas time, 1940, the Excavator's Club, a student organization at Harvard, conducted a brief, incomplete excavation at the Palmer-Taylor Mound in Seminole County, in the St. John's area of East Florida. This is a brief chronicle of that project. The techniques and documentation were well enough handled to enable stratigraphic analysis of the data by other workers after World War II. This minor field project thus played a part in the early postwar building of a chronology in the St. John's area. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

THE SIOUAN PROJECT IN RETROSPECT: LESSONS LEARNED AND QUESTIONS THAT REMAIN. Over that past two decades, the University of North Carolina has engaged in archaeological research to answer questions about Euro-Indian contact and culture change among the small Siouan tribes of central North Carolina. Regional surveys were undertaken and 16 sites of the Late Prehistoric and Contact periods were excavated. This paper highlights the substantive results of that research and examines some problems of chronology building, site discovery, and settlement-pattern recognition that still hamper our ability to chronicle fully the cultural transformations that tribes such as the Occaneechi, Shakori, and Sara underwent during the latter half of the seventeenth century. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Dent, Joe (*American University*)

PREHISTORY AT THE EDGE: MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE MID-HOLOCENE. The Middle Atlantic, arguably a unique region in its own right, was not immune to influences from other areas to the north and the south. During the mid-Holocene, however, the most pronounced influence was of southern origins. This paper looks at the archaeological record of the Middle Atlantic in terms of interconnections with the Southeast. Another goal of the paper is to evaluate intellectual trends that influence prehistorians as they seek interpretations of the patterns and processes that are common to both archaeological records. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Doershuk, John (*see Bergman, Christopher*)

Drake, Eric (*see Nassaney, Michael S.*)

Driskell, Boyce (*University of Alabama*)

TRACKING POLISH FORMATION IN AN EXPERIMENTAL SETTING WITH DIGITAL IMAGING. Even though microwear polishes produced from sustained contact with different contact materials are often distinctive, polish formation is not well understood. This is partly because the development process is difficult to track. This paper reports the results of a set of experiments where polish development was tracked through application of precise computer imaging of polish areas during work. Cryptocrystalline specimens, used in scraping wood and bone, were mounted in a custom-designed machine that replicated strokes. Each specimen was removed for microscopic analysis and digital imaging at frequent intervals. Through analysis of sequent images, the pattern of polish development and differentiation can be seen and studied. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Driskell, Boyce (*University of Alabama*)

THE DUST CAVE EXCAVATIONS: 1989-1993. Tentative probing of archaeological deposits at Dust Cave, in the Pickwick Basin of northwest Alabama, began in the summer of 1989 as part of the University of Alabama's Caves Testing Program, sponsored in part by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Since that time, several test pits and a 12-m trench have been excavated revealing nearly 5 m of archaeological deposits accumulated during the past 11,000 years. Deposits are virtually undisturbed and include two Early Archaic and two Middle Archaic components. Due to the protection afforded by the cave environment, preservation of organic remains is excellent. The physical matrix of the site and its chronology are described. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Dukes, Joel (*University of Georgia*)

CHANGES IN VERTEBRATE USE BETWEEN THE IRENE PHASE AND THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA. The impact of the Spanish mission system on Gule subsistence is explored through

analysis of archaeologically recovered vertebrate fauna. Faunal remains from Meeting House Fields (an Irene phase site) and Fallen Tree (the Guale village associated with Mission Santa Catalina de Guale) indicate that there were changes in species and habitat exploitation. In particular, Guale procurement strategy switched from a primarily estuarine diet to one that relied heavily on deer and incorporated only a few European domesticated animals. These changes reflect the creolization that took place with the introduction of the mission system. (Friday, 1:40 AM)

Early, Ann M. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

HOMESTEADING THE HOLLOWS: NEW DATA ON LATE PREHISTORIC FARMSTEADS IN HEADWATER STREAM VALLEYS OF THE OUACHITA MOUNTAINS. The 1993 excavation of a late prehistoric Caddoan structure in the novaculite uplift belt of the Ouachita Mountains shows that permanent habitation sites exist in small headwater stream valleys in this region. Corn cobs found inside the building are evidence that large tracts of alluvial soils were not necessary requirements for horticulturally based settlement, particularly if the population was thinly distributed in single-family farmsteads. The discovery has important implications both for models of late prehistoric human ecology in this region, and for the effectiveness of current archeological survey methodologies. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Eastman, Jane M. (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Coastal Carolina Research*)

THE UPPER SARATOWN SITE: STRUCTURE AND CHRONOLOGY. The Upper Saratown site, located on the Dan River in Stokes County, North Carolina, was partially excavated between 1972 and 1981. Since that time samples of the site's excavated material have been included in several studies, but the site has never been systematically studied as a whole. Recent ceramic analysis indicates that, rather than representing a single occupation, Upper Saratown is an unstratified, multicomponent site. A comparison is made between pottery from pit features at several late prehistoric and seventeenth century village sites along the Dan River to aid in sorting out Upper Saratown's structure and chronology. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Eisenberg, Leslie E. (*State Historical Society of Wisconsin*)

THE IMPLICATIONS OF SKELETAL TRAUMA IN A SAMPLE OF PRECONTACT GROUPS FROM THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION OF TENNESSEE. A regional study of Mississippian skeletal series, both large and small, indicates that evidence for skeletal trauma is not ubiquitous in Middle Tennessee populations, and, when present, its type, frequency, and distribution varies from site to site. Behavioral interpretations that can be invoked to explain these observed differences are related to a number of factors, including sociopolitical considerations, mortuary behavior, and habitual activities. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Ellenburg, Virginia C. (*Michigan State University*), **Sue M. Moore** (*Georgia Southern University*)

GONE WITH THE TRACKS: ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT JIMPS, GEORGIA. In 1992, Georgia Southern University began excavations at the railroad community of Jimps, Georgia. Typical of many of these towns, Jimps was born, experienced a brief heyday, and then died when the mode of transportation changed. Excavations have focused on examining the daily lifestyles of the people who lived at Jimps. Work has been conducted in both the domestic and commercial areas of the town. In addition, numerous oral histories have been collected. Future work will continue in the commercial district and move into the part of the community known as the "section houses." It is hoped that a complete picture of this very typical community will result. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Elliott, Daniel T. (*Garrow and Associates; LAMAR Institute*)

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER ARCHAIC. Early archaeological research in the Savannah River valley set the tone by which modern archaeologists organize and describe Archaic culture in eastern North America. This paper presents a historical overview of the development of Archaic research within the valley as it relates to the eastern region. Previous research is viewed as a series of paradigmatic shifts beginning with an age of discovery during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, followed by a historical-descriptive era, processual, and postprocessual schools. Key landmarks, milestones, and stumbling blocks along this path to knowledge are highlighted. (Thursday, 8:20)

Etchieson, Meeks (*see Ewen, Charles R.*)

Ewen, Charles R. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*), **Meeks Etchieson** (*U.S. Forest Service*), **Barbara Williams** (*U.S. Forest Service*)

MANAGING THE CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST: A NEW PERSPECTIVE. Cultural Resource Management has become a paradox for Federal agencies. An increase in mandatory archeological site

inventory, evaluation, and protection has seen no increase in budgets to carry out these responsibilities. As a partial solution to this dilemma, the U.S. Forest Service Ecosystem Management Program seeks innovative ways to achieve cost-effective and ecologically sound approaches to multiple-use management of the National Forests and Grasslands. Inviting public participation is an integral part of the process. The recent excavations at the Shady Lake Recreation Area in southwest Arkansas, where the Forest Service got 150 archaeologists for the price of two, demonstrates the effectiveness of this approach. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Faulkner, Charles H. (*see Young, Amy L.*)

Faulkner, Charles T. (*see Crothers, George M.*)

Fenton, Jim (*Wilbur Smith Associates*)

THE SOCIAL USES OF DEAD PEOPLE: POSTMORTEM BODY PROCESSING IN ADENA BURIAL MOUNDS. This paper examines evidence for the ritual use of human skeletal elements in a series of Adena burial mounds. The preferential removal of skeletal elements from interments, and reinterment of selected elements within the mound structure appears to be age and sex related. Analysis of this patterned behavior is presented. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Ford, Janet (*University of Mississippi*)

THE HARMON SITE: TCHULA MEETS HOPEWELL AMID PLATFORM MOUNDS. The traditional concept of the Harmon site near Batesville, Mississippi, as consisting of two Mississippian platform mounds, three conical mounds, and two village areas, has been challenged by recent study. Controlled auger sampling of the site and excavation in both village areas and the larger platform mound failed to produce Mississippian artifacts. Material recovered instead suggests that the McCarter mound, located 150 m to the north, might be considered part of the Harmon group and that McCarter at least was constructed by village occupants who demonstrated differential acceptance of imported goods and ideas by a conservative Tchula-based population. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Foster, Thomas (*University of Georgia*)

BURIAL DEPTH AT A LATE LAMAR VILLAGE. Pit depth has been analyzed for approximately 200 burials excavated from 1972 to 1992 at the mid-sixteenth century King site in northwestern Georgia. Among the findings are indications that the highly eroded site originally had a relatively even surface; that males and females are buried at the same depth; that the burial depth of subadults (age 0-5) is significantly lower than that of adults; that, as indicated by artifact association and location, high-status individuals may have been buried deeper than individuals of lower status. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Fritz, Gayle J. (*Washington University, St. Louis*)

TERMINAL ARCHAIC PERIOD AGRICULTURE IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS: THE MARBLE BLUFF SITE. A crevice in Marble Bluff rockshelter in the Arkansas Ozarks contained five bags of domesticated chenopod, sumpweed, sunflower, and pepo squash or gourd seeds, along with a pile of mixed seed types including crops and some possible weeds. Three radiocarbon dates indicate that the seeds were all placed in this storage feature slightly more than 3,000 years ago. The large sizes of the sunflower and sumpweed achenes and the care with which these five bags were stored reflect more rapid effects of domestication than previously documented and more serious investment in food production by Terminal Archaic societies in upland environments. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Futato, Eugene M. (*University of Alabama*)

BENTON. Benton is a late Middle Archaic horizon dating from approximately 3600 to 3000 BC and concentrated in the central and lower Tennessee River valleys of Alabama and western Tennessee, the Nashville Basin of central Tennessee, and the upper Tombigbee River valley of northeast Mississippi. This is a notable time due to the appearance of panregional mortuary ceremonialism, long-range trade networks, and a relatively elaborate biface assemblage. This paper summarizes our knowledge of this interesting and important phenomenon. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Gaertner, Linda (*University of Wisconsin, Madison*)

DETERMINING THE FUNCTION OF DALTON ADZES. A sample of Dalton adzes from northeast Arkansas was analyzed using high power (50 \times -200 \times) incident light microscopy to identify use-wear traces. A comparison of traces on archaeological specimens with those on experimental tools revealed that the Dalton adzes were used most often in working charred wood and were hafted with hide. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Gallivan, Martin (*see Hantman, Jeffrey*)

Galloway, Patricia (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

PREHISTORIC POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI: A FIRST APPROXIMATION. The Mississippi State Historical Museum is in the process of redesigning its colonial-period exhibits, which also entails the telling of the demographic tragedy of Native American mortality in response to European contact. To make this information exhibitable and to tell the whole story of the demographic history of Mississippi, however, we need numbers from the beginning (whenever that was) until about AD 1800. This paper will describe my attempt to use data in the Mississippi archaeological site file to construct believable numbers that can be used in interpreting the prehistory of Mississippi to a general audience. It addresses problems such as sample size, site types represented, and component identifications and discusses some of the assumptions that underlie site-file data. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Gardner, Paul (*Ohio State University*)

CARBONIZED PLANT REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE, ALABAMA. Excavation of Dust Cave has yielded a large corpus of flotation-derived carbonized plant remains dating from the Early Archaic to the Middle Archaic periods. Hickory nuts seem to have been the most important plant food during all periods. Acorn is also common, but walnut is rare. Thick-testa chenopod was recovered from strata beneath those dated to the eleventh millennium BP. The wood charcoal spectrum from the site reflects local forest composition. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Goldberg, Paul (*Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory*)

Sherwood, Sarah (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

THE MICROMORPHOLOGY OF DUST CAVE. Initial geological investigations at Dust Cave used detailed field observations and the technique of micromorphology (the study of undisturbed soils and sediments with petrographic thin sections) to characterize stratigraphic units and to recognize geogenic and anthropogenic depositional and postdepositional processes. Preliminary results indicate that sediments up to the Middle Archaic are composed of Tennessee River alluvium; most of the later deposits are composed of colluvially reworked soil material derived from the cave mouth, and extensive accumulations of anthropogenic ash. Additional studies include micromorphological analysis of living surfaces in the cave. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Goldman-Finn, Nurit (*University of Michigan*)

CAVES, SINKS, AND SHOALS: DUST CAVE IN REGIONAL CONTEXT. The purpose of this paper is to place Dust Cave into its larger context within the Archaic period of the Middle Tennessee River valley. This paper reviews and interprets results of preliminary research at Dust Cave in light of the comparative site data for the region. It explores the issue of how Early and Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers used different facets of the karstic landscape, and Dust Cave's changing role through time. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Goodyear, Albert C. (*University of South Carolina*), Sam B. Upchurch (*University of South Florida*), Mark J. Brooks (*University of South Carolina*)

TURTLECRAWL POINT: AN INUNDATED PREHISTORIC SITE IN BOCA CIEGA BAY, FLORIDA. Turtlecrawl Point (8Pi881) is a drowned, multicomponent prehistoric site discovered by dredging the Intracoastal Waterway in Boca Ciega Bay, Florida in the early 1960s. Spoil deposited as a nearby island revealed artifacts diagnostic of the Early Archaic through Late Archaic periods. A chert quarry related to a drowned Hawthorne chert source was also revealed. Shell materials indicate at least two occupations. *Busycon contrarium* artifacts indicate a ca. 4,500 BP. occupation and broken quahog shells indicate clam exploitation from ca. 3,400 to 1,500 BP. The site and its various components provide important settlement variation not found in nondrowned upland contexts. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Gose, Wulf (*see Collins, Michael B.*)

Gremillion, Kristen J. (*Ohio State University*)

THE PALEOETHNOBOTANICAL RECORD FOR THE MID-HOLOCENE SOUTHEAST. The archaeological record of plant use in the Southeast between 8,000 and 3,000 BP is relatively limited. However, its potential significance for the study of agricultural origins is apparent in light of mounting evidence for Archaic-period food production in some geographical localities, and its apparent absence in others. Interactions among resource selection, sedentism, and environmental change are critical to formulating and testing models of both agricultural origins and nonorigins in the Southeast. This objective can be met only through programs of thorough recovery and analysis of plant remains from a variety of contexts. (Thursday,

10:20 AM)

Gremillion, Kristen J. (*Ohio State University*)

COEVOLUTION, STORAGE, AND EARLY FARMING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY. Some of the earliest evidence of plant domestication in eastern North America is from eastern Kentucky, whose narrow stream bottoms and rugged hillsides are dubious settings for the gradual coevolution envisioned as occurring between humans and floodplain weeds in major Midwestern river valleys. The apparent contradiction between the early timing of plant husbandry and the absence of local wild populations of domesticate precursors can only be addressed with attention to both human-plant coevolution and intergroup exchange. The cultural context of food storage is also critical to understanding the growing subsistence importance of crops during the Early Woodland. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Grover, Jennifer (*Pan American Consultants*)

MIDDLE HOLOCENE ADAPTATIONS AS SEEN FROM THE ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE. Groups in the Middle Tennessee Valley experienced several cultural changes between the Early (10,500–8,000 BP) and Middle (8,000–6,000 BP) Holocene. Similar changes are seen throughout the Southeast. Researchers have argued that these changes were brought about by either demographic pressures or climatic changes (the Hypsithermal). An analysis of the faunal remains from Dust Cave was conducted not only to gather information on subsistence, but also to shed additional light on the impetus behind the cultural changes that occurred between the Early and Middle Holocene. While results are preliminary, they suggest that the Hypsithermal episode was not a catalyst for Middle Holocene changes. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Gums, Bonnie (*Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville*)

NINETEENTH CENTURY POTTERS IN ILLINOIS. Abundant clay resources in western and southern Illinois allowed for the development of numerous family-owned stoneware potteries during the mid to late nineteenth century. Three pottery families will be discussed: the well-known Kirkpatrick's who established four operations in Illinois and produced utilitarian and art pottery; a traditional rural pottery producing utilitarian wares; and an urban pottery that not only made stoneware but also experimented with yellow ware. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Gunn, Joel (*see Woodall, J. Ned*)

Haire, Wenona (*Catawba Nation*)

THE CATAWBA NATION: PRESERVING A CULTURAL HERITAGE. Many centuries ago, along the river that bears their name, the Catawba lived in a large area covering both North and South Carolina. Today their tribal land near Rock Hill, South Carolina is a 1-mi-square reservation. The size of their home land has not constrained their spirit, and they have recently experienced a revitalization of their cultural identity. The Catawba Cultural Committee was formed to preserve, protect, and promote the Nation's history and art. Many of these projects and future plans are described. (Saturday, 10:00 AM)

Hale, Stephen (*Georgia Southern University*)

VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE LATE ARCHAIC SITE AT MIDDEN POINT, BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA. Vertebrate faunal remains from the Late Archaic site at Midden Point in Burke County, Georgia provided evidence for a riverine adaptation in which a wide spectrum of freshwater aquatic species augmented the hunting of deer and turkey. Small bone fish-hooks indicate some of the fish were caught with hooks and lines. Marine resources found at the site indicate trade or seasonal movement to the coast. Charred hickory nuts indicate a fall occupation. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Hall, Charlie (*Maryland State Highway Administration*)

ROCKSHELTERS AND CAVES IN CONTEXT: MID-HOLOCENE RESEARCH AND SHELTERED SITES IN THE SOUTHEAST. The very discovery of Archaic cultures in the Southeast is bound inextricably with the archaeology of caves and rockshelters. In large part, sites such as Russell Cave and Modoc Rockshelter form the chronological foundation of modern archaeology in the region. Rockshelters and caves have also contributed much to our current knowledge of mid-Holocene cultural and environmental dynamics. Fifty years of rockshelter and cave archaeology are reviewed, with particular attention to researcher goals. As these resources and the opportunities to investigate them become rarer, the importance of multifaceted research is emphasized. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

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

RESULTS OF THE 1992 and 1993 EXCAVATIONS AT THE KING SITE IN NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA. The King

site is a 5 acre mid-sixteenth century aboriginal town located on the Coosa River in northwestern Georgia. Approximately two thirds of the town was excavated and mapped in 1972-1974. The remaining portion of the town containing archaeological features—approximately 1.5 acres—was excavated in two seasons in 1992 and 1993. This paper reports the results of this recent work and reviews what is currently known about the community plan of the site. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Hann, John H. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

RECENT HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON FLORIDA'S MISSIONS AND APALACHEE IN PARTICULAR. Recent documentary research has provided much new information on mission statistics in 1630, pre-Christian native burial practices, and developments in Apalachee from 1675 to 1704. The new data for Apalachee includes architectural features at the San Luis site, character and size of its Spanish community, the extent and consequences of their ranching activity, relations between Indians and Spaniards, epidemics, trade relations between Apalachee and Panzacola, and the Apalachee presence in Spanish Panzacola's first years. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Hantman, Jeffrey (*University of Virginia*), **Martin Gallivan** (*University of Virginia*), **Mintcy Maxham** (*Pennsylvania State University*), **Daniel Hayes** (*Iowa State University*)

LATE WOODLAND (CONTACT?) VILLAGE EXCAVATIONS IN THE MONACAN AREA OF VIRGINIA. This paper presents the results of recent excavations at two village sites in the Virginia piedmont region occupied in the contact era by the Monacan. One is a small site located on a low-order tributary of the James River which has yielded a late seventeenth-century radiocarbon date. The second is a large multicomponent village site in the James River valley, long thought to be the possible location of the Monacan village of Monahassanaugh. Artifact assemblages at both sites are, however, typically Woodland. The relative preservation potentials of these sites within a geomorphological framework are examined, as are the implications of the village-based data for reconstructing Monacan history before and after European colonization. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Harmon, Michael (*U.S. Forest Service, Uwharrie National Forest*)

BLACKSMITHING IN THE RURAL CAROLINAS DURING THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES. Blacksmith shops were a common feature of the agrarian south. Studies of several blacksmith shops in North and South Carolina are summarized. Patterns exist in shop layout during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Identifying blacksmith sites may be difficult during survey-level investigations. Attributes for the identification of smithing are examined. Replication is a useful tool for understanding the process of smithing and its byproducts. Artifacts from modern smithing help to interpret archeological specimens. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Hartley, Michael (*Bethania, N.C.*)

THE BLUM PRINT SHOP, SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA. The Blum print shop operated in Salem, North Carolina from 1827 through the late nineteenth century. The print shop began its operation in the Blum house on lot 67. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the operation was moved to an existing building in the yard behind the house. The activities of the print shop included production of several newspapers, the *Blum Farmers and Planters Almanac*, and job printing. This paper discusses initial excavations in the late nineteenth-century detached print shop and surrounding yard. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Haskins, Valerie A. (*Kentucky Heritage Council*)

BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY OF MID-HOLOCENE HUMAN REMAINS: HEALTH STATUS PATTERNS. The role of paleopathological inquiry has been greatly expanded since the adoption of the biocultural approach almost 20 years ago. Pivotal data focus on determining nutritional and infectious disease status (and their synergistic role) and what they reveal about prehistoric lifestyles. Frequent contrasts between Archaic and Mississippian osteological samples have revealed patterns of health associated with hunter-gatherer subsistence. A regional review of the Archaic record underscores a number of these patterns. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Haun, Susan (*see Berryman, Hugh E.*)

Hayes, Daniel (*see Hantman, Jeffrey*)

Hayes, Christopher (*Binghamton University*)

STABILITY AND VARIABILITY IN ADENA MORTUARY RITUAL IN THE UPPER SCIOTO VALLEY, OHIO. Regional variability in Adena sites in the Upper Scioto Valley is examined through a controlled comparison of artifacts and

feature content and context. Results indicate some common regional trends and localized variability. This suggests locally stable traditions, coupled with region-wide chronological variation. (Thursday 4:00 PM)

Herbert, Joseph M. (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*), **Laurie C. Steponaitis** (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

ESTIMATING SEASONALITY FROM OYSTER SHELL GROWTH SEGMENTS. This paper describes the methods and results of a blind test of a technique for estimating seasonality by measuring growth segments in oyster shells from the chondrophore of the left valve with low-powered microscopy. Tests confirm the replicability of results, but variability in seasonal estimates suggests that large, well-controlled modern samples are essential for improving accuracy. Late Woodland data from southern Maryland indicate that samples from shell-midden context reflect multiple seasons of harvesting, while samples from shallow-pit features reflect more discrete seasonal use. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Hill, M. Cassandra (*University of Massachusetts, Amherst*)

THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG: CRANIAL TRAUMA WITHIN A SOCIOPOLITICAL CONTEXT. Traumatic lesions of nonaccidental origin are among the most intriguing, because they allow the observer to discuss actual behavior associated with the peritraumatic event(s). This paper presents an analysis of traumatic lesions that show a repetitive individualism in fracture patterns of four crania, interpreted as possible evidence of prehistoric execution in the Middle Cumberland region of Tennessee. Additionally, scalping patterns on these crania indicate differential treatment of males and females. Viewed within a broader environmental context, this analysis provides support for the argument that sociopolitical decline was already in place just prior to European contact. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Holland, Laura (*University of South Florida*)

CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF TWO SINGLE-MOUND SITES NEAR MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA. Ceramic analysis has been utilized by Blitz to interpret mound-village relationships at the Lubdub site in western Alabama. Following Blitz, I examine rim sherds from two single-mound sites near Moundville: Hog Pen Hill and the White site. My results are significantly different from Blitz's and provoke interesting questions about the sites' relationships with Moundville and their roles as peripheral focal points for power within the Moundville chiefdom. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Horvath, Elizabeth (*National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SEMINOLE REST, CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE. Archaeological investigations were conducted at Seminole Rest in order to assess the site's significance. The tasks included survey of previously recorded mound sites in the area, shovel testing, core samples, site mapping, backhoe trenching, and controlled excavations. The features investigated included the 4 acre Snyders Mound (a clam shell mound) and the much smaller Fiddle Crab Mound. Both date to the St. Johns I period. Data were collected to determine site function, subsistence, and seasonality. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Horvath, Elizabeth (*see Ladkani, Ernest W.*)

Hutchinson, Dale L. (*East Carolina University*)

TATHAM MOUND AND THE EVIDENCE FOR SPANISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONFRONTATION. Native Americans interred at Tatham Mound date to the time of the earliest Spanish explorations in Florida. Evidence of skeletal trauma at Tatham corroborates ethnohistoric accounts of the often fatal outcome of indigenous attempts to resist Spanish infiltration. The role of conflict, however, has often not been presented within the sociopolitical fabric of Native American populations in the region or within the context of social change during the period of initial Spanish colonization. This paper explores the possible interpretations of intergroup conflict in the face of a new social and political force: European exploration and colonization. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Huynh, Hong P. (*University of Michigan*), **Clark S. Larsen** (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*), **Bonnie G. McEwan** (*San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site*)

PRELIMINARY BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT SAN LUIS. Recent excavations in the church cemetery at San Luis are providing new insights into the Apalachee population at this Spanish mission site. Mortuary patterning as revealed by assessment of age and gender, burial orientation, differential treatment of adults and juveniles, and associated grave inclusions reveals significant changes from native mortuary practices as a result of missionization. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Huynh, Hong (*see Larsen, Clark S.*)

Işcan, M. Yaşar (*see Cassel, Natileene W.*)

Işcan, M. Yaşar (*see Winland, Kenneth J.*)

Jefferies, Richard (*University of Kentucky*)

THE EMERGENCE OF LONG-DISTANCE EXCHANGE NETWORKS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. Research conducted in the southeastern United States and adjacent areas indicates that regional exchange and interaction networks were developing by the late Middle Archaic period (ca. 6,000–5,000 BP), if not earlier. The scale and extent of these networks are reflected by the presence of exotic raw materials and items manufactured from them, as well as the spatial distribution of different stylistic elements. This paper explores the relationships between the development of these regional exchange networks and trends toward greater cultural complexity such as increased sedentism, population growth and greater social risk. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Jones, Patrick J. (*Tulane University*)

LAKE OF THE TAENSA: A REPORT ON A RECENT SURVEY OF LAKE ST. JOSEPH, LOUISIANA. The Taensa were a small, early historic Indian nation known to us through the accounts of French explorers and missionaries in the Lower Mississippi Valley. However, the location of these Taensa villages is a problem that has received comparatively little attention from archaeologists. In the 1960s, Stephen Williams of Harvard's Peabody Museum produced provocative, but not entirely conclusive, evidence that the Taensa villages were located on Lake St. Joseph in Tensas Parish, Louisiana. This paper reports on recent efforts to identify an historic Indian occupation along the banks of this lake. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Jones, Reza (*see Saunders, Joe*)

Kelly, John E. (*Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville*)

REDEFINING CAHOKIA: PRINCE(PLES) AND ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. An anomaly in the Mississippian world, the large Mississippian center of Cahokia is defined on the basis of the mound distribution. This, however, is very misleading given its complex yet fluid occupational history and its geographic setting. Based on investigations conducted over the last 40 years, certain principles of community organization can be delineated within Cahokia proper. These principles and associated elements have their antecedents in the Emergent Mississippian. This paper will discuss the principles for Cahokia's organization as a community and hence the basis for its redefinition. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

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

Kenion, Rita B. (*Museum of York County*)

THE CATAWBA AND THEIR EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEIGHBORS: A HISTORY OF CHANGE. Eighteenth-century European writers characterize the Catawba as traders, warriors, and astute politicians. While such a view may be correct, it neglects more traditional aspects of Catawba domestic life. Most historical models of Catawba life usually revolve around adult-male interactions with European traders and settlers. However, Catawba women's domestic roles, particularly in agriculture and pottery manufacture, have received too little attention. A balanced model of Catawba life includes domestic, social, and ritual activities as well. Any discussions concerning the archaeology of Catawba sites, particularly interpretations, are predicated upon ethnographic models, usually implicit in these discussions. An example of such a balanced model and selected archaeological implications are presented. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Kennedy, Mary C. (*Washington University, St. Louis*), **Patty Jo Watson** (*Washington University, St. Louis*)

THE CHRONOLOGY OF EARLY AGRICULTURE AT SALTS CAVE AND MAMMOTH CAVE, MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, KENTUCKY. There are several dozen radiocarbon determinations from a half-dozen different laboratories on a variety of different prehistoric materials in Salts Cave and Mammoth Cave. These range from 4,000 to 1,920 BP. In September 1992 we began a research project to obtain greater chronological precision on the agricultural pattern evidenced in ancient human fecal material from these caves. Thirteen new AMS determinations on Salts Cave and Mammoth Cave paleofeces indicate a period of intense caving activity between approximately 800 and 200 BC by people who were eating considerable quantities of domestic sunflower and sumpweed, and who were also growing and/or intensively harvesting *Chenopodium* and maygrass. Bottle gourd and pepo gourd were additional domesticates. In this paper we discuss implications of the new AMS dates for our understanding of Early Woodland agriculture in the uplands of the Midsouth. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Kennedy, W. Jerald (*Florida Atlantic University*), **Ryan J. Wheeler** (*University of Florida*)

INTRODUCTORY STUDY OF THE EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA, SOUTHERN FLORIDA. The Jupiter Inlet 1 site (8Pb34) is situated in the poorly known East Okeechobee area, occupying the coastal portion of Martin and Palm Beach counties. Preliminary definitions of the area emphasized relationships with the Okeechobee and Everglades cultures. Systematic survey and excavation at Jupiter 1, coupled with a synthesis of all archaeological data for the region, have demonstrated an affiliation with the St. Johns and Malabar traditions. The coalescence of material culture from surrounding areas and specific adaptations to the coastal zone produced a unique cultural formation. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Kennedy, W. Jerald (*see Wheeler, Ryan J.*)

Kimball, John (*Appalachian State University*), **Larry Kimball** (*Appalachian State University*), **Patricia Allen** (*Appalachian State University*)

MICROWEAR POLISHES AS VIEWED THROUGH THE ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPE: NEW FRONTIERS? The atomic force microscope (AFM) is a surface-analysis instrument. It utilizes van der Waals, weak attractive, and repulsive forces among molecules to discern topographic features with a resolution of 1 nanometer (10^{-9} m). In this study, the AFM was used to scan experimental flint tools to create three-dimensional digital images of the surface. From these images, surface features were measured and examined. These digitized images were then used in the quantitative analysis of the sample. Images of experimental tools acquired before and after use were compared to determine the patterns and diagnostic features associated with polish formation. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Kimball, Larry (*see Bergman, Christopher*)

Kimball, Larry (*see Kimball, John*)

Kimmel, Richard (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington*)

THE ECOLOGY AND SYMBOLISM OF PLANTATION AND FARMSTEAD ICE PRODUCTION IN THE VIRGINIA-NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT. Recent investigations of pit icehouses and reviews of climate records support an inference of colder nineteenth-century winter temperatures. This paper suggests that the availability of ice allowed antebellum planters to store and redistribute slave produce, and that this practice was an important element in the maintenance of plantation paternalism and owner control. Furthermore, owner dominance was symbolized through the architecture and placement of the icehouse within the plantation landscape. After the Civil War, the icehouse continued to be an important element in household and farm storage, but with significant changes in both architecture and placement on the homelot. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

King, Frances B. (*University of Pittsburgh*)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREHISTORIC GARDENING IN THE WESTERN MISSOURI OZARKS. Far from a major river valley, the Phillips Spring site on the Pomme de Terre River in the western Missouri Ozarks yielded remains of two cultivated cucurbits (squash, *Cucurbita pepo*, and bottle gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria*) in a Late Archaic context. In conjunction with evidence from other portions of eastern North America, the Phillips Spring record suggests both that the pattern of agricultural evolution was quite complex and that the dissemination of cultivated plants was either controlled by processes somewhat different from those influencing the spread of other types of materials or that the botanical record has preserved a unique aspect of human interaction. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Klatka, Thomas S. (*Virginia Department of Historic Resources*), **Michael J. Klein** (*University of Virginia*)

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE GRAHAM-WHITE SITE: A CONTACT PERIOD SITE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources conducted salvage excavations at the Graham-White site, a contact-period site located along the Roanoke River in western Virginia. Field investigations resulted in the identification of 111 features in an area that comprised less than 25% of the total site area. Thirty-eight features were excavated in areas expected to be adversely effected by construction activities. This paper presents a descriptive summary of the trade artifacts, and provides preliminary assessments of the plant remains, ceramics, and lithics from the site. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Klein, Michael J. (*see Klatka, Thomas S.*)

Klippel, Walter (*see Styles, Bonnie*)

Ladkani, Ernest W. (*Florida State University*), **Elizabeth Horvath** (*National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center*)

A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE ARTIFACTS OF THE VISITOR CENTER MIDDEN AT CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE. Archaeological investigations were conducted at the North Beach parking lot and boat ramp, Canaveral National Seashore, in order to determine whether significant cultural resources were present on the tract. These investigations delimited the boundaries of the Visitor Center Midden (8Vo1700) and revealed two previously unknown shell middens. This paper discusses the Visitor Center Midden, its potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and its probable association with the Turtle Mound Complex. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Laporta, Philip (*see Bergman, Christopher*)

Larsen, Clark S. (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*), **Hong Huynh** (*University of Michigan*)

DEATH BY GUNSHOT: BIOCULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF TRAUMA AT MISSION SAN LUIS. The establishment of Catholic missions in northern Florida and coastal Georgia saw dramatic changes for native populations. The introduction of firearms and alteration in patterns of interpersonal conflict have not been addressed with respect to Spanish mission settings. This paper explores the implications of death by gunshot involving a high status male, probably native, recovered from the altar area of the mission church at San Luis de Talimali, the principal mission for Apalachee province. Although high-status individuals were likely buffered from a variety of stressors, death in this manner was not among them for at least this individual. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Larsen, Clark S. (*see Huynh, Hong P.*)

Lautzenheiser, Loretta (*Coastal Carolina Research*)

INVESTIGATIONS AT TWO EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BURIAL GROUNDS IN COASTAL NORTH CAROLINA. Two investigations were conducted at early eighteenth-century burial grounds in coastal North Carolina. St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Bath, organized in 1706 and formalized in 1731, is the oldest church in North Carolina. Beaufort was founded around 1708, and the Old Burying Ground was formally established in 1731. The investigations document the presence of burials in unmarked or "empty" areas of the burying grounds. They also reveal changes in the Beaufort Burying Ground during the Victorian era, when graves were aligned with the wall grid rather than compass points. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Ledbetter, R. Jerald (*Southeastern Archaeological Services*), **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (*University of South Carolina*)

MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC ARCHITECTURE. Habitation structures are important archaeological measures of settlement organization, coresident group size, and social complexity. Unfortunately, evidence for architecture in the mid-Holocene archaeological record of the Southeast has been elusive. At a regional scale of analysis, sufficient architectural data are available to permit tentative conclusions about variation in the design and permanence of habitation structures. An important aspect of this growing database are efforts to identify structures from indirect evidence such as artifact and feature distributions. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Lev-Tov, Justin (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

SUBSISTENCE ADAPTATIONS IN THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TENNESSEE FRONTIER. Faunal remains from a late-eighteenth-century smokehouse cellar at the Gibbs house in Knox County, Tennessee (40Kn124) are contrasted with faunal assemblages from rural sites from the Chesapeake region from the same time period. Differences in the types and proportions of animals exploited correspond to those one might expect between a frontier and a long-settled coastal region. These data provide new insights about frontier adaptations and the process of colonial adaptation and economic organization. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Levy, Janet E. (*University of North Carolina, Charlotte*)

EXCAVATIONS AT 38Yk3, SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE, 1991-1993. Three summers of excavation at 38Yk3 are described, along with the resultant features, artifacts, and radiocarbon dates. Despite modifications of the site by plowing, flooding, and erosion, significant evidence remains. Excavations revealed two horizontally separated components, one late prehistoric and one early historic, which contribute to our understanding of cultural developments in the Carolina Piedmont. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Lynn, Charles A. (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile*)

THREE DIMENSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECONSTRUCTION. Using excavated data, it is possible to totally reconstruct archaeological sites with a computer. This paper describes two experiments that formed a basis for such reconstruction. The first experiment used unspecific field techniques; the three-dimensional reconstruction immediately showed data errors that led to the creation of specific field techniques for three-dimensional reconstruction. The second experiment tested these specific techniques, which allowed the site to be reconstructed completely with minimal errors. Such reconstruction allows sites to be examined long after they are destroyed. Reconstruction allows archaeology to be an experimental science. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (*see Norton, Mark R.*)

Mandel, Rolfe (*see Saunders, Joe*)

Mann, C. Baxter (*see Blitz, John H.*)

Markman, Charles W. (*Markman and Associates*)

MILLER CAVE AND THE PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL OZARKS. Excavations conducted during 1992 in Miller Cave (23Pu2) on the Fort Leonard Wood military base in south-central Missouri show that, despite extensive disturbance by previous digging and vandalism, significant deposits remain intact. In the darkened back of the cave, Late Woodland deposits were found including two complete dog skeletons, one with an associated biface. Human remains were also encountered. The available evidence shows that in the Late Woodland period the site functioned as a mortuary component of a complex settlement system. Also, an Early Archaic deposit was encountered in the main chamber with diagnostic artifacts and wood charcoal yielding a radiocarbon assay of $8,500 \pm 180$ BP. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (*Florida State University*)

THE STRUCTURES OF MISSION PATALE. Since 1984, excavations at Mission Patale near Tallahassee, Florida have revealed the existence of at least six structures. This paper presents available architectural, chronological, and functional data for this assemblage. Some clearly date to the Mission period, but others may be of Late Mississippian or Protohistoric origin. Because direct documentary evidence of mission settlement plan in *La Florida* is lacking, floor plans, building features, and relationships among the Patale structures contribute to the development of a settlement model and provide insights on the cultural forces operating in these communities. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Mathis, Mark A. (*North Carolina Division of Archives and History*)

LATE WOODLAND MORTUARY PROCESSES AT THE BROAD REACH SITE (31Cr218). Investigations at the Broad Reach site, on the central coast of North Carolina, revealed 13 Late Woodland period human burials. The burials included ossuaries, individual primary and secondary burials, a cremation within an ossuary, and several partially disinterred burials. In addition, a number of culturally sterile features may have served as temporary burial pits. It is proposed that the diversity of burial forms reflects a mortuary process which, in some instances, involved several stages of treatment over a period of months or years. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Matternes, Hugh B. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

GRAVE DECISIONS: WOOD AND STONE LINERS IN WICKLIFFE'S MOUND C CEMETERY. Grave form documents the efforts that were expended in preparing graves to receive the dead. Intact burial features suggest that most interments were buried in form-fitting pits. Carbon sheets found with interments indicate that some grave pits were lined. Stone slabs associated with secondary burials also suggest use as grave liners. A few primary interments occur with stone grave caps. While lined graves are common in Kentucky's Mississippian cemeteries, those at Wickliffe do not suggest elevated status, grave reuse, or use as a means of soft tissue reduction. Once formed, these graves appear to be the deceased's final resting place. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Matthiesen, Gina (*University of Georgia*)

LITHICS AND SOCIAL STATUS. This research explores the interrelationship of economic structure and social status which might be manifested in burial projectiles from the King site, a mid-sixteenth century aboriginal village located in northwestern Georgia. Twenty one of approximately 270 individual burials recovered from this site contained projectiles. Using metric attributes of these points to determine the number of people who were involved in production of these lithic tools, it was determined that at least 15 people were making points, and apparently trading these projectiles among

themselves. Assuming that most of the individuals who were buried with points were producing their own points, and that 18 of these 21 burials were adult males, it was concluded that projectile points were used by the higher status males as status markers. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Maxham, Mintcy (*see Hantman, Jeffrey*)

May, J. Alan (*Schiele Museum of Natural History*)

A DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF CERAMICS FROM 38Yk3: WELL TEMPERED SHERDS. This large, valley-bottom site along the central Catawba River covers at least 20 acres. It has yielded pottery from several archaeological components. No complete vessels have been found, but several fragmentary examples recovered from features suggest a limited number of forms. Surface treatments and decorations are presented and compared with ceramics from adjacent sites. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

McClung, Terry (*Auburn University*)

THE CROSS KEYS SITE: PRE-REMOVAL MUSCOGEE SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE IN MACON COUNTY, ALABAMA. Detailed analysis of the artifacts and faunal remains from a Muscogee (Creek) site dating about 1830 demonstrates stability at a time of undue pressure by the American thirst for land. Six aboriginal Muscogee vessel forms and a variety of matching European ceramics are discerned, and diet is estimated. Through federal records made prior to removal to Oklahoma, the actual names and number of individuals occupying the site may be known. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

McEwan, Bonnie G. (*San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site*)

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE APALACHEE VILLAGE AT SAN LUIS. As the western capital of Spanish Florida during the second half of the seventeenth century, San Luis was among the most densely populated missions in Apalachee Province. Until recently, little was known about the more than 1,400 Christianized natives who made up the vast majority of the community. Recent testing in the hypothesized native village at San Luis has provided the first solid evidence of the diet, material life, architecture, and settlement plan of the Apalachee Indians associated with the mission complex. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

McEwan, Bonnie G. (*see Huynh, Hong P.*)

McDevitt, Kendal (*see Brecht, Tatiana*)

McGee, Ray (*see Purdy, Barbara A.*)

McKee, Larry (*see Thomas, Brian*)

McKivergan, David A. (*University of Georgia*), Jack T. Wynn (*U.S. Forest Service*)

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF WEEDY FLAT: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE BLUE RIDGE. Volunteers from the United States Forest Service's *Passport in Time* program spent the summers of 1992 and 1993 testing and mapping Weedy Flat, a multicomponent site located high in Georgia's Blue Ridge Mountains. Although the site has been heavily disturbed by more than 100 years of farming and logging, it provides an opportunity to examine trade and exchange over a period of nearly 10,000 years. Findings to date include Early Archaic points, a Middle Archaic stone-tool workshop, fiber-tempered pottery, and an early historic farmstead near Brasstown Bald, Georgia's highest peak. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

Meeks, Scott C. (*University of Alabama*)

LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AT DUST CAVE: AN INTERPRETATION OF EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC CHIPPED-STONE TOOLS. Chipped-stone tool assemblages from four components (early side-notched, Kirk Stemmed, Eva-Morrow Mountain, and Seven Mile Island) at Dust Cave (1Lu496) in northwestern Alabama are examined and compared. Technological and morphological aspects of these assemblages are investigated and selected specimens are analyzed for wear patterns. The analysis focuses on two objectives: (1) development of a model for the procurement, manufacture and use of lithic materials during the Early and Middle Archaic at Dust Cave; and (2) changes and causes, if any, in procurement strategies and stone-tool technologies during the site's occupation. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Mintz, John J. (*Goodwin and Associates*)

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION IN THE SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY

OF THE POTOMAC RIVER. Recent archival and archeological investigations in the South Branch Valley of West Virginia resulted in the recording of three prehistoric sites and the testing of nine additional sites. The temporal span of these sites ranges from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. This paper focuses on the cultural similarities and locational dissimilarities of these twelve sites. Several hypothesis are presented to explain this settlement model. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

SUMMER AND FALL EXCAVATIONS AT PARKIN ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK, ARKANSAS. A 17-week field season was just completed at the Parkin site in northeast Arkansas. Excavations were concentrated in three areas. A previously excavated trench across the moat surrounding the site was extended in an attempt to locate evidence of a palisade wall. Research also continued in two areas of the village where excavations have been ongoing since 1991. Efforts were directed at defining structure floors and associated features. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Mooney, Timothy K. (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

1993 EXCAVATIONS AT THE PEARL MOUNDS AND LOWE-STEEN SITES IN THE PEARL RIVER VALLEY, MISSISSIPPI. Five weeks of excavation were carried out at two Mississippian mound sites in the central Pearl River valley: Lowe-Steen (22Lw511) and Pearl Mounds (22Lw510). Preliminary analysis suggests Lowe-Steen was occupied ca. AD 1200-1350 and abandoned well before the end of the Mississippi period. The Pearl Mounds, however, may have been occupied into the early sixteenth century. Populations from here possibly became part of the Choctaw Confederacy. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Moore, Michael C. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Kevin E. Smith** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

THE GORDONTOWN SITE (40Dv6): A CENTURY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT A MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE IN DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. The Gordontown site (40Dv6) has provided a focal point for Mississippian archaeology in north-central Tennessee for over a century. Most antiquarians and early archaeologists in the area conducted at least limited investigations of this large palisaded town. Most recently, salvage excavations and subsequent analysis have contributed to a synthesis of information about the site. A brief history of excavations at the site and interpretations of the archaeological data are presented, along with a discussion of the site's placement in the regional system. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Moore, Michael C. (*see Smith, Kevin E.*)

Moore, Sue M. (*see Ellenburg, Virginia C.*)

Nassaney, Michael S. (*Western Michigan University*), **Eric Drake** (*Western Michigan University*)

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS REGARDING PREVIOUSLY UNDOCUMENTED CERAMIC COLLECTIONS FROM EASTERN ARKANSAS. Recent efforts have been directed towards documenting and analyzing over 170 whole ceramic vessels of the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods in eastern Arkansas. Most of the specimens, which are curated by two Massachusetts museums, were recovered by C. B. Moore in 1908 and 1910. The research objectives are designed to investigate the social, political, and ideological changes that accompanied the demographic reorganization of the region in the post-de Soto era, in addition to making information about the collections available to a wider audience. This paper discusses our research methods, presents some preliminary observations, and suggests productive avenues for future research. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Nettles, Wendy M. (*Florida State University*)

A STUDY OF THE EFFICACY OF BROADSCALE SUBSURFACE TESTING IN SPANISH FRANCISCAN MISSION SITES. Many methods (surface collection, topographical mapping, remote sensing, and subsurface testing) have been developed to assist in the location and evaluation of sites and their components. This paper presents the findings from a comparison of these methods in five late-sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spanish Franciscan mission sites. Test methods, pre-excavation predictions, and excavation findings are presented. This study concludes that subsurface testing is the most effective method for prediction in this type of site. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Norton, Mark R. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

TEST EXCAVATIONS IN THE MOUND 14 SECTOR, PINSON MOUNDS (40Md1). The Tennessee Division of Archaeology in conjunction with Memphis State University, conducted a field school in the Mound 14 sector of the Pinson

Mounds site (40Md1). These tests were conducted adjacent to the remains of a wall trench-house and numerous Woodland features that were discovered by earlier researchers. Our investigations recovered Middle Woodland period deposits, suggestive of a special activity area that is contemporary with mound construction and use at this unique ceremonial center. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Novick, Lee (*N.C. Department of Transportation*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF THE ALSTON-DEGRAFFENRIED PLANTATION, CHATHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. The Alston-DeGraffenried plantation with standing structures, archaeological components, and primary documents provides a diachronic picture of an elite Piedmont plantation from 1780 to 1945. Inherited by Joseph Jones ("Chatham Jack") Alston after his father's death, the plantation, located about 20 mi south of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, was occupied continuously by Alston descendants. The 1993 fieldwork documented three cabins with several notching techniques and fieldstone chimneys similar to the kitchen chimney. Artifacts include ceramics and bottles. Letters, receipts, and account books provide details of daily life and the transition from plantation agriculture to tenancy. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Odell, George (*University of Tulsa*)

IS ANYBODY LISTENING TO THE RUSSIANS? Use-wear analysis in western Europe and America has followed a trajectory that has profoundly influenced the research questions and methods considered appropriate. Meanwhile, the Russians, who brought us use-wear analysis in the first place, have quietly assumed their own trajectory. The Russian trajectory is vibrant and well-adapted to studying a large variety of research questions, and we in the West would be well advised to include some Russian elements in our own research strategies. Although I do not belong to a large research team and have been influenced by the same factors as my colleagues, the trajectory that I have followed has included several elements that could be termed "Russian." In this paper, I hope to demonstrate that by employing a large experimental program and large data sets (as exemplified by one from the lower Illinois River Valley), one can provide provocative answers to broad issues of prehistory. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Oliver, Billy L. (*North Carolina Division of Archives and History*)

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PEE DEE CULTURE. Principally on the basis of excavated data and 19 radiocarbon dates from two North Carolina sites, a revised cultural and chronological sequence is presented for the Pee Dee culture. Previously the Pee Dee culture was thought to have "invaded" the southern portion of the North Carolina Piedmont around AD 1450 and to have lasted several hundred years. The revised chronology ranges from AD 950 to 1600 and identifies three distinctive cultural phases described as developmental, florescent, and terminal aspects of the Pee Dee culture. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Parmalee, Paul W. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

FRESHWATER MUSSELS FROM DUST AND SMITH BOTTOM CAVES: A FOOD RESOURCE AND INDICATORS OF AQUATIC HABITATS. Valves of freshwater mussels recovered from Archaic strata of Dust and Smith Bottom caves, Lauderdale County, Alabama indicate which local aquatic habitats were searched for this food resource by the aboriginal inhabitants of these sites. A minimum of 35 taxa are represented; the majority of identified species suggest shoal areas of the main Tennessee River channel as the primary source. A few species typical of creeks and small streams were present in the assemblages, but shells typical of backwater lakes and embayments were rare. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Pepe, James (*Florida Atlantic University*)

CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF THE EAST OKEECHOBEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA. Up until recently, the ceramic sequence for the East Okeechobee area had been based primarily on work conducted in the early 1970s at the Spanish River Complex in Boca Raton. This site shows a heavy influence from the Okeechobee area to the west. However, recent excavations at the Jupiter Inlet 1 (8Pb34) site, about 40 mi to the north, have revealed few similarities to the Spanish River ceramic sequence. This paper presents the great amount of temporal and spatial variability in East Okeechobee pottery. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Phelps, David S. (*East Carolina University*)

NEOHEROKA FORT: THE FINAL BATTLE. The last major battle of the Tuscarora War (1711-1715) occurred at Neoheroke Fort, Greene County, North Carolina, from March 20 to 22, 1713. Following this battle, the former Tuscarora territory of the Coastal Plain was opened for Colonial expansion and settlement. Excavations at the fort have revealed a European-style palisaded fortification with semisubterranean structures inside. The structures contain household, personal,

and military artifacts in the context of preparation for the battle, the conflict itself, and its aftermath. The site has produced significant information on the end of traditional Tuscarora (Cashie phase) culture and the processes of change in the Contact period. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Philen, Robert (*University of West Florida*)

ARCHAEOLOGY AS TOURISTIC EXPERIENCE. This paper compares archaeological truth as presented in scholarly archaeological journals with that presented to the public through touristic experiences in places such as St. Augustine or Moundville and through popular journals. Dean MacCannell's work *The Tourist* is especially relevant to the discussion. The idea of an archaeological truth is examined with a critique of the objective truth which the hypothetico-deductive method attempts to achieve. Instead, a pragmatic and postmodern truth is proposed, a truth compatible with the ideas of thinkers such as Charles Peirce, John Dewey, Umberto Eco, and Michel Foucault. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (*University of Georgia*)

MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE OCONEE: FROM WOODSTOCK TO WOLFSPIN WITH NOTHING IN BETWEEN. Recent archaeological surveys in Jackson and Madison counties, Georgia reveal settlement in the headwaters of the Oconee River at the temporal boundaries of the Mississippian period, first during the transitional Woodland-Mississippian Woodstock phase and later during the protohistoric Lamar Wolfspin phase. There was, however, little or no settlement in the area during the "core" of the Mississippian period. The shifting patterns of settlement in the area suggest changes in the character of social and political interaction, such that at the height of the Mississippian period, it was not possible to "sit on the fence" in the periphery between chiefdoms. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Pope, Melody (*Binghamton University*)

TOOLS, TASKS, AND ACTIVITIES: SOME THOUGHTS ON MICROWEAR DATA AND ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION. Microwear analysis provides a foundation upon which variation in chipped-stone tools, tasks, and economic activities can be clarified, both through time and across space. Although the importance of tool use in production and procurement activities is generally acknowledged, few studies have actually integrated information on tool use with more general economic issues. Using data from two separate studies—microlithic tools from the Moundville locality in Alabama and blade tools from the Uruk period in southern Mesopotamia—I examine relationships among raw-material procurement, tool use, and artifact-production strategies. I then discuss the implications of these data for more general issues of economic interpretation, and the application of microwear analysis in archaeological research. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Powell, Gina (*Washington University, St. Louis*)

SEED CONCENTRATIONS FROM THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. Concentrations of carbonized indigenous-crop seeds have been found at several sites in the American Bottom. From the context and contents of the features, it may be discerned whether they represent storage situations. The study of these seed concentrations can help archaeologists better understand prehistoric crops, because the concentrations eliminate subsequent depositional biases that result from cooking, eating, and discard. In addition, carbonized-seed concentrations can be used to test findings based on desiccated specimens found in caves and rockshelters, which may represent seed stock. Results from the Westpark site (11Mo96) are discussed. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Price, Daylan (*Georgia Southern University*)

INVERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS AT MIDDEN POINT, A LATE ARCHAIC SITE IN BURKE COUNTY, GEORGIA. Analysis of invertebrate remains from the Late Archaic site at Midden Point in Burke County, Georgia provided evidence of the use of clams, snails, and crayfish to augment the diet of prehistoric inhabitants of the site. Sizes of snails approximated normal population curves except for a large number of individuals with an aperture height of 10 mm in the 70-80 cm level. This may indicate this size class was being targeted for collection, or an environmental factor could have resulted in favored survival of that age class in the preceding year. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Price, Jeff (*see Braley, Chad*)

Pullins, Stevan (*College of William and Mary*)

LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA'S APPALACHIAN PLATEAU: A SMALL-SITE PERSPECTIVE. Southwestern Virginia has often been viewed as a cultural crossroad exhibiting varying degrees of influence from both chiefdom- and tribal-level societies during the Late Woodland. Most regional settlement models, while recognizing the use of nearly all environmental zones during this period, are derived from excavations at major

village sites. Smaller sites, usually known only from survey as lithic scatters, are rarely investigated and little is known about their structure and function. Recent investigations at 44Ws115, located in Wise County, Virginia, have provided valuable insights into this type of site. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Purdy, Barbara A. (*University of Florida*), **Ray McGee** (*University of Florida*), **Ryan J. Wheeler** (*University of Florida*)
EXCAVATIONS IN WATER-SATURATED DEPOSITS AT LAKE MONROE, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA. Archaeological investigations on the north shore of Lake Monroe, site of the Old Enterprise midden described by Jeffries Wyman in the nineteenth century, have been ongoing since 1987. The site has excellent preservation of flora and fauna dating to the Late Archaic beginning around 6,000 BP. In 1993 a cofferdam and wellpoint system made it possible to excavate water-saturated cultural deposits that extended into the lake. This paper describes (1) the continuous cores that were taken to determine the most worthwhile locations to place the cofferdams, (2) the methodology involved with the cofferdam and wellpoint system, (3) the excavations that reached more than 2 m below the water level of the lake, and (4) selected artifacts and organic specimens including wood, carved bone, gourd seeds and rind, as well as nonperishable stone points, shell tools, and objects of steatite, which is not a local Florida material. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Rafferty, Sean (*Binghamton University*)

THE ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION AT MILL CREEK. Debitage type-frequency analysis has provided insight into the organization of production at the Mill Creek Chert source area in southern Illinois during the Mississippian period. The analysis of samples from one quarry and two workshops indicates that the production of Mill Creek Chert hoes was a relatively unspecialized activity. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Rathbun, Ted A. (*University of South Carolina*)

TRAUMA AT A LATE ARCHAIC SOUTH CAROLINA COASTAL SITE: 38Bu9. The skeletal remains of eight adults and two subadults recovered from midden deposits on Daw's Island, South Carolina exhibit a variety of trauma episodes. Fractures are the most common form observed and occur in both sexes. Although "parry" fractures to the ulna diaphysis suggest interpersonal violence is the most probable common origin of the trauma, environmental and task-related features may also be contributors. The incidence of trauma at this site is compared to patterns at other coastal sites in the Southeast and among Pacific Coast groups of the same period. The consequences of such trauma are interpreted within a cultural context. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Robinson, Kenneth (*North Carolina Department of Transportation*)

THE NAVAL-STORES AND WOOD-DISTILLATION INDUSTRY OF THE CAPE FEAR REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA. Naval-stores (turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch) production was very important to the economy of eastern North Carolina throughout the mid-nineteenth century, but by 1890 the industry had nearly disappeared from the state. It experienced a short-lived revival around the turn of the century with the advent of wood-distillation processes, in the development of which the Cape Fear region was a major center. Historical and archaeological evidence relating to the 1900-1914 ruins of "Weed's Lightwood Plant," an early wood-distillation manufacturing plant located in the Upper Cape Fear region, is reviewed and the industry's place in the industrial development of North Carolina is examined. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Roe, Kevin J. (*see Carder, Nanny*)

Rolinson, Martha A. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

ASTRONOMY AND ALIGNMENTS IN THE DESIGN OF SETTLEMENTS IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. Concepts of community planning and design have been an aspect of research in eastern North America since the 1930s. Sporadic references were made to possible astronomical alignments on sites in the 1960s and 1970s. With the development of archaeoastronomy and ethnoastronomy, research interests now focus on specific aspects of alignments. Evidence of naked-eye astronomy is found on sites as early as the Late Archaic and continues into the Historic period. Recently, interest has shifted to the social and symbolic implications of these astronomical aspects. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

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

THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CEMETERY POPULATIONS FROM FLOWERS #3 (22Tu518) AND HOLLYWOOD (22Tu500): SMALL VILLAGE VERSUS MOUND COMPLEX. Flowers #3 and Hollywood are late-prehistoric sites which may have been contemporaneous. They are located about 3 km apart on old natural levees of the Mississippi River. Flowers #3 is a small village site with an adjacent cemetery, while Hollywood is

a large, "St. Francis" village site with numerous mounds, including a large temple mound. Salvaged skeletal material from these sites is compared to give a rough assessment of the differences and similarities between their populations. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Ruple, Steven D. (*Duvall and Associates*)

EARLY FRONTIER OUTPOSTS IN TENNESSEE: A VIEW FROM BLED SOE'S STATION. The post-Revolutionary Euro-American settlement of central Tennessee began with the establishment of small, fortified settlements, or stations, on lands claimed by Indians. The first archaeological investigation of such a settlement, Bledsoe's Station, was designed to locate the site and focused particularly on finding one or more palisade ditches. The excavations uncovered two filled features, both containing artifacts datable to the occupation of Bledsoe's Station, but no evidence of a deep ditch; only a shallow ditch was found along the north side. Findings at a contemporary military fort excavated by S. D. Smith may explain the missing palisade trench. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Ruppert, Lisa (*Illinois State Museum*)

EVIDENCE FOR *GIARDIA* IN HUMAN PALEOFECES FROM SALTS CAVE, KENTUCKY. Four desiccated human feces recovered from Salts Cave, Kentucky were analyzed for dietary contents and evidence of parasitic infection, specifically *Giardia*. A radiocarbon date of $2,420 \pm 90$ BP was obtained from one of the samples. While dietary contents were composed primarily of *Chenopodium berlandieri* and *Helianthus annuus*, one specimen contained over one hundred seeds of *Cucurbita pepo*. Positive detection of *Giardia* cysts was made in all samples tested by using a direct immunofluorescent assay technique. Scanning electron microscopy revealed *Giardia* trophozoites, indicating chronic infection. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Russo, Mike (*Louisiana Division of Archaeology*)

VARIABLE COASTAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES DURING THE MID-HOLOCENE. Traditional models of Southeastern Archaic adaptations posit cultures in transition from strict hunting and gathering to increased reliance on horticultural resources. This progressive model was designed to account for the rise of interior agricultural societies and does not adequately account for evolutionary trajectories involving the exploitation of coastal fisheries. In the absence of coastal models, coastal settlements are often viewed as seasonal encampments of interior groups. Recent archaeology confirms the "seasonality" of many coastal sites, but their connection to interior, seminomadic hunter-gatherers is open to debate. Coastal groups were fisherfolk who frequently occupied sites year-round as well as seasonally. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (*University of South Carolina*)

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIVES OF MID-HOLOCENE SOUTHEAST POPULATIONS. A variety of novel technologies were used by mid-Holocene societies in the Southeast and these innovations are useful today for time-space systematics. Beyond this, the significance of innovations has not been seriously contemplated. Most archaeologists would agree that innovations reflect new opportunities or constraints in the economic organization of mid-Holocene populations, but little thought is given to the social constitution of economy and how social organization affected the demand and spread of innovations. A political-economic examination of mid-Holocene innovations brings to the fore aspects of production and distribution that reproduced the social conditions of Middle and Late Archaic economies. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (*University of South Carolina*), **David G. Anderson** (*National Park Service*)

THE PRODUCTS AND PRECEDENTS OF SOUTHEASTERN MID-HOLOCENE ARCHAEOLOGY. The mid-Holocene archaeological record of the Southeastern United States is characterized by material products and precedents that distinguish it from other Archaic period records in the eastern Woodlands. Deciduous forests and Hypsithermal climate are the environmental precedents often invoked to explain mid-Holocene adaptations, but important too from a regional perspective are sea-level rise, fluvial dynamics, and human impacts. Likewise, hafted bifaces are the primary products by which mid-Holocene prehistory is organized, but new insights into material culture, resource selection, and biocultural response are showing that mid-Holocene populations were much more diverse than the design of their lithic tools would suggest. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (*see Ledbetter, R. Jerald*)

Saucier, Roger (*see Saunders, Joe*)

Saunders, Joe (*Northeast Louisiana University*), Thurman Allen (*Soil Conservation Service*), Rolfe Mandel (*Wichita, Ks.*), Saucier, Roger (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg*), Rea Jones (*West Monroe, La.*)

WATSON BRAKE (16Ou175): A PRE-POVERTY POINT MOUND COMPLEX IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA. Watson Brake (16Ou175) is an eleven-mound complex located in northeast Louisiana. The mounds form a circle, with adjacent mounds connected by a ridge that follows the circumference. The diameter of the ridge is approximately 180 m and the largest mound is over 7 m high. Preliminary evaluations of the site suggested that the site is preceramic in age (older than 1700 BC). Recent test excavations at the site further support this interpretation. Ceramics are virtually absent, while clay cooking cubes and Late Archaic/Poverty Point period artifacts are common. A review of the 1993 archaeological and geomorphological research at Watson Brake will be presented. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Scarry, C. Margaret (*see Welch, Paul D.*)

Schnell, Frank (*Columbus Museum*)

GEORGIA'S FIRST "STATE" ARCHAEOLOGIST: MARGARET E. ASHLEY. During his last season at the Etowah site in 1927, Warren K. Moorehead hired as a field assistant a Columbia University graduate student in anthropology, Margaret E. Ashley of Atlanta, Georgia. Ms. Ashley conducted field excavations at a number of archaeological sites in the Etowah region. After Etowah, she spread her survey to other parts of the state, including the central Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers and the Okefenokee Swamp. Most of her career was spent as a paleoethnobotanist at Harvard University's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Schnell, Gail S. (*Columbus, Ga.*)

JOSEPH R. CALDWELL IN RETROSPECT. Joseph R. "Joe" Caldwell died 20 years ago, yet his many of his concepts are still relevant today. He was a key figure in two important periods of American archaeology: the later Depression and early postwar years when the foundations of many archaeological sequences were worked out with the aid of federally funded projects, and the late 1950s and 1960s when the "new archaeology" took shape. One of his greatest gifts was the ability to synthesize and to theorize in clear, generally understandable terms, and to propose ideas that could be tested in areas other than those in which he worked. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Schroedl, Gerald F. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

CHEROKEE PUBLIC AND DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE AT CHATTOOGA (38Oc18). Contiguous excavations totaling 492 m² have exposed the complete plans of three superimposed council houses, the partial plans of the adjacent summer council houses, and a portion of the village plaza at Chattooga. Stratigraphic and artifactual data indicate that a fourth council house partly uncovered in the 1993 excavation dates to the mid-seventeenth century, while the final council house was abandoned in the mid-1730s. A second excavation block totaling 166 m² has revealed two winter domestic structures and a summer structure. The buildings documented at Chattooga are comparable in size and plan to structures from Overhill Cherokee villages. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Shaffer, Brian (*University of North Texas*)

THE USES OF ANIMAL BONE OBJECTS IN ADENA MORTUARY CONTEXTS. Adena burials in Kentucky frequently include nonutilitarian objects made from animal bone. This paper compares such uses of animal bone with preceding Archaic patterns to determine similarities and differences in the rituals with which these objects were involved. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Shaw, Scott (*see Collins, Michael B.*)

Sherwood, Sarah (*see Goldberg, Paul*)

Sievert, April (*Indiana University*)

THE DETECTION OF RITUAL TOOL USE THROUGH MICROWEAR ANALYSIS: COMPARATIVE EXAMPLES FROM SPIRO AND ANGEL. Ritual activity involving stone tools represents standardized and repetitive behaviors and leaves traces that can be explored through wear analysis. Two kinds of ritually important activities can be identified. First, stone tools are used in the production of elite or mortuary objects. Second, other tool uses may point directly to the performance of rituals within ceremonial contexts. Lithic assemblages from Mississippian centers of Spiro Mound and Angel Mound provide examples of both varieties of ritual function. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Sinks, Nancy (*Florida Atlantic University*)

FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE JUPITER INLET 1 SITE (8Pb34): COASTAL SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES IN THE EAST OKEECHOBEE SUBAREA. Analysis of nonmolluscan faunal remains recovered from the Jupiter Inlet 1 site (8Pb34) provides information about the subsistence strategies of the site's prehistoric inhabitants. The intensity of exploitation of marine and terrestrial fauna as well as the stability of fishing and hunting strategies through time are discussed for this southeast Florida coastal site. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Smith, Kevin E. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Michael C. Moore** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SURVEY PROJECT: A SUMMARY OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS. In 1990, the authors initiated a research program designed to synthesize the large, but highly disparate, body of raw data on Mississippian sites in the Cumberland River drainage of north-central Tennessee. To date, the Middle Cumberland Mississippian Survey Project has sponsored extensive literature research, analysis of existing collections, resurvey of poorly documented sites, location or relocation of sites known primarily from nineteenth-century documents, survey of high probability areas, and limited salvage excavations. The results of these investigations are summarized along with a series of questions to guide future research. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Smith, Kevin E. (*see Moore, Michael C.*)

Smith, Maria O. (*Northern Illinois University*)

FOREARM TRAUMA AND STATUS IN THE ARCHAIC. Forearm fractures account for approximately half of the broken bones observed in archaeologically derived human-skeletal samples. Mid-shaft or "parry" fractures are breaks that have been interpreted as defensive injuries from blows to the head. These have been of particular interest in bioarchaeological studies because they have been associated with interpersonal (possibly gender-directed) and intergroup violence. Previous research attributed Archaic period forearm fracture frequencies to subsistence activities. Recent research on warfare-related trauma has suggested a reexamination of the interpretation, this time with the addition of data on craniofacial trauma. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Smith, Maria O. (*Northern Illinois University*)

BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY OF MID-HOLOCENE HUMAN REMAINS: TRAUMA AND OCCUPATIONAL STRESS. A wide range of traumatic injury has been documented among Archaic populations of the Southeast. These nondisease stresses include accidental and deliberate sudden trauma, various responses of bone to mechanical force (i.e., osteophytosis, osteoarthritis, cortical bone expansion and/or remodeling), and dental attrition. Although descriptions of sudden trauma are staple data in site reports, analyses of trauma have been sparse and uneven among Southeastern populations in general and Archaic populations in particular. A preliminary review of the data suggests patterns related to subsistence strategies and important regional variability as well. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Smith, Marion F., Jr. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

ECONOMIC INFORMATION FROM POTSHERD SHAPE: METHOD AND APPLICATION. Curvature statistics from ordinary potsherd assemblages can be used to estimate important collective tendencies of the parent vessels: (1) mean values of functionally relevant vessel attributes, (2) relative suitability for different functions, and (3) diversity of functions represented. The technique is tested on Anasazi assemblages from Black Mesa, Arizona, and appears to yield useful economic information. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Smith, Marvin T. (*Valdosta State University*)

NORTHERN COOSA RIVER GLASS TRADE-BEAD SEQUENCE. Glass beads were a popular item for the Indian trade from the mid-sixteenth century onward. Years of research on the Coosa River in northern Georgia and Alabama have allowed the building of a glass-bead sequence from ca. 1540 to 1835. This sequence helps establish chronological control for aboriginal sites by cross-dating with documented historic sites such as missions and early European settlements. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Spears-Jester, Linda (*Florida Atlantic University*)

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF MOLLUSKS RECOVERED FROM JUPITER INLET 1, AN EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA SITE. Analysis of mollusks at the Jupiter Inlet 1 site has provided valuable insight into the subsistence strategies of its prehistoric population. Information has also been gained about the seasonality of shellfish harvesting through the study of the quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*). In addition, the effects of human predation on the local

environment have been investigated by tracking shell size in mollusks such as *Spisula solidissima similis*, *Crassostrea virginica*, and *Mercenaria mercenaria* through time. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Stallings, Richard J. (*Cultural Horizons*)

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE HOLLYWOOD SITE (22Tu500): A ST. FRANCIS-TYPE MOUND AND VILLAGE COMPLEX IN NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI. This paper provides an overview of test excavations that were conducted in July 1993 at the Hollywood site (22Tu500). Mound B, a small mound south of the main mound, was partially sectioned, revealing the construction sequence and three house floors. Burned corn and cobs were recovered. Eighteen test units were opened and 17 deep soil cores were drilled across the 22-acre site. These yielded information on the landforms that existed prior to habitation. Eight burials were salvaged, most of which were eroding from gullies. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Stanyard, William F. (*Garrow and Associates*)

A PERSPECTIVE ON THE LATE WOODLAND PERIOD IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA. Very little is known about the Late Woodland period in northwest Georgia. New field data from excavations at Whitehead Farm 1, a Woodstock phase village located near the Etowah River in Floyd County, may have important implications for Late Woodland research in the region. The results of these investigations are combined with additional information to advance a tentative model of material and social conditions in northwest Georgia between ca. AD 700 and 1000. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Steponaitis, Laurie C. (*see Herbert, Joseph M.*)

Stewart, Sara L. (*see Wagner, Gail E.*)

Stringfield, Margo (*University of West Florida*)

PUBLIC RELATIONS: NEW PERSPECTIVES. When public relations are managed as important aspects of archaeological projects, technical and professional staff can work efficiently with minimal disruption in the field. Excavations of the British Colonial Fort in downtown Pensacola, Florida and investigations of a sixteenth-century Spanish shipwreck in Pensacola Bay occurred simultaneously during the summer of 1993. Focusing on the strategies employed to manage the public and media interest inherent in two highly visible projects, this paper offers suggestions for the successful planning and implementation of public-relations goals. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Styles, Bonnie (*Illinois State Museum*), **Walter Kippel** (*University of Tennessee*)

MID-HOLOCENE FAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. Quantified comparisons of faunal assemblages from archaeological sites in the Southeast document changing faunal availability and exploitation strategies similar to those noted for the Midwest. Many mid-Holocene faunal assemblages show relatively high proportions of aquatic resources compared to earlier sites. This upsurge in use reflects the increased availability of aquatic resources resulting from climatic changes and more stable floodplains. Greater use of aquatic resources coincides with changes in settlement distribution, duration, and strategies. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (*New York State Museum*)

MISSISSIPPIAN CHILDREN: SEEN BUT NOT HEARD. The plight of children in Mississippian societies has received little consideration. Certainly the circumstances of a society's youngest members have much to say about the overall social fabric, as well as providing insights to the effects of institutionalized inequality. In this exploratory study, I attempt to observe inter- and intrasocietal trends among treatments of Mississippian children by comparing social and biological factors, including status and health-related conditions, which undoubtedly structured childhood experiences. Data are drawn from mortuary studies of several Mississippian societies. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Thomas, Brian W. (*Binghamton University*), **Larry McKee** (*Vanderbilt University*), **Jennifer M. Bartlett** (*Vanderbilt University*)

ARCHAEOLOGY BEHIND THE MANSION AT THE HERMITAGE: THE FIRST SEASON. This paper presents an overview of the first season of archaeological investigation of the yard behind the Hermitage Plantation mansion near Nashville, Tennessee. Documents tell little about the former structures and activities that took place in the yard area of this nineteenth-century operation, owned by Andrew Jackson. In the summer of 1993, the first of several planned field seasons, an intensive survey program was implemented in the area, including the analysis of recovered artifacts using the SURFER computer program. Broader excavations focused on the remains of an icehouse and a triplex dwelling for enslaved African Americans. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Thomas, Larissa (*Binghamton University*)

MORTUARY TREATMENT AND GENDER STATUS ON THE MISSISSIPPIAN FRONTIER. A mortuary analysis of a number of late prehistoric sites in the Piedmont and Mountains of North Carolina and surrounding areas has revealed little evidence of differences in gender status between regions. Funerary treatment in each region is largely egalitarian and individualized. This finding contradicts conventional characterizations of Mountain communities as more socially stratified than Siouan groups in the Piedmont. To explain the existence of Mississippian traits in Mountain sites in light of apparent egalitarian social organization, an alternative conception of Mississippian culture in this region is offered. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

Troccoli, Ruth (*University of Florida*)

WOMEN AS CHIEFS IN THE SOUTHEAST: A REEXAMINATION OF THE DATA. European narratives of the early contact period document the presence of women chiefs in the Southeast. The standard interpretation is that this "phenomenon" was likely the result of depopulation due to disease; only when there were no eligible males were chiefly roles filled by women of requisite status and lineage. Reconsideration of the archaeological data and reexamination of the ethnohistoric data on women's roles, inheritance systems, and the social, religious, and political structures of these chiefdoms provide the basis for challenging the standard interpretation. The institution of women chiefs was probably not an anomaly that began with European contact. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Upchurch, Sam B. (*see Goodyear, Albert C.*)

Wagner, Gail E. (*University of South Carolina*), **Sara L. Stewart** (*University of Missouri, Columbia*)

BOTANICAL REMAINS FROM THE SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE (38Yk3). Spratt's Bottom (38Yk3) is one of the few sites in South Carolina with botanical remains recovered by systematic flotation. Plant remains from late prehistoric and historic contexts are reported and compared with those from similar sites in the area. Small weedy seeds from the late prehistoric component are indicative of open, disturbed habitats, yet the suite of cultivated seeds is depauperate compared to sites further west. The corn from the historic component is compared to other collections of late prehistoric and historic corn in the Southeast. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Wallace, Antoinette B. (*Harvard University*)

SOUTHEASTERN AMERICAN INDIAN BODY DECORATION: FORMS AND FUNCTIONS. When Europeans first encountered the native inhabitants of the Caribbean and southeastern United States, they reported that the people extensively decorated the skin of their faces and bodies. Using ethnohistoric sources, the author compiled and analyzed the Spanish, French, and English written observations of Southeastern Indian body decoration as well as the visual images created by early European artists. Ethnological studies of the Southeastern tribes were also consulted. From these data, the author defined five forms of body decoration: painting, tattooing, scratching, scarification, and greasing. Functional uses of body decoration were postulated as well as changes in incidence and function over time with acculturation. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Walling, Richard (*Panamerican Consultants*)

JEFFERSON STREET BRIDGE PROJECT: CERAMICS FROM EAST NASHVILLE MOUNDS (40Dv4) AND THE FRENCH LICK SITE (40Dv5). These sites are situated opposite each other on the banks of the Cumberland River in Nashville, Tennessee. Radiocarbon dating strongly suggests that the major occupation at east Nashville Mounds occurred between the mid-thirteenth and mid-fifteenth centuries AD. Less conclusively, the Mississippian occupation at French Lick site has been dated between the early eleventh and the early fifteenth centuries AD. French Lick also contained a minor Middle Gulf Formational component and substantial Middle Woodland occupation. The ceramic collections are briefly described and compared. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Ward, H. Trawick (*University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill*)

BARBECUE RITUALS ON THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT. One of the most striking features on Late Precontact and Early Contact period sites in the central North Carolina Piedmont are large, shallow basin-shaped pits that have been interpreted as roasting pits or earth ovens. It is argued that these facilities were used to prepare food for community-wide ritual celebrations. Their absence during the Late Contact period may be further evidence of the social upheaval and breakdown of community organization that followed the introduction of Euro-African diseases. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Waslekov, Gregory A. (*University of South Alabama*)

MULTIETHNIC HOUSEHOLDS IN OLD MOBILE, 1702-1711. Four years of intensive archaeological survey and excavations at the Old Mobile site, capital of French Louisiana from 1702 until 1711, have produced a clear picture of the extent and layout of the colonial town. Comparisons of the archaeological data with contemporaneous town plats provide identifications of some of the inhabitants of excavated households. The ethnic identities, occupations, and economic statuses of these individuals are expressed in the varied assemblages of artifacts discarded and lost at the different households. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Watson, Patty Jo (*see Kennedy, Mary C.*)

Watts, William A. (*Trinity College, Dublin*)

MID-HOLOCENE FORESTS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL PLAIN. The early Holocene forests of northern Florida and southern Georgia were oak dominated. Locally there was prairie. From 8,000 to 5,000 BP the upland vegetation gradually became pine dominated. By 5,000 BP the transition to modern climate and vegetation had been completed. Long-leaf pine forests came to dominate the Coastal Plain from the Carolinas to Mississippi and to central peninsular Florida. The low water table of the earlier Holocene had risen to form swamps and lakes. Cypress swamps and bayheads are new features in the later Holocene landscape. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Weinand, Daniel C. (*University of Georgia*)

CADDOAN VERTEBRATE SUBSISTENCE AT THE PROTOHISTORIC McLELLAND SITE, LOUISIANA. Vertebrate faunal remains from McLelland site (16Bo236) were examined. This Protohistoric Caddoan site is located on the eastern bank of the Red River in northwestern Louisiana. Venison contributed the highest percentage of meat, supplemented by a wide range of other, primarily aquatic, taxa. The McLelland data are remarkably similar to data from the Hanna and Cedar Grove sites, even though these sites were occupied during different times extending into the historic period. It may be significant that all three sites are located in the Red River Valley. This would suggest a long continuity of the Caddoan subsistence effort. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Welch, Paul D. (*Queens College*), C. Margaret Scarry (*University of Kentucky*)

POTS, PLANT, AND PARTIES IN THE MOUNDVILLE POLITY. Within chiefdoms, elite households can be expected to have disproportionate obligations to host feasts or other gatherings at which food is served. We examine pottery and plant-food byproducts from excavations of several social-status contexts in the Moundville chiefdom. The evidence is consistent with expectations about elite households being loci for feasting. However, it remains unclear whether these feasts made use of food provided separately to the elite as tribute, or whether they were "bring your own potful" communal events. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Wells, Douglas C. (*Tulane University*)

MICROREGIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: THE CYPRESS BAYOU SURVEY PROJECT. One of the most neglected aspects of archaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley is the investigation of the "small site," nonmound occupations a few hundred square meters or less in size. The Cypress Bayou Survey, a microregional settlement survey begun in May of 1993 in Tensas Parish, Louisiana, is a step toward filling this gap in our knowledge. Preliminary results combined with existing knowledge of sites allow a glimpse of fluctuating patterns of settlement and sociopolitical stability spanning the Coles Creek and Mississippi periods in the southern Tensas Basin of Louisiana. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Wesler, Kit (*Murray State University*)

THE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF WICKLIFFE MOUNDS: AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND TOURISM. The Wickliffe Mounds site is best known for its Mississippi-period occupation, AD 1100-1350. Its archaeological record also contains evidence of twentieth-century activities seldom investigated by archaeologists. Tracing the extent of previous archaeological work helps to document the history of archaeology in Kentucky. Before 1983, archaeological activities were inextricably linked with tourism, which also left a record in the ground. The Wickliffe Mounds project is a prime example of the concept that all activities on a site since first human occupation have affected, and become part of the evidence in, the archaeological record. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Wheeler, Ryan J. (*University of Florida*), W. Jerald Kennedy (*Florida Atlantic University*)

HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF JUPITER INLET, FLORIDA. The Jupiter Inlet Complex is

composed of several major shell mounds, earthworks, and burial mounds. Ethnocartographic sources help in assessing historic tribal affiliations, as well as in generally reconstructing the Jupiter Inlet sites. Jupiter 1 (8Pb34) originally included two large shell mounds, a burial mound, and a linear ridge feature. Removal of shell for fill reduced the site to its present size, now protected in DuBois County Park. Excavation revealed refuse stratigraphy in most areas of the park, and a village habitation situated along the linear ridge. Artifact associations and radiocarbon dates have aided in the development of a chronology for the site and the East Okeechobee area. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Wheeler, Ryan J. (*University of Florida*)

SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF SHELL TOOLS FROM THE EAST OKEECHOBEE AREA. Shell tools and ornaments are a prominent part of the cultural inventory recovered from East Okeechobee area sites. Comparison with shell industries from neighboring cultures reveals several temporal and spatial trends. *Busycon* adze blades originally appear during the Mt. Taylor occupation of the St. Johns Basin. These tools are also found in Archaic- and Transitional-period contexts in the Okeechobee area, and continue to be used along the Atlantic Coast into the protohistoric era. *Strombus* lip tools and other *Busycon* implements provide additional information about the origin and development of the East Okeechobee culture area. (Saturday, 8:40 PM)

Wheeler, Ryan J. (*see Kennedy, W. Jerald*)

Wheeler, Ryan J. (*see Purdy, Barbara A.*)

White, Max E. (*Piedmont College*)

PETROGLYPHS AND PREHISTORIC STONE CONSTRUCTIONS IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA. This paper examines stone constructions and petroglyphic sites in northeast Georgia. A probable Woodland-period affiliation is suggested for the stone constructions, which occur on hillsides or ridgetops. These have not been reported in previous surveys and some have only recently been discovered. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Williams, Barbara (*see Ewen, Charles R.*)

Winland, Kenneth J. (*University of Toronto*), **Natileene W. Cassel** (*Florida Atlantic University*), **M. Yaşar İşcan** (*Florida Atlantic University*)

DEMOGRAPHY AND DISEASE IN THE EAST OKEECHOBEE CULTURE AREA, FLORIDA. There are many unanswered questions concerning the precontact inhabitants of Florida. This paper compares skeletal populations recovered from the East Okeechobee area to groups from other regions in south and central Florida. Some of the demographic patterns of these populations are indeed similar. Inhabitants of the East Okeechobee area were terrestrial and maritime foragers, enjoying long life-expectancies and low infant-mortalities. Disease modeling has shown low incidences of trauma and nutritional disorders, and a high incidence of treponemal infection, which poses further questions as to the relationship between East Okeechobee inhabitants and other south Florida groups. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Winland, Kenneth J. (*see Cassel, Natileene W.*)

Woodall, J. Ned (*Wake Forest University*), **Joel Gunn** (*Garrow and Associates*)

POPULATION DYNAMICS ON THE YADKIN RIVER DURING THE MEDIEVAL OPTIMUM GLOBAL CLIMATE EPISODE. Research into bald-cypress tree rings on the Atlantic Slope has provided a climatic chronology for spring precipitation from AD 352 to 1985. The chronology encompasses the Medieval Optimum (AD 900–1250), a period of global warming which was about 1°C above present global average temperatures. Studies of human populations on the middle reaches of the Yadkin River in North Carolina show that this was a period of increased population and developed social organization. What were the hot world conditions on the Yadkin River that supported these developments? Analysis of modern river-discharge data, bald-cypress tree rings, global-scale volcanism, and radiocarbon dates from Yadkin River villages reveals a set of interactive relationships among global conditions, regional climate processes, and human population dynamics. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Wynn, Jack T. (*see McKivergan, David A.*)

Yerkes, Richard (*Ohio State University*)

A CONSIDERATION OF THE FUNCTION OF OHIO HOPEWELL BLADELETS. Samples of Ohio Hopewell bladelets

from domestic and ceremonial sites were examined for microwear traces and subjected to metric analysis. It was found that while the form of the artifacts was quite standardized, they were not used to perform specialized tasks. The implications of this study for models of Hopewell settlement patterns and exchange systems are discussed. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Young, Amy L. (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*), **Charles H. Faulkner** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)
THE FRONTIER ERA IN KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. Eighteenth-century Knoxville has been uncritically characterized as a frontier outpost. The frontier image of isolation and rugged self-sufficiency ignores the practicalities of everyday life in such a community and inhibits a holistic understanding of frontier outposts. In this paper, historical and archaeological data are used to determine whether early Knoxville fits the frontier image. The archaeological data are derived from excavations at the home sites of Governor William Blount and James White. It is concluded that Knoxville was not an isolated outpost but a community firmly linked to the national and international economic network. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Zeder, Melinda (*Smithsonian Institution*)
INTRASITE ANIMAL UTILIZATION AT TWO MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI SITES. This paper reports on the analysis of the animal remains from Snodgrass and Turner, two Middle Mississippi sites in southeastern Missouri. Variations in species distribution, quantities of meat represented, and representation of body parts among different households and site areas are examined to better understand intravillage consumption patterns. Also discussed is a detailed examination of bones (to distinguish right/left pairs, articulations between elements, etc.) aimed at tracing the trajectory of cuts from individual animals within and between structures at the sites. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

