

STERN ALTI

SOUTHEASTERN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 41
1998

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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1998

ABSTRACTS OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 11-14, 1998

HYATT REGENCY GREENVILLE
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

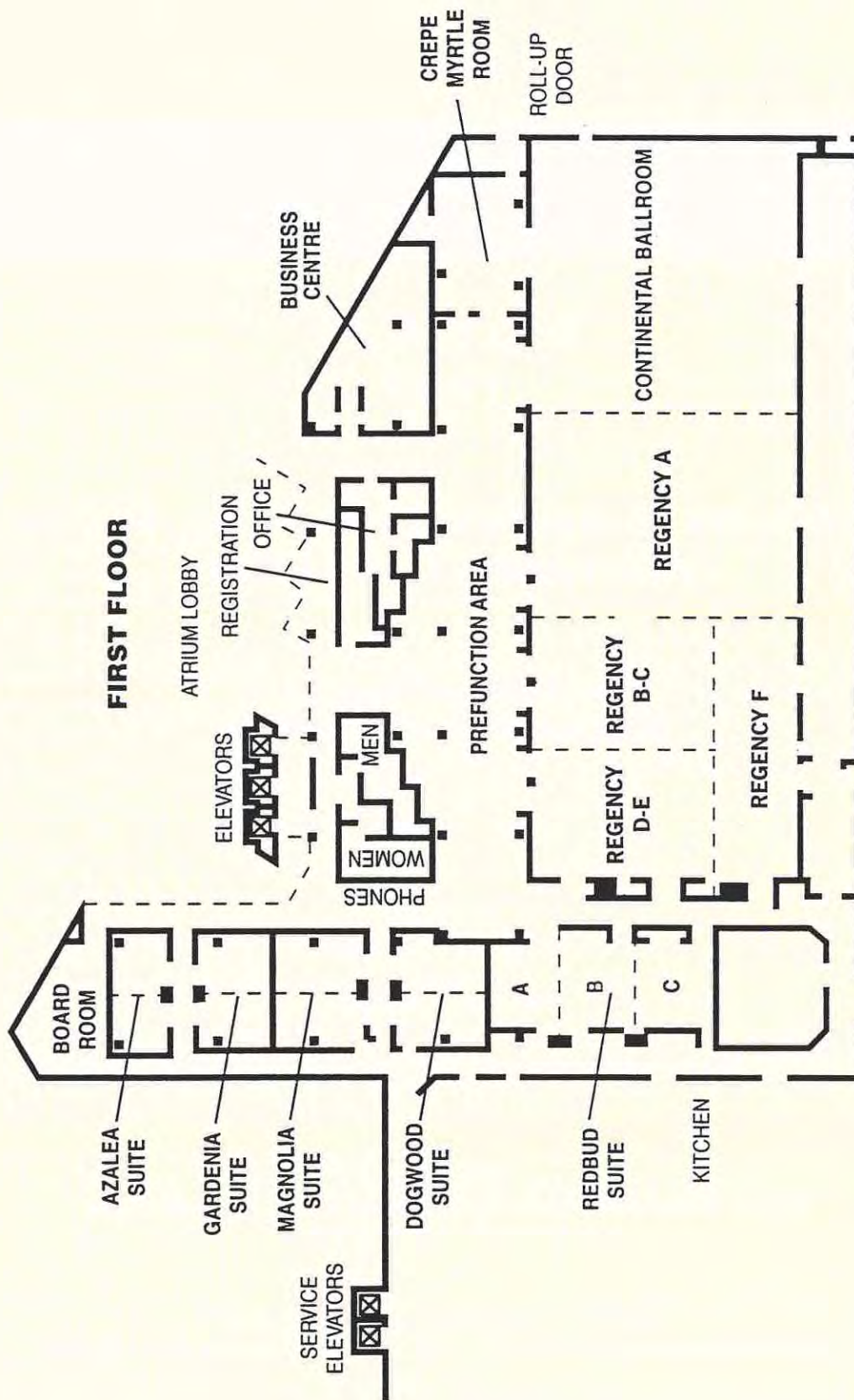
EDITED BY
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AND
GIFFORD J. WATERS

HOSTED BY
SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

KENNETH E. SASSAMAN, PROGRAM CHAIR
CHRISTOPHER JUDGE AND MONICA L. BECK, LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS CHAIRS

1998

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Greenville and the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Our being here owes much to serendipity. No one could have presaged or prescribed a Greenville meeting. After all, the immediate area supports none of the universities or agencies that are among SEAC's larger institutions. "Too remote and too small a place to serve our needs," some remarked. Aficionados of South Carolina's lowcountry were more blunt: "Who wants to go to that hillbilly town? Let's go to Charleston instead!"

I admit harboring similar sentiments about Greenville, although I had never really spent much time there. In the late winter of 1996 some colleagues and I traveled to the upcountry to help Tommy Charles excavate features at a Woodland village site. After a long day in the field we drove into downtown Greenville for some dinner. Was I ever surprised! The 10-block stretch of Main Street that had fallen victim to urban decay in the 1970s was now a tree-lined corridor of bistros, boutiques, art galleries, and coffee shops. At a time of day when most downtown areas are abandoned for the night, Main Street was buzzing with activity. My enthusiasm for the place caught the attention of our dinner companion Tony Harper, local businessman and long-term supporter of archaeology. Mr. Harper contacted the Greenville Conventional Bureau the next week and within the month I was drawing up a proposal to bring SEAC to Greenville.

So here we are. My fear that Greenville would fail to attract a large crowd proved baseless. Excepting the 1994 joint meeting with the Midwest Archaeological Conference in Lexington, this year's meeting is the biggest ever. Some 212 presentations are slated for 10 symposia, 17 general sessions, and two poster sessions. A SEAC Forum, student workshops, and various special meetings and receptions round-out a full three-day schedule.

I did some research on previous meetings to situate this year's meeting in the recent history of SEAC. My sample was limited to the bulletins on my shelf, namely those of the last 11 meetings. Data on paper counts and number of concurrent sessions reveal some interesting patterning. For one, SEAC continues to grow at a steady rate. After a marked increase in 1992 at Little Rock, some 10 to 20 papers were added each year (again, Lexington is the exception, with 328 papers in the joint meeting). With growth came adjustments to the schedule. Until 1991, three concurrent sessions accommodated all the papers, except for the 1988 New Orleans meeting, whose 183 papers were limited to 12 minutes each. Little Rock in 1992 exceeded the carrying capacity for three

Year	Location	#Papers	#Concurrent Sessions
1987	Charleston	154 (125)*	3
1988	New Orleans	183	3**
1989	Tampa	130	3
1990	Mobile	126	3
1991	Jackson	113	3
1992	Little Rock	160	4
1993	Raleigh	174	4
1994	Lexington	328***	6
1995	Knoxville	170	4
1996	Birmingham	189	4
1997	Baton Rouge	198	4
1998	Greenville	212	4

*joint meeting with the Eastern States Archaeological Federation; SEAC papers totaled 125

**papers limited to 12 minutes to avoid fourth concurrent session

***joint meeting with Midwest Archaeological Conference; number of SEAC papers unknown

concurrent sessions, so a fourth was added. Each meeting since has required four concurrent sessions. This meeting finds us again at the threshold of expansion. Its 212 papers, plus the SEAC Forum, barely fit into a four-session format. To avoid adding a fifth session, I scheduled papers through Saturday afternoon, something that hasn't been done since Lexington. However, if next year proves to follow the growth curve of recent years, we may require five concurrent sessions on one or more days.

Historical archaeology is our chief growth area. No fewer than 54 papers this year deal with historic sites data or topics, up from 42 in 1997, and 37 in 1996. Papers on the protohistoric period add another 10 to 15 papers to the lot. Clearly, more growth in this area awaits us, so we must prepare to accommodate our new colleagues and to provide new opportunities in what continues to be the greatest regional archaeological organization in the country.

As with all things complicated, this meeting could not have happened without the help and support of many fine people. Bruce E. Rippeteau, State Archaeologist and Director of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), was enthused about bringing SEAC back to South Carolina from the first mention of the idea. Bruce availed not only his institutional resources to this effort, but offered to host the Thursday night reception in honor of SEAC and the 35th anniversary of SCIAA. My friend and former supervisor, Mark J. Brooks, Director of SCIAA's Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP), made all of this possible, largely by granting me time to work on the program while still

under his employ, but also by helping in countless ways after I left SCIAA-SRARP in August. Other SRARP colleagues, especially Buddy Wingard and Richard Brooks, made it possible to organize this meeting from afar. We all owe the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology a debt of thanks for being such a generous host.

Another round of appreciation goes out to my co-chairs, Christopher Judge and Monica Beck, and their respective home agencies, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and South Carolina State Parks. I had already arranged for the services of the Hyatt Regency before bringing Chris and Monica on board, so spare them any beef you might have about the accommodations. They instead took on specialized roles, with Chris responsible for music, drink, and other amenities, and Monica organizing the volunteers. I deeply appreciate these efforts and note again that they were especially valuable to me as I left South Carolina in the middle of all this.

I arrived in Gainesville in August with a stack of abstract forms, some checks, and a laptop computer on loan from SRARP. Colleagues at my new home in the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida supplied everything else. Former Department Chair John Moore and current Chair Allan Burns were sensitive to the needs of a

fellow leaving behind his institutional support base to fulfill a commitment made elsewhere. Victoria Gority, Cheryl Walker, Patricia King, and Jamie Sadler of the department staff offered expert and cheerful help whenever I popped in unannounced. UF graduate students Patrick and Sharyn O'Day surprised me by spending a weekend stuffing envelopes without my asking. Finally, there is UF graduate student Gifford Waters, who I hired to help in the lab but soon became my savior by typing in all the abstracts, editing the text, collecting bids from printers, and inputting many of the registration records. The co-editor status I conferred to Gifford is but a token of my appreciation for his professional efforts. By the way, don't blame Gifford for changes to your abstract, for that was my doing. I was ruthless with the 100-word limit, cutting as many as 87 words from excessively long abstracts. Please don't take it personal, for I didn't when you broke the rules.

Enjoy Greenville, enjoy the meeting, and thank you all for making SEAC such a great organization to serve.

Kenneth E. Sassaman
Program Chair

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Cover art: Abstraction of filfot cross illustrated by William Henry Holmes as an example of South Appalachian Mississippian pottery design. ("Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States," *Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1898-99 by J. W. Powell [Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903]).

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Registration

Prefunction Area
Wednesday, 4-9 pm
Thursday, 7:30 am-5 pm
Friday, 7:30 am-Noon

Book Exhibits

Continental Ballroom
Thursday and Friday, 8 am-5 pm
Saturday, 8 am-Noon

Membership Renewals

Prefunction Area
Wednesday, 4-9 pm
Continental Ballroom
Thursday, 8 am-5 pm
Friday, 8 am-Noon

Slide Preview

Business Centre
Thursday and Friday, 8 am-5 pm
Saturday, 8 am-Noon

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

SEAC Atrium Suite
Wednesday, 6-7:30 pm

SCIAA 35th Anniversary Reception and Great Spirits of SEAC

Centre Stage
Thursday, 7-9 pm

Southeastern States Reunion Parties

Thursday, 9 pm-whenever and wherever

SEAC Forum: Culture History as Paradigm; Thriving Legacy, Harmless Anachronism, or Intellectual Handicap?

Regency A
Friday, 2-4 pm

SEAC Annual Business Meeting

Regency A
Friday, 4:40 pm

Boogie Woogie and Blues Dance

Musical Guests: *Nappy Brown and the Electric City Band*
Regency A
Friday, 8 pm-whenever

SYMPOSIA

The Woodland Southeast

Thursday, 8 am-Noon; 1-3:20 pm, Regency A

Current Research and Methodological Approaches to Cultural Resource Management Projects in the Southeast National Parks

Thursday, 8-11 am, Regency F

ImmokaKina'Fa': Excavations in a Portion of a 17th- to 18th-Century Chickasaw Village

Thursday, 1-4:40 pm, Regency D-E

Cofitachequi: A Chiefdom in Central South Carolina

Thursday, 1-5:20 pm, Regency B-C

Recent Research in African-American and Plantation Archaeology

Friday, 8-11:20 am, Regency A

Prehistoric Pottery: Series and Sequence on the Carolina Coast

Friday, 8-11:40 am, Regency F

Gone But Not Forgotten: Issues in Historical Cemetery Archaeology

Friday, 1-3 pm, Regency F

Rock Art Studies in the Southeast

Friday, 1-3 pm, Regency B-C

Pottery, Passages, Postholes, and Porcelain: A Tribute to Charles H. Faulkner

Saturday, 8:20 am-Noon; 1-4:40 pm, Regency A

Bioarchaeology in the Eastern Woodlands: Papers in Honor of Robert L. Blakely

Saturday, 8 am-Noon, Regency B-C

GENERAL SESSIONS

Material Culture of the Historic Southeast

Thursday, 8:20-11:20 am, Regency B-C

Ceramic Studies

Thursday, 8-10:20 am, Regency D-E

Cahokia

Thursday, 11 am-Noon, Regency F

Archaeology and Education

Thursday, 10:40-11:30 am, Regency D-E

High-Tech Archaeology

Thursday, 1-3 pm, Regency F

Presenting and Preserving Archaeological Knowledge

Thursday, 3:20-5 pm, Regency F

Surveys and Surface Collections

Thursday, 3:40-4:40 pm, Regency A

Woodland Period Site Investigations

Friday, 8 am-Noon, Regency B-C

Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Studies

Friday, 8-9:40 am, Regency D-E

Archaeology of the Protohistoric Period

Friday, 10 am-Noon, Regency D-E

Historic Period Site Investigations

Friday, 1-4:40 pm, Regency D-E

Underwater Archaeology in South Carolina

Friday, 3:20-4:40 pm, Regency F

Lithic Studies

Saturday, 8-10 am, Regency F

Mississippian Period Archaeology in Georgia and South Carolina

Saturday, 10:20 am-Noon, Regency F

Paleoindian and Archaic Period Archaeology

Saturday, 8:20-11:20 am, Regency D-E

Studies of Flora and Fauna

Saturday, 1-2:40 pm, Regency F

Mississippian Archaeology

Saturday, 1-5 pm, Regency D-E

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12

POSTER SESSION**Miscellaneous Topics**

9 am-Noon ♦ Continental Ballroom

J. K. Johnson, R. B. Clay, J. M. Connaway, N. Ross-Stallings, and R. Stallings. Hollywood!!

H. M. Gillam. Evaluating Site Location Error with GIS: A South Carolina Example

J. E. Bowen. Southeastern North America 700 B.C.-A.D. 900

V. L. Berger and B. L. Oliver. Reconstructing the Past: Creating an Image of the Sauratown Women

A. F. Rogers, R. Snedeker, J. L. Brown, D. M. Dyson, and W. Cunningham. Archaeology and Education: Summer Ventures at Wayehutta (31JK285)

SYMPOSIUM**The Woodland Southeast**

*D. G. Anderson and R. C. Mainfort, Jr.,
Organizers and Chairs
Regency A*

8:00 **J. E. Kelly.** The Woodland Southeast: A Perspective from the Woodland Midwest

8:20 **P. Kreisa, R. Edging, S. Doggett, and S. Ahler.** The Woodland Period in the Northern Ozarks of Missouri

8:40 **M. J. O'Brien and R. L. Lyman.** The Central Mississippi River Valley, 500 B.C.-A.D. 900

9:00 **M. Rolingson.** Plum Bayou Culture of the Arkansas-White River Basin

9:20 **J. Rafferty.** The Woodland Presence in the Lower Midsouth

9:40 **T. R. Kidder and J. L. Gibson.** The Woodland in the Lower Mississippi Valley

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **R. B. Clay.** Deconstructing the Woodland Period in the Central Ohio Valley

10:40 **J. L. Hantman and D. Gold.** The Woodland in the Middle Atlantic Region

11:00 **C. Faulkner.** Continuity and Change in the Woodland Cultures of the Elk and Duck Valleys, Tennessee

11:20 **K. Stephenson, J. A. Bense, and F. Snow.** Community Patterning and Settlement Organization of the Swift Creek Societies of Northwest Florida and South Georgia

11:40 **R. J. Widmer.** The Woodland Archaeology of South Florida
(continues Thursday afternoon)

SYMPOSIUM

Current Research and Methodological Approaches to Cultural Resource Management Projects in the Southeast National Parks

*M. Schwadron and D. Brewer,
Organizers and Chairs
Regency F*

- 8:00 **M. Schwadron.** Archaeological Investigations at DeSoto National Memorial: A New Perspective on the Site Formation and Cultural History of the Shaw's Point Site (8MA7), Florida
- 8:20 **L. Shreve.** A Diachronic and Functional Analysis of Two Structures at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, South Carolina
- 8:40 **C. Miller.** The Oakland Plantation Blacksmith Shop: A Useful Model in Examining the Viability of Auger Testing as a Predictor of Subsurface Structural Remains
- 9:00 **J. Cornelison.** Reevaluation of the Revolutionary War Battle Lines at Guilford Courthouse: The 1995, 1997, and 1998 Field Projects
- 9:20 **W. B. Yates.** The Digital Parkway: A Pilot Study for Managing Cultural Resources on the Natchez Trace Parkway through Enhanced Geographic Information System Applications
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **D. M. Brewer.** Beach-Face Magnetometer Surveys: A Comparative Analysis of Techniques Developed at Canaveral and Cumberland Island National Seashores
- 10:20 **D. G. Anderson.** The 1998 Water Island Archaeological Project: Archaeology and History in the Eastern Caribbean
- 10:40 **J. L. Jones.** Preliminary Investigations at Sope Creek Mill: An Ante-and-Post-Bellum Paper Mill in Cobb County, Georgia

GENERAL SESSION

Material Culture of the Historic Southeast

D. Loren, Chair ♦ Regency B-C

- 8:20 **J. R. Underwood.** Chickasaw Material Culture and the Eighteenth-Century Deerskin Trade

- 8:40 **C. Williams and D. Mullins.** Ceramic Artifacts from the Emanuel Point Ship
- 9:00 **C. Huddleston.** Plates and Scalloped Rims: Indications of Temporal Change in Low Country Colonoware Production
- 9:20 **M. Newell and N. Nichols.** South Carolina's Folk Pottery Traditions: Current Research
- 9:40 **M. Cunningham.** Nail Analysis of the Trading Post at Old Town Plantation
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **D. Loren.** Putting on the Ritz: Colonial Dress and Identity at the 18th-Century Spanish Presidio of Los Adaes
- 10:40 **R. D. Woelfle.** Bottles Up! Contextualizing the Medical College of Georgia (MCG) Project
- 11:00 **C. A. Buchner.** Late Historic Coffin Hardware in Middle Tennessee

GENERAL SESSION

Ceramic Studies

A. Cordell, Chair ♦ Regency D-E

- 8:00 **J. H. Mathews.** Changes in Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Rim Forms from Sites in the Choctawhatchee Bay Region of Northwest Florida
- 8:20 **K. Smith.** From Pots to Potters: Late Woodland Manufacturing Techniques and the Formulation of Ceramic Types
- 8:40 **R. Lafferty III.** Earthquakes, Ceramics, and the Woodland/Mississippian Transition at the Hillhouse Site
- 9:00 **J. Irwin.** Variability and Accumulation of Mississippian Pottery on an Ocmulgee Hummock
- 9:20 **L. P. Sullivan and T. Baumann.** A Preliminary Seriation of Dallas Ceramics
- 9:40 **G. Wilson.** The Production and Consumption of Mississippian Fineware in the American Bottom
- 10:00 **A. S. Cordell.** Manufacturing Origins of Ostionoid Pottery from the Bahamas and Hispaniola

GENERAL SESSION

Cahokia

G. R. Milner, Chair ♦ Regency F

- 11:00 **L. A. Conrad.** What Do Ridge-Topped Mounds Signify in the Cahokia Sphere?
- 11:20 **G. R. Milner.** Mississippian Period Population Estimates for Cahokia and the American Bottom
- 11:40 **K. Taft.** Lohmann Phase Shell Use at Cahokia

GENERAL SESSION

Archaeology and Education

M. L. Kwas, Chair ♦ Regency D-E

- 10:40 **K. Young.** Efficacy of Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum
- 11:00 **B. Swann.** Archaeologists, Educators, and Computers: Building the Next Generation
- 11:20 **M. L. Kwas and G. Sabo III.** Touching Two Worlds: An Educational CD-ROM on the Contact Period in the Mississippi Valley

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 12

POSTER SESSION

Miscellaneous Topics

1-4 pm ♦ Continental Ballroom

- J. H. Blitz and P. D. Welch.** Does Lye Processing Make it Easier to Pound Maize?
- J. Phillips.** Architectural Daub at Wickliffe Mounds
- A. King and J. M. King.** Steps to the Past: 1994 Excavations at Mound A, the Etowah Site
- C. Rodning.** Mortuary Patterns at the Coweeta Creek Site in the Upper Little Tennessee Valley

SYMPOSIUM

The Woodland Southeast (Cont.)

*D. G. Anderson and R. C. Mainfort, Jr.,
Organizers and Chairs
Regency A*

- 1:00 **V. Canouts.** Stylistic Diversity in Middle Woodland Ritual Ware

- 1:20 **H. E. Jackson and S. L. Scott.** Woodland Faunal Exploitation in the Mid-South
- 1:40 **P. J. Watson, G. Crothers, C. H. Faulkner, J. Simek, and P. Willey.** Woodland Cave Archaeology in Eastern North America
- 2:00 **K. Gremillion.** The Development and Dispersal of Agricultural Systems in the Woodland Period Southeast
- 2:20 **J. B. Stoltman.** Hopewell Interaction in the Southeast as Reflected in Ceramics
- 2:40 **E. Peacock.** Shellfish Use during the Woodland Period
- 3:00 **C. Cobb and M. S. Nassaney.** Cultivating Complexity in the Woodland Southeast

SYMPOSIUM

ImmokaKina'Fa': Excavations in a Portion of a 17th- to 18th-Century Chickasaw Village

*J. W. O'Hear and E. A. Ryba,
Organizers and Chairs ♦ Regency D-E*

- 1:00 **J. W. O'Hear.** The ImmokaKina'Fa' Site: Introduction and Overview of the Excavations
- 1:20 **E. A. Boudreaux, III.** The Occupation of the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site in the Context of the Colonial Southeast
- 1:40 **K. P. Jacobi.** Time is Short and the Water Rises: A First and Last Look at the Skeletal Biology of a Historic Chickasaw Site (22LE907)
- 2:00 **E. A. Ryba and B. Lieb.** Pottery from the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site
- 2:20 **S. C. Meeks.** The Organization of Late 17th/Early 18th-Century Chickasaw Lithic Technology at the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site, Mississippi
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **S. L. Scott and M. Tuma.** Analysis of Vertebrate Remains from the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site (22LE907)
- 3:20 **J. W. O'Hear and E. A. Ryba.** Internal Chronology and External Connections of the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site

- 3:40 **Hon. B. Anoatubby, B. A. Ridgeway, and V. P. Steponaitis.** Discussants

SYMPOSIUM

Cofitachequi: A Chiefdom in Central South Carolina

*C. Judge and G. E. Wagner,
Organizers and Chairs
Regency B-C*

- 1:00 **C. Judge and G. E. Wagner.** Introduction: Recent Work in the Wateree Valley
- 1:20 **G. E. Stuart.** Retrospective on Wateree Valley Archaeology
- 1:40 **C. B. DePratter.** Ethnohistory of the Wateree Valley, South Carolina: An Overview
- 2:00 **C. Judge.** Archaeological Research at Adamson Mounds Site (38KE11), Kershaw County, South Carolina
- 2:20 **J. Cable.** Mississippian Ceramic Assemblages in the Wateree Valley, South Carolina
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **D. G. Moore.** Protohistoric Period Burke Ceramics from North Carolina's Catawba River Valley
- 3:20 **G. E. Wagner.** A Mica Workshop at the Edge of Town
- 3:40 **J. Rice.** The Ceramics of an Artisan: An Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage from the Mica House
- 4:00 **J. M. Schohn.** On the Outskirts of Town: A Preliminary Look at Vessel Function at an Outlying Cofitachequi Farmstead
- 4:20 **G. E. Stuart, J. Kelly, and J. M. Williams.** Discussants

GENERAL SESSION

High-Tech Archaeology

S. Sherwood, Chair ♦ Regency F

- 1:00 **S. Sherwood and R. Riley.** Geoarchaeological Database Development at Dust Cave, Alabama

- 1:20 **M. F. Smith, Jr.** Settlement Change and Environment in Florida's Eastern Panhandle

- 1:40 **J. C. Brandon and R. J. Brandon.** Late Prehistoric Subsistence Shifts in Eastern Arkansas: Evidence from Landscape Analysis
- 2:00 **J. C. Gillam.** Evaluating Historic Map Accuracy with GIS
- 2:20 **T. Whitley.** Water Wars and Archaeology: GIS Modeling of Effects to Cultural Resources in the ACT and ACF River Basins
- 2:40 **A. East.** The Research Potential of FDOT Rights-of-Way: A GIS Application

GENERAL SESSION

Presenting and Preserving Archaeological Knowledge

C. Claassen, Chair ♦ Regency F

- 3:20 **R. P. Connolly.** When Data Are Not Enough: Telling Stories to the Public
- 3:40 **C. Claassen, M. O'Neil, T. Wilson, E. Arnold, and B. Landsdale.** Hearing and Reading Southeast Prehistory
- 4:00 **M. S. Stringfield and C. B. Parker.** Fiesta Underground: Art and Archaeology in Pensacola, Florida
- 4:20 **C. Rooney.** The Scarlet A: Flotation vs. Flotation as a Study in Archaeological Epistemology
- 4:40 **A. Sweeney.** Are Rat Droppings Acid-Free? Curation Techniques Then and Now.

GENERAL SESSION

Surveys and Surface Collections

R. Thunen, Chair ♦ Regency A

- 3:40 **R. Thunen and K. Ashley.** An Archaeological Survey of Big Talbot Island
- 4:00 **J. LeBoeuf.** The Value of Systematic Surface Collections from Sites Disturbed by Agricultural Practices: Conclusions Formed through the Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from the Hoover Site (16TA5)
- 4:20 **R. C. Lightfoot.** Elevation 125, 1998: Little Satilla and Altamaha Rivers in Southeast Georgia

WORKSHOP

Survival Skills for Graduate Students

*D. Ramsey, Organizer
1-3 pm ♦ Dogwood Suite
(by reservation only)*

M. Scarry, K. Schatte, E. Shlasko, and P. Welch.
Panelists

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12

Host Reception and Great Spirits of SEAC

7-9 pm ♦ Centre Stage, Greenville

Sponsored by the **South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology** in celebration of its 35th anniversary

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13

SYMPOSIUM

Recent Research in African-American and Plantation Archaeology

*L. F. Stine and M. D. Groover, Organizers
and Chairs ♦ Regency A*

- 8:00 **G. Schroedl and T. Ahlman.** Afro-Caribbean Slave Occupations at the Brimstone Hill Fortress National Park, St. Kitts, West Indies
- 8:20 **M. A. Cabak.** Domestic Architecture at the Bush Hill Plantation
- 8:40 **S. A. Brown.** Stonewares of the 19th-Century Bush Hill Plantation
- 9:00 **C. M. Crabtree.** Ceramics and the Informal Economy among African Americans at the Bush Hill Plantation
- 9:20 **R. S. Stine.** Visualization in Plantation Archaeology: Emerging Perspectives from the Bissett Plantation (8VO4586), Volusia County, Florida
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **L. F. Stine.** "Home Sweet Home": Exploring Methods and Approaches to African-American Archaeology at Forks of Cypress and Wheeler Plantations, Northern Alabama
- 10:20 **M. D. Groover.** Identifying African-American Household Cycles through Time Series Analysis

- 10:40 **A. L. Young and M. Crowe.** Public Archaeology at Mound Bayou
- 11:00 **T. E. Baumann.** "SHOW-ME" African-American Heritage: An Archaeological Perspective

SYMPOSIUM

Prehistoric Pottery: Series and Sequence on the Carolina Coast

*J. M. Herbert, Organizer and Chair
Regency F*

- 8:00 **T. Hargrove.** The Hamp's Landing Series: Limestone- or Marl-Tempered Pottery from the Lower Cape Fear River Region, North Carolina
- 8:20 **E. E. Sanborn and L. E. Abbott.** Early Ceramic Traditions on the Southern Coastal Plain of North Carolina: Radiocarbon Data from 31CB114
- 8:40 **J. M. Herbert.** Sequencing Pottery from the Lower Cape Fear
- 9:00 **J. E. Byrd.** Contributions of the Davenport Site Ceramic Assemblage to Issues of Typology in Northeastern North Carolina
- 9:20 **M. A. Mathis.** Oak Island: A Retiring Type
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **D. S. Phelps and C. L. Heath.** Cashie Series Ceramics from the Interior Coastal Plain of North Carolina
- 10:20 **A. Marshall.** Colington and White Oak Ceramics Contrasted
- 10:40 **D. Magoon.** "Chesapeake Pipes" and Uncritical Assumptions: A View from Neotheroka Fort (31GR4), North Carolina
- 11:00 **B. Keel and D. S. Phelps.** Discussants

GENERAL SESSION

Woodland Period Site Investigations

R. Walling, Chair ♦ Regency B-C

- 8:00 **R. W. Jefferies.** Middle Woodland Mortuary Activity in the Appalachian Highlands: A 25-Year Retrospective View from the Tunacunnhee Site (9DD25) Habitation Area

- 8:20 **H. Johnson and E. Boudreaux.** The Florence Mound: A Middle Woodland Platform Mound in the Middle Tennessee Valley
- 8:40 **J. F. Simek.** Woodland Mineral Mining in Hubbards Cave, Tennessee
- 9:00 **J. D. Franklin, T. M. Ahlman, and J. F. Simek.** Tracking Prehistoric Movement and Exploration in Southeastern Caves
- 9:20 **T. Charles.** The Pumpkin Site: A Middle Woodland Connestee Settlement in Northern Greenville County, SC
- 9:40 **W. Stanyard.** Which Way Did They Go? Woodland Period Settlement and Abandonment of the Tallapoosa River Drainage in the West Georgia Piedmont
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **K. J. Little and L. D. Bredeson.** Middle to Late Woodland Transition: Statistical Analysis of Pottery and Projectile Points from a Cartersville Phase Site in Northeast Alabama
- 10:40 **G. W. Shorter, Jr.** Cultural Chronology and Settlement Patterns during the Late McLeod Phase in Clarke County, Alabama
- 11:00 **A. Dumas.** Definition of the Late McLeod Phase Ceramic Series in Southwest Alabama
- 11:20 **P. D. Jackson and K. M. Zschomler.** A Synthesis of the West Jefferson Phase and Discussion of Seven Recently Excavated West Jefferson Sites
- 11:40 **R. Walling and S. Chapman.** The McKight Site (22CO560): Peabody Phase Deposits

GENERAL SESSION

Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Studies

N. Ross-Stallings, Chair ♦ Regency D-E

- 8:00 **T. R. Whyte.** Distinguishing Remains of Human Cremations from Burned Animal Bones
- 8:20 **B. Tucker.** What Do I Do with All These Broken Bones? Estimating Femur Length from Fragments
- 8:40 **N. Ross-Stallings.** The Citizens of the Hollywood Site (22TU500), A St. Francis Site on the Northern Delta

- 9:00 **H. B. Matternes.** Dead Space: More Spatial Investigations of Wickliffe's Mound Cemetery
- 9:20 **M. C. Webb.** Are Collective Mortuary Ceremonies Compatible with Chiefdoms?

GENERAL SESSION

Archaeology of the Protohistoric Period

M. Smith, Chair ♦ Regency D-E

- 10:00 **M. T. Smith.** Thoughts on Aboriginal Population Movements, Mid-Sixteenth through Early Eighteenth Centuries
- 10:20 **J. H. House and M. E. Starr.** Rediscovering the Menard-Hodges Site
- 10:40 **D. R. Jeane.** Osotouy: The Quapaw Village Relocated Again?
- 11:00 **W. Green.** The Erie/Westco Connection: Possible Evidence of Long-Distance Migration in the Eastern Woodlands during the 16th and 17th Centuries
- 11:20 **A. VanDerwarker.** Qualla Phase Cherokee Foodways at the Coweeta Creek Site
- 11:40 **R. L. Jacob.** The Anthropology of Adornment: Examples from Goodnow Mound

WORKSHOP

Publishing as a Student

D. Ramsey, Organizer

*10 am-Noon ♦ Dogwood Suite
(by reservation only)*

D. Dye, J. Knight, R. C. Mainfort, Jr., J. Milanich, and K. Reilly. Panelists

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 13

SYMPOSIUM

Gone But Not Forgotten: Issues in Historical Cemetery Archaeology

*K. J. Wilson, Organizer and Chair
Regency F*

- 1:00 **P. H. Garrow.** Historic Cemetery Studies under the Georgia Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds Act: 1991-1998
- 1:20 **J. Garman.** Archaeopolitics and the Johnson, Rhode Island Cemetery Project

- 1:40 **C. Braley.** Investigations at Redfield Cemetery, Jones County, Georgia
- 2:00 **J. McCarthy.** Burial Practices at the First African Baptist Church Cemeteries, Philadelphia: African Identity in the Antebellum North
- 2:20 **K. J. Wilson.** The Role of Mortuary Behavior in the Mediation of Status and Power in the Nineteenth Century
- 2:40 **N. P. Herrmann and S. W. McBride.** Documentation of the Human Burial from Logan's Fort, Kentucky

SYMPOSIUM

Rock Art Studies in the Southeast

*J. Allan, Organizer and Chair
Regency B-C*

- 1:00 **J. Allan.** Natural Models: Zoomorph Petroglyphs from Four Tennessee Valley Caves
- 1:20 **J. Loubser.** Much Ado About Cupules
- 1:40 **F. E. Coy, Jr.** Dendroglyphs of the Eastern Woodlands
- 2:00 **R. Weeks.** The Lincoln Rise Petroglyph Site: A Preliminary Investigation
- 2:20 **T. Charles.** The South Carolina Rock Art Survey
- 2:40 **M. Harmon and R. Snedeker.** Understanding Native American Belief Systems through the Intangible Archaeological Record

GENERAL SESSION

Historic Period Site Investigations

M. L. Beck, Chair ♦ Regency D-E

- 1:00 **M. L. Beck.** Dissenters and Anglicans within the Colonial Frontier Town of Dorchester
- 1:20 **M. A. Zierden.** The Willtown Community, 1690-1780
- 1:40 **D. R. Mullins.** Life on the Border: Investigations at the Gonzalez House in Pensacola
- 2:00 **K. W. Wesler.** Excavations in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, 1997-1998

- 2:20 **J. Abraham.** "Garlic and Ole' Pear Trees...": Ethnoarchaeology of Houseyards for the Study of the Enslaved Population of Saragossa Plantation in Natchez, Mississippi

2:40 BREAK

- 3:00 **R. P. S. Davis, Jr., P. M. Samford, and E. A. Jones.** The Eagle and the Poor House: Archaeological Investigations on the University of North Carolina Campus
- 3:20 **B. A. Smith, J. D. Frost, and T. Casey.** Looking for the Lacy Hotel
- 3:40 **J. Joseph.** The Longue Duree of 19th-century Military Fortifications and Earthworks
- 4:00 **B. L. Gums and G. A. Waselkov.** Urban Archaeology in Mobile, Alabama
- 4:20 **J. Cramer.** "Logging and Living on the Side of the Tracks": A Narrative of a 19th-Century Logger in the Piney Woods of South Mississippi

GENERAL SESSION

Underwater Archaeology in South Carolina

C. Amer, Chair ♦ Regency F

- 3:20 **C. Amer.** The Confederate Submarine H. L. Hunley: Past, Present, and Future
- 3:40 **J. Spirek.** Port Royal Sound (S.C.) Survey
- 4:00 **L. Harris.** Slaves, Swamps, and Shipwrecks: Blending Archaeology with Heritage Tourism
- 4:20 **J. M. Leader.** The Preservation of Maritime Artifacts: South Carolina Connections

SEAC FORUM

Culture History as Paradigm: Thriving Legacy, Harmless Anachronism, or Intellectual Handicap?

*K. E. Sassaman, Organizer and Chair
2-4 pm ♦ Regency A*

P. Galloway, R. C. Mainfort, Jr., W. H. Marquardt, M. J. O'Brien and R. L. Lyman, T. R. Pauketat, V. P. Steponaitis, P. D. Welch, and S. Williams. Panelists

SEAC Annual Business Meeting

Regency A ♦ 4:40 pm

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13

Boogie Woogie and Blues Dance

featuring

Nappy Brown and the Electric City Band

Regency A ♦ 8 pm-whenever

♦ Cash Bar ♦

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14

SYMPOSIUM

Pottery, Passages, Postholes, and Porcelain: A Tribute to Charles H. Faulkner

T. Ahlman and T. Baumann,

Organizers and Chairs ♦ Regency A

- 8:20 **T. Ahlman.** Dr. Charles H. Faulkner: The Prehistoric Years
- 8:40 **C. Bentz.** After Normandy: Archaic and Woodland Research in Middle Tennessee over the Past Twenty Years
- 9:00 **A. Bradbury.** The Wells Creek Phase and the Late to Terminal Archaic in the Cumberland River Valley of Middle Tennessee
- 9:20 **P. Carr.** Big Site, Small Assemblage, and a Detailed Analysis: Preliminary Examination of Lithic Technology at Poverty Point
- 9:40 **R. Polhemus.** Dallas Mortuary Patterning: New Uses for Old Data
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **G. Crites.** Plant Remains from the Pumpkin Site (38GR226): Middle Woodland Ethnobotany in the South Carolina Piedmont
- 10:40 **G. Crothers.** Cave Exploration in Tennessee and the Midsouth
- 11:00 **M. Wagner and M. R. McCorvie.** Hidden Images: Prehistoric Myth and Ritual at the Korondo Site in Southern Illinois
- 11:20 **J. Lobdell.** Little River, Big Future
- 11:40 **P. J. Watson.** Discussant
(continues Saturday afternoon)

SYMPOSIUM

Bioarchaeology in the Eastern Woodlands: Papers in Honor of Robert L. Blakely

L. Beck and M. L. Powell, Organizers

and Chairs ♦ Regency B-C

- 8:00 **M. L. Powell.** Advances in Southeastern Native American Bioarchaeology: 1977-1998
- 8:20 **D. C. Cook.** Georg Neumann's Bioanthropology at Indiana University
- 8:40 **R. L. Blakely and B. Detweiler-Blakely.** Biocultural Adaptations and Human Osteology
- 9:00 **M. K. Sandford.** Elemental Analysis and Paleopathology at the New Millennium: Back to the Basics
- 9:20 **J. Harrington.** Linking Past and Present: The Use of Forensics in Historical Archaeological Research
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **C. C. Boyd and D. C. Boyd.** Bioarchaeology in Virginia: 211 Years and Counting
- 10:20 **T. Tung, C. S. Larson, and B. G. McEwan.** Bioarchaeology at Mission San Luis de Talimali
- 10:40 **L. Beck.** Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Analysis
- 11:00 **R. Jefferies, G. Armelagos, and J. Buikstra.** Discussants

GENERAL SESSION

Lithic Studies

R. Stallings, Chair ♦ Regency F

- 8:00 **V. G. Henry and S. Ashcroft.** Application of Morrow Mountain Point Descriptions to the Appalachian Mountains of Western North Carolina
- 8:20 **R. Stallings.** Lithic Analysis at the Heddon Site: A Diachronic View of Function and Spatial Organization during the Middle Archaic
- 8:40 **C. Moore.** A Middle/Late Archaic Lithic Scatter of the North Carolina Piedmont: Addressing the Problem of Palimpsests

through a Spatial Analysis of Lithic Raw Material, Flake Morphology, and Formal Tool Distributions

- 9:00 **V. Altizer.** Microdebitage at 3rd Unnamed Cave
- 9:20 **L. R. Lozny.** The Organization of Core Technology in the Cumberland Gap Region: A View from Lee County, Virginia
- 9:40 **G. Price.** From Stems to Spikes: Changing Point Styles and Changing Lifestyles

GENERAL SESSION

Paleoindian and Archaic Period Archaeology

R. Daniel, Chair ♦ Regency D-E

- 8:20 **C. Rinehart.** A Stratified Paleoindian Site (38CS167) in South Carolina's Piedmont
- 8:40 **A. C. Goodyear, J. E. Foss, J. Wah, and G. Wagner.** Evidence of Pre-Clovis Lithic Remains in Allendale County, SC
- 9:00 **K. R. Detwiler, R. B. Walker, and S. C. Meeks.** Berries, Bones, and Blades: Reconstructing Late Paleoindian Subsistence Economy at Dust Cave, Alabama
- 9:20 **R. Daniel.** An Analysis of the Early Archaic Stone Tool Assemblage from the G.S. Lewis-East Site
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **S. Jones.** Benton Phase Adaptations in the Midsouth: Evidence from the Jacobs Site (40MU525)
- 10:20 **R. Saunders.** Site Formation Processes at the Rollins Shell Ring on the Northeastern Florida Coast
- 10:40 **D. B. Blanton.** Dismal Swamp Late Archaic: Archaeology on the Borderlands of the Southeast
- 11:00 **J. Gunn.** Archaic-Woodland Transition at the Fall of the Neuse

GENERAL SESSION

Mississippian Period Archaeology in Georgia and South Carolina

M. Williams, Chair ♦ Regency F

- 10:20 **B. Southerlin.** Mississippian Archaeology of the South Carolina Coast
- 10:40 **D. Reid.** The Use of Soil Analysis to Identify Prehistoric Agricultural Fields: Ocmulgee, Mound D
- 11:00 **K. J. Little.** The Emergence of Etowah—A Prehistoric Polity which Occupied Portions of the Valley and Ridge and Piedmont in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama
- 11:20 **M. Williams, E. Garrison, N. Surman, and J. Markin.** The Little River Chiefly Compound Revisited
- 11:40 **D. Hally.** Analysis of the King Site Settlement Plan: A Lot Can Happen in a Short Time

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 14

SYMPOSIUM

Pottery, Passages, Postholes, and Porcelain: A Tribute to Charles H. Faulkner (Cont.)

*T. Ahlman and T. Baumann,
Organizers and Chairs ♦ Regency A*

- 1:00 **T. Baumann.** Dr. Charles H. Faulkner: The Historical Years
- 1:20 **S. Andrews.** "The Necessary, Durable, Useful, and Ornamental . . .": Archaeology of a Frontier Farmstead
- 1:40 **D. Owens, Jr.** Spatial Distribution of Historic Structures in the Upland South: Analysis and Interpretation
- 2:00 **M. Groover.** Linking Historic Artifact Assemblages to Household Cycles: An Example from the Gibbs Site
- 2:20 **T. Ahlman.** Archaeology at the Ramsey House (40KN120), Knox County, Tennessee: An Overview
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **S. Coughlin.** Foodways at Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, Kentucky
- 3:20 **A. Young.** Archaeological Investigations at Saragossa Plantation Slave Quarters
- 3:40 **H. McKelway.** Monterey: Archaeologically Dissecting a Small Town

4:00 **T. Baumann.** Their Legacy Lives On: Excavations of an African-American Community in Arrow Rock, Missouri

4:20 **S. Smith.** Discussant

GENERAL SESSION
Studies of Flora and Fauna

E. Monroe, Chair ♦ Regency F

1:00 **J. A. Jacobson.** White-Tailed Deer Utility Indices

1:20 **E. Monroe.** Faunal Remains from Pine Crest Rockshelter

1:40 **M. Brown.** Plant Remains from the Taylor Mounds Site (3DR2), Southeast Arkansas

2:00 **M. Williams.** Preliminary Data on Possible Medicinal Plants from the American Bottom Region

2:20 **R. Troccoli.** Ethnicity or Adaptation? Zooarchaeological Analysis of a Minorcan Well at the Ribera Gardens Site, St. Augustine, FL

GENERAL SESSION
Mississippian Archaeology

C. Wesson, Chair ♦ Regency D-E

1:00 **C. A. Buchner and E. Albertson.** Modeling Mississippian Community and Settlement Patterns: An Example from the Little River Lowlands

1:20 **J. M. Mitchem.** Summer 1998 Excavations at the Parkin Site, Northeast Arkansas

1:40 **J. Ambrosino and P. D. Jackson.** Early Mississippian in Northwest Alabama: A View from Hamilton Mounds

2:00 **C. Wesson and S. Freeman.** Archaeological Investigations at the Shine Site, Montgomery, Alabama

2:20 **M. Rees.** From Moundville to Moon Lake: The Mississippian-Protohistoric Transition in West-Central Alabama

2:40 BREAK

3:00 **K. Schatte.** Some Dynamic Implications of an Iconographic Mixture at Moundville

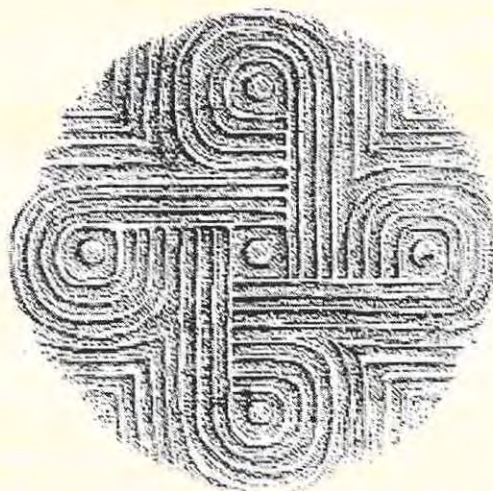
3:20 **S. Alt.** From Plazas to Courtyards in the American Bottom

3:40 **J. Matternes and H. Matternes.** Earthwork, Mound, Midden? Seeking Regularity in Archaeological Definitions

4:00 **R. A. Marrinan and N. M. White.** Smoke and Mirrors in Modeling Fort Walton Culture, Northwest Florida

4:20 **A. McColgan.** A Brief Overview of the Warren Wilson Site Since 1984

4:40 **B. L. Oliver.** After the Baton Has Passed: Continuation of Pee Dee Research in North Carolina



STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Edmond A. Boudreaux (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

The Occupation of the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site in the Context of the Colonial Southeast

Mark D. Groover (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Linking Historic Artifact Assemblages to Household Cycles: An Example from the Gibbs Site

Rebecca L. Jacob (University of Oklahoma)

The Anthropology of Adornment: Examples from Goodnow Mound (8HG6)

Keith J. Little (University of Alabama)

The Emergence of Etowah: A Prehistoric Polity which Occupied Portions of the Valley and Ridge and Piedmont in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama

Diana Loren (Binghamton University)

Putting on the Ritz: Colonial Dress and Identity at the 18th-century Spanish Presidio of Los Adaes

Dalford Owens, Jr. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Spatial Distribution of Historic Structures in the Upland South: Analysis and Interpretation

George Price (University of Alabama)

From Stems to Spikes: Changing Point Styles and Changing Lifestyles

Kevin Schatte (University of Illinois, Urbana)

Some Dynamic Implications of an Iconographic Mixture at Moundville

J. Michelle Schohn (University of South Carolina)

On the Outskirts of Town: A Preliminary Look at Vessel Function at an Outlying Cofitachequi Farmstead

Gregory Wilson (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

The Production and Consumption of Mississippian Fineware in the American Bottom

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

The Woodland Southeast

Organizers: David G. Anderson (National Park Service-SEAC) and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Time: Thursday, 8 am-Noon; 1-3:20 pm

In the southern United States, studies of the Woodland period traditionally have lagged behind those of the succeeding Mississippian cultures. During the last 20 years, however, numerous significant advances have been made in our understanding of the Woodland Southeast. This symposium includes both regional syntheses, as well as topical studies, to provide a broad overview of the current state of Woodland research in the Southeast.

Current Research and Methodological Approaches to Cultural Resource Management Project in the Southeast National Parks

Organizers: Margo Schwadron and David Brewer (National Park Service-SEAC)

Time: Thursday, 8-11 am

The National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center carries out a number of archeological projects for the various national park units in the Southeast every year. Differing park needs require different approaches to meet the cultural resource management, protection, and interpretation objectives of each proposed park project. This symposium presents a representative cross-section of the types of archeological approaches currently being employed at the Center, from traditional excavation to remote-sensing to geographic information system data interpretation, to meet those park needs.

ImmokaKina'Fa': Excavations in a Portion of a 17th to 18th Century Chickasaw Village

Organizers: John W. O'Hear and Elizabeth A. Ryba (Mississippi State University)

Discussants: Hon. Bill Anoatubby, Bruce A. Ridgeway, and Vincas P. Steponaitis

Time: Thursday, 1-4:40 pm

During the late summer of 1996, construction of a new facility at North Mississippi Medical Center in Tupelo was halted when evidence of Chickasaw habitation was discovered in the construction tract. Close cooperation between the medical

center, Mississippi State University and the Chickasaw Nation resulted in the extensive salvage excavations that uncovered at least six houses, 14 burials and very extensive artifact assemblages from five ImmokaKina'Fa' or clay borrow pits. This symposium presents the results of the excavations and attendant analyses.

Cofitachequi: A Chiefdom in Central South Carolina

Organizers: Christopher Judge (S.C. Heritage Trust Program) and Gail E. Wagner (University of South Carolina)

Discussants: George E. Stuart, John Kelly, and J. Mark Williams

Time: Thursday, 1-5:20 pm

New work at three major towns (Adamson, Belmont Neck, and Mulberry) and an outlying household (Manning Dike Break) contributes to a better understanding and chronological placement of the chiefdom located on the Wateree River in central South Carolina and thought to be historic Cofitachequi. Households from different settings paint a preliminary picture of town and country life. Ceramic assemblages from the Wateree River and from the Catawba River further north form the basis for a beginning chronology of local Mississippian development.

Recent Research in African-American and Plantation Archaeology

Organizers: Linda France Stine (Julian, NC) and Mark D. Groover (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Time: Friday, 8-11:20 am

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the first archaeological investigations exploring the material culture of enslaved African Americans were conducted in the southeast. The studies in this session illustrate that, 30 years later, the archaeology of African-American contexts has expanded exponentially. Paralleling the subject's broadly based geographic and thematic research emphasis during the late 1990s, the essays in this symposium encompass six different states and two countries. Spanning the colonial and postbellum periods, the participants present a sample of recent archaeological research in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, and St. Kitts in the Caribbean.

Prehistoric Pottery: Series and Sequence on the Carolina Coast

Organizer: Joe Herbert (UNC-Chapel Hill/Fort Bragg)
Discussants: Bennie Keel and David Phelps
Time: Friday, 8-11:40 am

Recent ceramic research on the coast of North Carolina is prompting revision of Woodland prehistory. Excavations along the lower Cape Fear have exposed a limestone- or marl-tempered series dated to 2000 B.C. Reanalysis of components previously identified as Late Woodland shell-tempered, reveals mostly marl- or limestone-tempered ware. Sand-tempered sherds classifiable to the Middle Woodland Cape Fear series have been dated to the Early and Late Woodland periods. Cashie series vessels and assemblages from the lower Roanoke to the upper Neuse demonstrate continuity in manufacture from A.D. 900-1713. Late Woodland Cashie phase smoking pipes exhibit features previously attribute to slave manufacture.

Gone But Not Forgotten: Issues in Historical Cemetery Archaeology

Organizer: Kristin J. Wilson (TRC Garrow Associates)
Time: Friday, 1-3 pm

Public awareness and state cemetery legislation have led to increased use of archaeologists, rather than destructive grave removal companies, in historic cemetery relocations. Archaeologists and physical anthropologists have long recognized burials and cemeteries as valuable, nonrenewable cultural resources. Research-oriented, theoretical study of historic graves has the potential to provide knowledge about the past that cannot be gained by other means. Papers presented by both southeastern and northeastern archaeologists examine these issues, which transcend geographic boundaries and are especially relevant to CRM archaeologists.

Rock Art Studies in the Southeast

Organizer: Jean Allan (USDA Forest Service)
Time: Friday, 1-3 pm

Southeastern rock art research features specific site descriptions, regional overviews, recording and conservation, motif distribution, chronology, arboreal alternatives to rupestrian palettes, and the use of ethnographic sources as an aid to interpretation.

Pottery, Passage, Postholes, and Porcelain: A Tribute to Charles H. Faulkner

Organizers: Todd Ahlman (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) and Timothy Baumann (University of Missouri-St. Louis)
Discussants: Patty Jo Watson and Samuel Smith
Time: Saturday, 8:20 am-Noon; 1-4:40 pm

Dr. Charles H. Faulkner has been an archaeological fixture at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville since 1964. Over this time, he has conducted volumes of research in prehistoric and historic archaeology, and has influenced hundreds of students as an instructor, advisor, and friends. His influence as an anthropologist, archaeologist, and mentor is immeasurable. This symposium is a tribute to Charles H. Faulkner by his students and colleagues. The morning session will reflect Dr. Faulkner's early interests in prehistoric archaeology and his continued pursuits in cave archaeology. The afternoon session will reflect Dr. Faulkner's more recent pursuits in historical archaeology.

Bioarchaeology in the Eastern Woodlands: Papers in Honor of Robert L. Blakely

Organizers: Lane Beck (University of Arizona) and Mary L. Powell (University of Kentucky)
Discussants: Richard Jefferies, George Armelagos, and Jane Buikstra
Time: Saturday, 8 am-Noon

The term "Bioarchaeology" was coined by Jane Buikstra in 1976 in a symposium organized by Bob Blakely. The resulting book, "Biocultural Adaptations," marks the bridge leading from osteological data as appendices tacked on the end of site reports to the types of integrated, contextual analyses conducted by bioarchaeologists today. The papers of this symposium focus on the history of bioarchaeology in the Eastern Woodlands. Although these contributions are not intended as a biography of Bob's work, they are offered as a tribute to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the role he played in helping to shape this field.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Abbott, Lawrence
(see Sanborn, Erica)

Abraham, Jennifer (University of Southern Mississippi)
"Garlic and Ole' Pear Trees...": Ethnoarchaeology of Houseyards for the Study of the Enslaved Population at Saragossa Plantation in Natchez, Mississippi

The use of space and material culture in individual and communal yards in the African American community of Saragossa was investigated to aid in archaeological interpretation of the mid-19th century enslaved community at Saragossa Plantation in Natchez, Mississippi. Yard activities include child tending, tool and livestock maintenance, recreations, foodways, and household maintenance. This research incorporates archival documents, historic maps and photos, ethnographic observation, oral histories, and photographic documentation of houselots, plant and tree usage, and material culture. Kinship, age, and gender play important roles in the allocation, use, and negotiation of space in the cultural and physical landscape. (Friday, 2:20 pm)

Ahler, Steve
(see Kreisa, Paul)

Ahlman, Todd (University of Tennessee)
Archaeology at the Ramsey House (40KN120) Knox County, Tennessee: An Overview

The Ramsey house, built in the late 18th century, is located in southern Knox County, Tennessee. Archaeological investigations, in one fashion or another, have been conducted at the Ramsey House since the 1970s. Earlier work emphasized recording structural elements for the reconstruction or repair of the house or buildings on the property. More recent research has focused on anthropological questions regarding the occupants of the property during its evolution from a plantation to a tenant farm. This essay provides an overview of the archaeological investigations at the Ramsey House and the important information that it has uncovered. (Saturday, 2:20 pm)

Ahlman, Todd (University of Tennessee)
Dr. Charles H. Faulkner: The Prehistoric Years

Since the 1960s, Dr. Charles H. Faulkner has been a fixture in the study of prehistoric human adaptations in Middle and East Tennessee. From his early work in the Tims Ford Reservoir through the 1970s with the Normandy Archaeological Project and his on-going research into prehistoric cave art, Dr. Faulkner has been a driving force in Tennessee archaeology. This paper presents an overview of the numerous projects Dr. Faulkner has been involved with and the important results of this research. (Saturday, 8:20 am)

Ahlman, Todd
(see Franklin, Jay D.)

Ahlman, Todd
(see Schroedl, Gerald)

Albertson, Eric
(see Buchner, C. Andrew)

Allan, Jean (USDA Forest Service)
Natural Models: Zoomorph Petroglyphs from Four Tennessee Valley Caves

Four Tennessee Valley caves with fin line incised petroglyphs contain numerous zoomorphic motifs. These consist predominantly of bird, fish, and snake images. Many are naturalistic with recognizable species characteristics. This paper describes the distribution of animal motifs at Turkey, Dancing Man, Indian, and Devil Step Hollow Caves. These late prehistoric petroglyph sites are similar to each other in both subject matter and execution technique. They differ significantly from nearby above ground rock art sites. (Friday, 1:00 pm)

Alt, Susan (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
From Plazas to Courtyards in the American Bottom

For the American Bottom, it is accepted that change in community patterns occurs with the florescence at Cahokia. The nature of this change has been discussed at length in the literature for this region. This same literature, however, seems to conflate the terms courtyard and plaza. This paper attempts to define which spatial configurations should be called courtyards versus what is considered a plaza, to trace the appearance of these social spaces, and

to tie the occurrence of these spaces to greater social and political movements in the American Bottom. (Saturday, 3:20 pm)

Altizer, Valerie (University of Tennessee)
Microdebitage Analysis at 3rd Unnamed Cave

Sediment-sized artifacts more accurately reflect activity areas than larger-sized artifacts, which are more subject to post-depositional disturbance by humans and other agents. Analysis of these microartifacts can be particularly useful in interpreting the depositional history of a site. The remarkably stable cave environment in which this Late Archaic lithic mining site is located provides a unique situation in which to utilize and develop this method of artifact analysis. Examination of sediment from this site will enable the identification of specific activity areas and provide information concerning the time span of human activity involved in its formation. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

Ambrosino, Jim and Paul D. Jackson
(Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Early Mississippian in NW Alabama: A View from Hamilton Mounds

Recent investigations by Panamerican Consultants at the Hamilton Mounds (1MR6) in Marion County have significantly enhanced the knowledge of this Early Mississippian site. This paper will provide an overview of the investigations and compare a regional synthesis of Early Mississippian sites in northwest Alabama, northeast Mississippi, and southern Tennessee. The synthesis will include a comparison to other mound centers as well as known villages in the immediate area. (Saturday 1:40 pm)

Amer, Christopher F. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
The Confederate Submarine H.L. Hunley: Past, Present, and Future

The War Between The States was a vast proving ground for improving a variety of weaponry. The submarine, particularly, H.L. Hunley, was perhaps the most dramatic naval weapon introduced during the War. After several tragic sinkings while on trials, the last taking the life of it's namesake Horace Hunley, the submarine sank for the last time on the evening of February 17, 1864, after successfully sinking USS Housatonic off Charleston, SC. This presentation places the submarine H.L. Hunley within an historical context, discusses various issues concerning the proposed recovery of the vessel,

and summarizes the 1996 assessment of the site. (Friday, 3:20 pm)

Anderson, David G. (National Park Service-SEAC)
The 1998 Water Island Archaeological Project: Archaeology and History in the Eastern Caribbean

A plantation great house complex and associated slave village, two historic wells, and several prehistoric shell midden sites were examined by a diverse team of scholars on Water Island, US Virgin Islands, during the summer of 1998. Portions of the great house burned while fully furnished, offering a massive debris assemblage useful for exploring site formation processes, and to compare with assemblages recovered from the slave quarters. The project illuminates the value of involving a wide range of scholars in the planning, fieldwork, and subsequent analysis and write up phase of a large excavation project. (Saturday, 1:20 pm)

Andrews, Susan C. (Wilbur Smith Associates)
"The Necessary, Durable, Useful, and Ornamental...": Archaeology of a Frontier Farmstead

Archaeology of frontier settlements in Kentucky has stressed the harshness of life that many settlers endured. The popular understanding of history, however, stresses progress, prosperity, and democracy, and the early settler is seen as self-reliant and frugal, disdaining consumer goods, epitomizing the simplicity of frontier life. Recent research is beginning to shed some light on these competing visions of the Kentucky frontier. Excavations on a late 18th to mid 19th century farmstead in Logan County, Kentucky suggests that the acquisition of "store-bought" goods was not shunned by settlers but was used to re-create aspects of the culture they left behind. (Saturday, 1:20 pm)

Arnold, Elizabeth
(see Claassen, Cheryl)

Ashcraft, Scott
(see Henry, V. Gary)

Ashley, Keith
(see Thunen, Robert)

Baumann, Timothy E. (University of Missouri-St. Louis)
Dr. Charles H. Faulkner: The Historical Years

In 1980 and 1981, Dr. Charles Faulkner excavated his first historical site, the Weaver Pottery Factory in Knoxville, Tennessee. Over the

next 18 years, Faulkner became the leading scholar on historic period sites in the East Tennessee Region, investigating industrial sites, frontier farmsteads, urban households, standing structures, and the African Diaspora. Along the way, he has developed a strong and balanced undergraduate and graduate program in historical archaeology, teaching hundreds of students to follow in his footsteps. Today, Dr. Charles H. Faulkner is considered by many to be a pioneer in historical archaeology. (*Saturday, 1:00 pm*)

Baumann, Timothy E. (University of Missouri-St. Louis)

Their Legacy Lives On: Excavations of an African-American Community in Arrow Rock, Missouri

Over the last three summers, the Missouri Archaeological Society and the University of Tennessee-Knoxville have conducted a public archaeological project in Arrow Rock, Missouri to explore its African-American heritage. After the Civil War, a small African-American community settled in Arrow Rock establishing their own homes, businesses, churches, fraternal organizations, and a school. This project is analyzing, for the first time archaeologically, the African-American struggle for freedom and equal rights after slavery in Missouri. This struggle is imbedded in the first property, houses, and personal objects bought and used without the oppression of Euro-Americans. (*Saturday, 4:00 pm*)

Baumann, Timothy E. (University of Missouri-St. Louis)

"SHOW-ME" African-American Heritage: An Archaeological Perspective

African-Americans in Missouri have been active participants in its exploration, settlement, and industrialization since the 1720s, but little is known archaeologically. African-American archaeology in Missouri is only in the beginning stages of development, but recent archaeological work has shown an increased interest in the African Diaspora. This paper will discuss the role archaeology has played in recording Missouri's African-American heritage. Within this discussion, I will outline the development, research strategies, and future goals of African-American archaeology in Missouri highlighting specific case studies as examples. (*Friday, 11:00 am*)

Baumann, Timothy E.
(see Sullivan, Lynne P.)

Beck, Lane (University of Arizona)
Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Analysis

The past 30 years have been pivotal in redesigning bioarchaeology and mortuary. The changes involved method and model as outgrowths of technological advance. Perhaps more significant, however, are the changes in the questions we now can ask. As we have moved from calipers to molecular genetics, it is important to remember that we are building on the foundation of the past. Today's papers acknowledge Bob Blakely's contributions to that foundation. (*Saturday, 10:40 am*)

Beck, Monica L. (Old Dorchester State Historic Park)

Dissenters and Anglicans within the Colonial Frontier Town of Dorchester

The village of Dorchester was founded in 1697 by Congregationalists from Massachusetts who came to the Carolina's to "settle the gospel." South Carolina was known as a place of religious tolerance, which encouraged settlement during the early colonial period. By the mid-1700s, however, Anglican leaders in Charles Town had exerted control over the development of dissenting communities in the area, including the large village of Congregationalists at Dorchester. Through a landscape or use of space approach, this paper utilizes the historic, architectural, and archaeological resources at Dorchester to investigate the implicit and explicit negotiations of this pluralistic frontier community. (*Friday, 1:00 pm*)

Bense, Judith A.
(see Stephenson, Keith)

Bentz, Charles (University of Tennessee)
After Normandy: Archaic and Woodland Research in Middle Tennessee over the Past Twenty Years

It has been over twenty years since the filling of Normandy Reservoir on the upper duck River in Middle Tennessee and over fifteen years since the publication of the last volume of archaeological investigations conducted in those areas to be inundated. The cultural chronology established for the Normandy area has since been applied to much of Middle Tennessee. The purpose of this paper is to update the Archaic and Woodland chronology by considering archaeological undertakings in the regions over the past twenty years. (*Saturday, 8:40 am*)

Berger, Vicki L. (North Carolina Museum of History) and **Billy L. Oliver** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

Reconstructing the Past: Creating an Image of the Sauratown Woman

An interdisciplinary team was established to create a full-figure forensic reconstruction of a 17th-century Native American woman. Evidence suggested a costume comprised of hood, dress, and moccasins made of brain-tanned deerskin, sewn with sinew, and embellished with multicolored glass trade beads, wampum, and brass hawk bells, triangles, cones, and beads. Burial jewelry included two columella shell bead necklaces, one with a brass gorget, and a columella shell bead bracelet. These adornments suggest that the Sauratown woman occupied a position of high status within her matrilineal society. This meticulous reconstruction reveals unique knowledge concerning 17th-century Saura lifestyles, clothing, and mortuary practices. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-Noon)

Blakely, Robert L. and Bettina Detweiler-Blakely (Georgia State University)
Biocultural Adaptations and Human Osteology

A new approach to understanding cultural processes was compiled by biological anthropologists and archaeologists in the 1977 publication, "Biocultural Adaptation in Prehistoric America." It entailed a transition in methodology from simply counting and classifying, to an integrated approach. As stated by Robert Blakely, this volume demonstrates the ways in which biological anthropologists use their knowledge of skeletal biology in contributing to studies of cultural processes, how ecological, cultural and biological systems can be integrated to help understand human behavior past and present, and to emphasize the benefits of integrating the expertise of specialists such as biological anthropologists, archaeologists and ethnologists. (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Blanton, Dennis B. (William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
Dismal Swamp Late Archaic: Archaeology on the Borderlands of the Southeast

Recent compilation of data from archaeologists and collectors reveals evidence of extraordinarily intensive settlement around the Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Copious amounts of nonlocal stone artifacts reflect not only a focus on wetland habitat exploitation but emergent, complex socio-economic relations as well. The information compiled thus far is

revealing of intercultural relations at this location on the periphery of the Southeast-proper. (Saturday, 10:40 am)

Blitz, John H. and Paul D. Welch (Queens College, CUNY)

Does Lye-processing Make it Easier to Pound Maize?

Descriptions of maize-processing among Native Americans in the East say that some maize was boiled or soaked in a wood-ash solution (lye) before being pounded. Lye treatment improves nutritional qualities of the maize, but informants said they use lye because it helps to remove the seed coat and makes the maize easier to pound. We quantified this effect, by boiling samples of several varieties of maize in water and in lye, pounding them with a motorized oak mortar and pestle, screening the results, and comparing the percentages of fine grits in samples processed with or without lye. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-4:00 pm)

Boudreaux, Edmond A. (University of North Carolina)

The Occupation of the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site in the Context of the Colonial Southeast

Ethnohistoric and archaeological information is used to suggest when a Chickasaw settlement in northeast Mississippi was occupied and to place this occupation in a historical context. The artifacts and documents seem to agree in that the site may have been abandoned at a time when the Chickasaws were increasingly being harassed by the Choctaws and the French. The paucity of non-aboriginal artifacts, however, is not so easily reconciled with the prominence that contemporary documents attribute to the role played by the Chickasaws in the regional trade with the European colonies. (Thursday, 1:20 pm)

Boudreaux, Edmond A.

(see Johnson, Hunter)

Bowen, J. E. (Ohio Historical Society)
Southeastern North America 700 BC-AD 900

The distributions of several types of artifacts diagnostic of the period 700 BC-AD 900 in southeastern North America have been plotted. Particular attention has been given to the raw materials from which they were manufactured, and to the contexts from which they were recovered. The resulting compilations facilitate the formation and testing of hypotheses regarding societal interactions, as well as settlement/land-use patterns. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-Noon)

Boyd, C. Clifford and Donna C. Boyd (Radford University)
Bioarchaeology in Virginia: 211 Years and Counting

In 1787, Thomas Jefferson published a description of human skeletons he excavated from a prehistoric burial mound near Monticello, marking the beginning of bioarchaeological study in Virginia. Since this time, several entities have conducted analyses of prehistoric and historic human skeletal remains, including the Smithsonian Institution, members of the Archeological Society of Virginia, and professional physical anthropologists at major universities. While mortuary behavior of past populations has been described in some detail, analyses of skeletal remains have been sporadic, of variable quality, and often limited in scope. Reanalysis and synthesis of Virginia skeletal population information is a critical need. (Saturday, 10:00 am)

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

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
The Wells Creek Phase and the Late to Terminal Archaic in the Cumberland River Valley of Middle Tennessee

The analysis of lithic artifacts recovered from two Wells Creek Phase sites in the Cumberland River Valley of Tennessee is presented. The materials recovered from these two sites share similarities with Riverton Culture sites. Based on an examination of contemporary assemblages elsewhere in the region, it is suggested that two separate and distinctive groups existed in this area during the Late to Terminal Archaic. One group is represented by large bifacial tools and stemmed hafted bifaces. The other group is characterized by an expedient lithic industry and small bifacial implements. An examination of factors responsible for these differences is discussed. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

Braley, Chad (Southeastern Archaeological Services)
Investigations at Redfield Cemetery, Jones County, GA

Redfield Cemetery, a rural, late nineteenth to early twentieth century African-American graveyard, was excavated in 1994. Skeletal remains were poorly preserved, but a significant number of cases of sinodontism (shovel-shaped incisors) was noted. Oral history indicates that ancestors of the local African-American

population included American Indians. Osteology, history, and archaeology are used to produce a picture of tenant farmer health, diet, and mortuary practices between ca. 1880-1930. Nutritional diseases such as pellagra and rickets, and infectious diseases including tuberculosis and weanling disease accounted for a high mortality rate. Gunshot wounds accounted for a number of deaths among young adult males. (Friday, 1:40 pm)

Brandon, Jamie C. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **R. Joe Brandon** (Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies)
Late Prehistoric Subsistence Shifts in Eastern Arkansas: Evidence from Landscape Analysis

The transition to a maize-reliant agricultural economy has long been associated with the cultural material shift characteristic of the Emergent Mississippian. Though extensive materials from the American Bottom seem to support this concept, in the Central Mississippi Valley [CMV] several studies have indicated a later maize adoption. To test the latter hypothesis we examine the ecological situations of Late Woodland sites in the CMV and compare them to later Mississippian component using GIS technology. Although GIS is often used in predictive modeling, here it serves as an explanatory tool- using detectable shifts in settlement patterns to indicate changes in subsistence. (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Brandon, R. Joe
(see Brandon, Jamie C.)

Bredeson, Loren D.
(see Little, Keith J.)

Brewer, David M. (National Park Service)
Beach-Face Magnetometer Surveys: A Comparative Analysis of Techniques Developed at Canaveral and Cumberland Island National Seashores

Beach-face magnetometer surveys were carried out at Canaveral National Seashore in 1994 and Cumberland Island National Seashore in 1996 by the Southeast Archeological Center's Regionwide Archeological Survey Program. Global positioning system (GPS) was used to collect locational points of magnetic anomalies recorded using a Geometrics 866 proton precession magnetometer. After processing the data using Microsoft Excel, Trimble Pathfinder Office, and ESRI ArcView, a comparative analysis of methodology, data interpretation, and results, will be presented. (Thursday, 10:00 am)

Brown, Jane L.
(see Rogers, Anne Frazer)

Brown, Malaina (Washington University in St. Louis)
Plant Remains from the Taylor Mounds site (3DR2), Southeast Arkansas

Analysis of a Late Woodland plant assemblage from pre-mound contexts at Taylor Mounds (3DR2) indicates native crop cultivation at this site. While the large quantities of nut remains and fruits recovered suggest a subsistence strategy with a reliance on wild plants, cultivated crops, including chenopod and possibly knotweed, were also part of the subsistence regime. Comparing this assemblage with others from the region helps illustrate the variability found in Mississippi Valley subsistence strategies during the Late Woodland. On a continuum ranging from more extensive cultivation to an almost exclusive reliance on wild plants, Taylor displays an intermediate strategy. (Saturday, 1:40 pm)

Brown, Sally (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology-SRARP)
Stonewares of the 19th Century Bush Hill Plantation

Stonewares were the Tupperware of the 19th century. These wares, mostly produced by local potters, were used for storage of anything from water to liquor to lard to cured meats. During the past three years of excavations at the Bush Hill Plantation, in South Carolina's interior, over 2,000 sherds of alkaline, neutral slip, salt, and bristol stoneware glazes were recovered; less than 100 of the sherds were recovered at the Bush's neighboring slave cabin area. This paper will use the differences in the vessel counts, forms, glaze types and other sherd properties to discuss rural lifeways at the plantation. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Buchner, C. Andrew (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Late Historic Coffin Hardware in Middle Tennessee

A coffin hardware typology for Middle Tennessee is presented. The types are based on analysis of 47 burials from an unmarked rural late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century cemetery, the Ridley Graveyard (40WM208), located near Thompson Station. The Ridley coffin hardware types are dated through comparison to regionally significant contemporary cemetery studies. Ten burials were OCR dated and the results of the use of this procedure as a dating technique at late historic cemeteries is discussed. Other significant oral, archival, excavation, and skeletal data recovered during this multi-disciplinary

cemetery relocation project are summarized. (Thursday, 11:00 am)

Buchner, C. Andrew and Eric Albertson
(Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Modeling Mississippian Community and Settlement Patterns: An Example from the Little River Lowlands

Data recovery excavations at earthquake buried sites (3MS599-601) along Kochtitzky Ditch in the Little River Lowlands of northeast Arkansas are utilized to document shifting Mississippian community patterns around an oxbow formerly known as John's Lake. A four period developmental sequence is presented based on shifting house locations, domestic patterns, and characteristic artifact types. The proposed sequence is supported by a suite of six radiocarbon and 13 OCR dates. Three horizontally discrete Middle Mississippian feature complexes, including a structure enclosed by a compound wall more than 30 m in length, and a burned early Nodena phase structure are described. (Saturday, 1:00 pm)

Byrd, John E. (US Army CILHI)
Contributions of the Davenport Site Ceramic Assemblage to Issues of Typology in Northeastern North Carolina

Testing and excavations at the Davenport site (31BR39) have revealed the existence of stratified archaeological deposits spanning the Late Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. Artifacts recovered include a significant number of sherds, including a large sample of sherds belonging to the Croaker Landing and Deep Creek series. Preliminary results of ceramic analysis are reported with emphases placed on the stratigraphic context of materials representing previously defined ceramic types and the implications of the Davenport assemblage for existing typologies. In short, the Davenport data support the efficacy of the typological framework currently in use in northeastern North Carolina. (Friday, 9:00 am)

Cabak, Melanie (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology-SRARP)
Domestic Architecture at the Bush Hill Plantation

Plantations have been a standard staple of archaeological inquiry since the 1960s. Numerous examples have been excavated in the lowcountry, while the interior of South Carolina has received less attention. During the past three years, excavations have been conducted at the planter's house and quarters of the Bush Hill plantation. Extant records reveal little about the

main house, other than it was constructed in 1807. This paper summarizes the archaeology conducted at the main dwelling. Recovered information allows identification of the dwelling's architectural style and provides enhanced understanding of the domestic landscape associated with the planter class of the region. (Friday, 8:20 am)

Cable, John (Palmetto Research Institute)
Mississippian Ceramic Assemblages in the Wateree Valley, South Carolina

Distributional and stratigraphic data recovered during the 1998 WARP field season provide a basis to define and describe further the ceramic sequence for the Mississippian occupation of the Wateree River Valley. Ceramic assemblages from the Belmont Neck, Adamson, and Mulberry sites are discussed and correlated with other known sequences in the South Appalachian area. (Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Canouts, Veletta (National Park Service)
Stylistic Diversity in Middle Woodland Ritual Ware

Mathematical models of stylistic variation in Woodland ceramics indicate greater diversity during the Middle Woodland. Although patterns derived from different measures of diversity conform to one another, underlying assumptions about the mechanisms of exchange behavior giving rise to this diversity differ. A structural approach to stylistic diversity in Middle Woodland ritual ware explores the extent to which populations shared technical knowledge of design execution and effect. The working hypothesis is that ritual ware appearing in the Mississippi River Valley is more stylistically similar than ritual ware appearing farther east, suggesting the need for models at different geographical and social scales. (Thursday, 1:00 pm)

Carr, Philip (Mississippi Department of Transportation)
Big Site, Small Assemblage, and a Detailed Analysis: Preliminary Examination of Lithic Technology at Poverty Point

This study attempts to build on previous research at the Poverty Point Site (16WC5) through the analysis of the lithic assemblage recovered in Gibson's excavations. An approach similar to minimum nodule analysis is used to classify raw materials. Lithic tool and flake debris analyses are aimed at understanding the differential use of the various raw materials and overall technological organization. Greater

understanding of the lithic technology can provide insights into prehistoric lifeways at Poverty Point. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Casey, Thomas
(see Smith, Betty A.)

Chapman, Shawn
(see Walling, Richard)

Charles, Tommy (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
The "Pumpkin" Site: A Middle Woodland Connestee Settlement in Northern Greenville Co., SC

The "Pumpkin" site, 38GR226, is a prehistoric American Indian campsite. The site is technically multicomponent but evidence for human occupations other than during the middle Woodland Period is almost nonexistent. Human habitation apparently reached its peak during the Middle Woodland Period when the site experienced a rather intense but brief occupation by a people archaeologists call "Connestee." (Friday, 9:20 am)

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

The rock art survey is the first ever conducted for the sole purpose of discovering and recording petroglyphs in South Carolina. The survey extends across state lines into adjacent areas of Georgia and North Carolina for the purpose of collecting comparative data. Since the surveys beginning in January of 1997 approximately 500 individual carvings have been found. (Friday, 2:20 pm)

Claassen, Cheryl, Mike O'Neil, Tamara Wilson, Elizabeth Arnold, and Brent Landsdale (Appalachian State University)
Hearing and Reading Southeast Prehistory

We have examined the programs of the last decade of SEAC papers for gender, institutional affiliation, and topic and provide relevant statistics. We also examined the contents of the journal, *Southeast Archaeology*, for the same information. Statistics from a focus group of paper authors reveal more information about the fate of conference papers. Conference papers are an underrecognized source of publications. What are the differences between what we hear about SE prehistory and what is offered for reading? What is the difference between conferences and publications in whose ideas we are exposed to? (Thursday, 3:40 pm)

Clay, Berle (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Deconstructing the Woodland Period of the Central Ohio Valley (Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia)

The development of Woodland cultures in the Central Ohio Valley is reviewed drawing together the results of recent discoveries and interpretations. The emerging continuities are stressed, woven around the increasing elaboration of social behavior reflected in the act of burial and earthwork construction. At the same time the discontinuities are presented, importantly involved with the appearance of late Woodland cultures. In conclusion no less than the "Woodlandness" of the Central Ohio Valley is reappraised to meet the current state of our knowledge. (Thursday, 10:20 am)

Clay, R. Berle
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

Cobb, Charles (Binghamton University) and
Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University)
Cultivating Complexity in the Woodland Southeast

The Woodland period is usually viewed as a time of oscillation in communal groups prior to the emergence of hierarchical societies ca. AD 1000. This paper works toward a theory of political-economic variation in small scale groups, particularly societies in the process of adopting agriculture. We consider several realms of data during the Woodland era that are potentially sensitive to horizontal—rather than vertical—forms of power relations. These include technology, architecture, landscape, and ritual expressions. Using these lines of evidence, we argue that a historically framed political economy of communal societies offers an alternative to linear, cultural "climax" models. (Thursday, 3:00 pm)

Connaway, John M.
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

Connolly, Robert P. (Poverty Point/NLU)
When Data are Not Enough: Telling Stories to the Public

A popular lay misperception is that prehistoric mounds functioned primarily as repository for human burials. This illusion was fostered by erroneous reporting of primary archaeological data. The Middle Woodland period Fort Ancient earthworks, Warren County, Ohio is used as a case study. This paper traces the change in mound interpretation from Moorehead's initial disappointment at the lack of burials to the

1970s, where the same excavations are argued to have yielded an abundance of burials. Further, this paper explores the possible reasons for the erroneous reporting and interpretation of archaeological data. (Thursday, 3:20 pm)

Conrad, Lawrence A. (Western Illinois University)
What do Ridge-Topped Mounds Signify in the Cahokia Sphere?

It is argued that ridge-topped mounds at Cahokia and St. Louis correlate better with mortuary activity than with identified lines of significance. It is suggested the placement of the ridge atop the mounds, which often had complex histories and earlier stages of various forms, was probably a statement that they had been retired and were now monuments, rather than that they were markers. The fact they are at times at geometrically significant locations can be explained by a desire to build high-status mortuaries on significant spots. (Thursday, 11:00 am)

Cook, Della (Indiana University)
Georg Neumann's Bioanthropology at Indiana University

Bob Blakely was Neumann's last student, and like most of Neumann's students, his dissertation was a multivariate craniometric analysis aimed at demonstrating the validity of Neumann's typological analysis of North American Indian crania. The dissertation expands Neumann's paradigm in a number of ways, most importantly in its integration of archaeological data. The dissertation remains unpublished because of flaws in the archaeological data that were discovered after the work was complete. It deserves attention for its role in replacement of typological with biocultural approaches to the past. (Saturday, 8:20 am)

Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Manufacturing Origins of Ostionoid Pottery from the Bahamas and Hispaniola

Paste characterization of 117 sherds of Ostionoid pottery from the Bahamas and Hispaniola was undertaken to determine manufacturing origins for tradeware pottery in the Bahamas. Samples date from 500 AD to 1500 AD and include Ostionan, Meillacan, and Chican subseries. Results of petrographic analysis point toward Hispaniola manufacturing origins for most of the tradewares in the Bahamas sample, which are characterized by non-calcareous tempers. Temporal differences in paste and physical

properties between subseries are also documented. With few exceptions, the tempers of Ostionoid ceramics are quite distinct from those of Florida and adjacent southeastern areas.

(Thursday, 10:00 am)

Cornelison, John (National Park Service)

Reevaluation of the Revolutionary War Battle Lines at Guilford Courthouse: The 1995, 1997, and 1998 Field Projects

Through the use of systematic metal detector surveys, historic maps, and computer aided drafting (CADD), the locations of the battle lines at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park have been relocated. The refinement of the battle lines provides the evidence to refute the traditional location of Guilford Courthouse. This paper will present the results of the 1995, 1997, and 1998 field projects, discuss the research methodology, and discuss the process by which the conclusions were formulated. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Cottingham, Walt

(see Rogers, Anne Frazer)

Coughlin, Sean (University of Tennessee)

Foodways at Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, Kentucky

Camp Nelson was a Civil War quartermaster depot, recruitment center, training facility and hospital for the Union Army from 1863 to 1866. Archaeological excavations of Camp Nelson recovered large quantities of faunal remains from four Civil War components and one antebellum farmstead/tavern component. Examination of historical documentation only provides limited information on camp provisioning or camp foodways. This paper examines foodways and provisioning from two of the Civil War assemblages in terms of taxonomic diversity and body part representation. One component represents a living area for soldiers while the other represent a sutlers area. (Saturday, 3:00 pm)

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

Dendroglyphs of the Eastern Woodlands

For a variety of reasons pictographs left by the Native American people are not frequently found in the Eastern Woodlands of the United States. A partial list would include deterioration due to moist climatic conditions, lack of readily available exposed rock surfaces and damage by vegetative overgrowth. Another, not often discussed, reason

suggested in this paper is that the Eastern Woodland Native Americans carved and painted their picture writing communications on convenient tree trunks. The life expectancy of these "dendroglyphs" was by nature limited, however many references to them are recorded in early documents and the journals of early travelers. (Friday, 1:40 pm)

Crabtree, Christine (University of South Carolina)

Ceramics and the Informal Economy Among African Americans at the Bush Hill Plantation

Continuing excavations in the quarters at the Bush Hill plantation have produced a diverse variety of artifacts. In this paper, ceramics from the quarters are discussed in an effort to understand the role of enslaved African-American women in obtaining these items. While the specific work system of this plantation is not known, task labor provided slaves greater opportunity to work during their free time and provide for themselves materially. Ceramic types, quantity, and quality within the sample from the Bush Hill quarters are considered to determine the extent that slave women may have participated in the local informal economy. (Friday, 9:00 am)

Cramer, Jeramé (Louisiana State University)

"Logging and Living on the Side of the Tracks": A Narrative of a 19th Century Logger in the Piney Woods of South Mississippi

Storytelling has become a creative and compelling means to convey the various dialogues of the past. This research creates a narrative of a logger discussing lumber camp life in Howison, Mississippi soon after the turn of the 19th century. Data include archival research and ethnographic fieldwork carried out in conjunction with archaeological testing conducted by the U.S. Forest Service at Howison. A story of struggle, tragedy, racism, exploitation, and resistance is told. Historic photos, oral histories, and archaeological material are interwoven in a discussion of wages, living conditions, gender roles, and African-American laborers in the nearby turpentine camp. (Friday 4:20 pm)

Crites, Gary (Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee)

Plant Remains From the Pumpkin Site (38GR226): Middle Woodland Ethnobotany on the South Carolina Piedmont

Flotation samples from the Pumpkin site (38GR226), located on the northern South Carolina Piedmont at the edge of the Blue Ridge

Mountains, are the first from a Middle Woodland site in the region to be analyzed. There is good representation of starchy-seeded taxa associated with food production (e.g. *Chenopodium berlandieri* and *Phalaris caroliniana*). Thin-round *Cucurbita* also has been recovered. The first example of a domesticated native taxon (*Chenopodium berlandieri* ssp. *jonesianum*) from the region also has been recovered. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Crothers, George (Washington University, St. Louis)
Cave Explorations in Tennessee and the Midsouth

Several themes are evident in the prehistoric use of caves as illustrated by cave sites in Tennessee and adjoining areas. They include deep exploration beginning over 5000 years ago, the mining of minerals during the Early Woodland, the placement of burials and disposal of the dead during the Middle and Late Woodland, and the rendering of art or graphics on the walls, primarily during the Mississippian. These themes are developed in a brief history of cave archaeology focusing on the work of Charles Faulkner and the University of Tennessee. (Saturday, 10:40 am)

Crothers, George
(see Watson, Patty Jo)

Crowe, Milburn
(see Young, Amy L.)

Cunningham, Marilyn (Georgia Southern University)
Nail Analysis of the Trading Post at Old Town Plantation

This paper documents research conducted on nail specimens collected at the Old Town Plantation site, near Louisville, Georgia. The specimens utilized in the research were collected from the Galphin Trading Post site during field school training exercises under the supervision of Dr. Sue Mullins Moore. The nails are described as to composition, size, and possible use as well as the approximate date of manufacture. The Galphin Trading Post site contains many structures from various periods of occupation. My analysis isolates the nail specimens that were specifically used for the Trading Post buildings, 1764-1784. (Thursday, 9:40 am)

Daniel, Randy (East Carolina University)
An Analysis of the Early Archaic Stone Tool Assemblage from the G.S. Lewis-East Site

The G.S. Lewis-East site in western South Carolina was the subject of block excavations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program in 1984. An Early Archaic component was recovered from the site that represents a remarkably pure Kirk phase assemblage including Kirk Corner-Notched points, unifacial scrapers, microliths, and ground stone artifacts. This paper presents a technological, morphological, and functional description of the assemblage. Finally, some implications are drawn concerning G.S. Lewis's role with respect to Early Archaic settlement in the region. In particular, current interpretations are examined concerning G.S. Lewis's role with regard to the band-macroband model. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr., Patricia M. Samford, and Elizabeth A. Jones (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
The Eagle and the Poor House: Archaeological Investigations on the University of North Carolina Campus

During the past decade, two archaeological sites were excavated on the University of North Carolina campus in Chapel Hill. Investigations at the Graham Memorial site, conducted as a field school during the university's bicentennial celebration in 1993-1994, revealed the well-preserved remains of a late eighteenth-century tavern and nineteenth-century hotel known as the Eagle Hotel. Excavations at the nearby Pettigrew site in 1997 discovered stone foundations and archaeological deposits associated with the "Poor House," a privately-owned dormitory for students in the mid-1800s. Both sites have permitted new insights into student and village life during the university's earliest years. (Friday, 3:00 pm)

DePratter, Chester B. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Ethnohistory of the Wateree Valley, South Carolina: An Overview

In the sixteenth century when Europeans first visited interior South Carolina, the Wateree Valley was home to the powerful chiefdom of Cofitachequi. Cofitachequi occupied the Wateree Valley until the early 1670s when a mass migration left much of the valley unoccupied. New groups, including the Congaree and the Wateree, moved into the valley to occupy the vacant land. Understanding the origin, history, and fate of these Wateree Valley societies is important to the archaeological research currently underway there. (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Detweiler-Blakely, Bettina

(see *Blakely, Robert L.*)

Detwiler, Kandace R. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **Renee B. Walker** (Skidmore College), and **Scott C. Meeks** (University of Alabama)

Berries, Bones, and Blades: Reconstructing Late Paleoindian Subsistence Economy at Dust Cave, Alabama

Paleoindian subsistence economy has traditionally been viewed as a focal, hunting adaptation emphasizing the exploitation of large game. In the Southeast, such inferences are often based on analogies to the western United States as well as assumptions regarding the function of highly formalized tool kits. Recent research on Late Paleoindian hunter-gatherers at Dust Cave (ca. 10,500-10,000 BP) suggests a more generalized subsistence strategy. Preliminary analyses using faunal and botanical remains and chipped stone tools indicate that the inhabitants at the site exploited a wide variety of plants and animals, including nuts, hackberries, waterfowl, fish, and small mammals. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

Doggett, Suzanna

(see *Kreisa, Paul*)

Dumas, Ashley (University of South Alabama)
Definition of the Late McLeod Phase Ceramic Series in Southwest Alabama

Although ceramic descriptions and typologies have generally been well documented in southwest Alabama, confusion remains regarding the Late Woodland McLeod Phase in the Lower Tombigbee region. Analysis of the ceramic assemblages from three late McLeod village sites in Clarke County, Alabama, has provided data to assist in clarifying the temporal and spatial types. (Friday, 11:00 am)

Dyson, David M.

(see *Rogers, Anne Frazer*)

East, Anna (University of South Florida)
The Research Potential of FDOT Rights-of-Way: A GIS Application

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) awarded the University of South Florida a grant to develop and evaluate criteria for managing "significant" archaeological sites. One aspect of the grant uses GIS to evaluate the effectiveness of CRM on public lands. This paper presents the results of analyzing two systematically surveyed

road corridors and comparing them statistically and intuitively to the surrounding environment to determine if the resources in the corridor are representative of the entire area. Determining the representativeness of archaeological resources on FDOT properties will contribute to evaluating how and where FDOT should do archaeological research. (Thursday, 2:40 pm)

Edging, Richard

(see *Kreisa, Paul*)

Faulkner, Charles (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Continuity and Change in the Woodland Cultures of the Elk and Duck River Valleys, Tennessee

Archaeological excavations over the past 30 years in the upper Elk and Duck River valleys in the Eastern Highland Rim of Tennessee have provided one of the best cultural sequences of Woodland cultures in the Interior Low Plateaus of eastern North America. This regional framework is described from a culture-historical perspective, and traces the appearance and disappearance of cultural traditions within a broader inclusive context from Early Woodland through the Late Woodland periods. (Thursday, 11:00 am)

Faulkner, Charles H.

(see *Watson, Patty Jo*)

Foss, John E.

(see *Goodyear, Albert C.*)

Franklin, Jay D., Todd M. Ahlman, and Jan F. Simek (University of Tennessee)

Tracking Prehistoric Movement and Exploration in Southeastern Caves

One pervasive aspect of the archaeological record from caves is prehistoric torch debris. As torches burned, they required frequent stoking. Torch evidence takes two forms: stoke marks on cave walls and fragments on cave surfaces. As common as these artifacts are, they have received little attention from archaeologists. We discuss controlled experiments designed to investigate the lighting and timing efficacy of torch use. The results are used to help interpret torch evidence from two dark zone caves. (Friday, 9:00 am)

Freeman, Shannon

(see *Wesson, Cameron*)

Frost, J. David

(see *Smith, Betty A.*)

Garman, Jim (The Public Archaeology Laboratory)
Archaeopolitics and the Johnston, Rhode Island Cemetery Project

Both the spirit and the intent of the Rhode Island cemetery law have undergone important revisions in the past five years. This paper evaluates the Johnston, Rhode Island cemetery project, which has served as the test case for the new law. Particular emphasis is paid to the evolving sociopolitical context encompassing project proponents, archaeologists, descendants, and townspeople. The focus then shifts to the role of consultants as primary coordinators with descendant groups during excavation and analysis of individuals buried in the cemeteries. The paper concludes with points of agreement and dissonance with descendant partnering, especially when multiple constituencies are represented. (Friday, 1:20 pm)

Garrison, Ervan
(see Williams, Mark)

Garrow, Patrick (TRC Garrow Associates)
Historic Cemetery Studies Under the Georgia Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds Act: 1991-1998

The Georgia legislature passed a bill in 1991 that has created a demand for cemetery archaeology services in the state. The Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds Act ((36-72), established a permitting procedure that a developer has to successfully navigate prior to construction. The law requires delineation by a "professional archaeologist," a preservation and removal plan prepared by the archaeologist, a genealogical study, and a certified map of the cemetery. This paper discusses the intent and application of the Georgia statute, and the methods that have been developed to meet the permitting requirements of the law. (Friday, 1:00 pm)

Gibson, Jon L.
(see Kidder, T.R.)

Gillam, Holly M. (University of South Carolina)
Evaluating Site Location Error with GIS: A South Carolina Example

This poster demonstrates the ability of an Archeological GIS to evaluate site location error. Error is introduced into the site files due to human mistake, subsequent surveys, and poor base maps. The Information Management Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has conducted quality checks on 64 percent of sites in South

Carolina. The sites are compared to their pre- and post-quality check locations within the GIS to demonstrate the pervasiveness of error in the site files. It is recommended that GPS be used to verify all site locations in the future. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-Noon)

Gillam, J. Christopher (University of South Carolina)
Evaluating Historic Map Accuracy with GIS

Digitizing historic maps into a GIS permits the accuracy of the feature locations to be evaluated and thematic overlays to be made with modern cultural features for interpretation. In this study, the 1825 Mills' Atlas of the Barnwell District, South Carolina, was digitized and projected to the UTM coordinate system for analysis. The primary limitation of converting historic map data to a modern coordinate system is demonstrated to be the poor accuracy of the original maps. Despite this problem, the ability to store historic map data in a digital format and overlay this information with modern landscape features is invaluable. (Thursday, 2:00 pm)

Gold, Debra
(see Hantman, Jeffrey L.)

Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **John E. Foss**, **John Wah** (University of Tennessee), and **Gail E. Wagner** (University of South Carolina)
Evidence of Pre-Clovis Lithic Remains in Allendale County, SC

Recent excavations at the Topper site in Allendale County, SC penetrated what appear to be pre-Clovis lithic remains. The site is situated at the base of a hillside containing chert sources for Holocene archaeological manifestations. The normal Holocene stratigraphic pattern for the site has been established by the excavation of 80 square meters. The probable Clovis-age level exists from about 80-100 cmbs. Excavation proceeded downward from the 100-cm level in 10-cm levels. This revealed chert flakes and tools to a depth of 210 cmbs where groundwater stopped excavation. AMS-size charcoal samples were recovered and preliminary soils analysis has been conducted. (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Green, William (South Carolina Department of Archives and History)
The Erie/Westco Connection: Possible Evidence of Long Distance Migration in the Eastern Woodlands During the 16th and 17th Centuries

In 1674, Indian trader Henry Woodward was sent by the Lord Proprietors of Carolina to visit a

group known as the Westo, then living along the Savannah River in Georgia. Woodward described their town as being a palisaded village containing many bark covered longhouses. The inhabitants of the village were thought to be cannibals and spoke a language that was unfamiliar to the Indians of the area. This paper examines the origins of the Westo and explores their possible relationship to groups variously known as the Erie, Kahkwas, and Richaecrians. (Friday, 11:00 am)

Gremillion, Kristen (Ohio State University)
The Development and Dispersal of Agricultural Systems in the Woodland Period Southeast

The cultural significance of the development of agricultural production in the Woodland period Southeast is now generally acknowledged. However, intraregional variability in the economic role of agriculture and its ecological impact continues to raise questions about the causes and consequences of this important transition. Archaeological evidence for Woodland period agriculture based on indigenous plants has its greatest concentration west of Appalachians in areas drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. Explanation of this pattern requires reference to the effects of sampling and archaeological preservation as well as historical, ecological, and demographic variables operating in prehistory. (Thursday, 2:00 pm)

Groover, Mark D. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Identifying African-American Household Cycles through Time Series Analysis

Among African-Americans, the family provided refuge from the rigors of slavery. Although archaeologists adeptly identify material characteristics of the slave household, such as architecture and foodways, many important details remain elusive. Demography and consumption dynamics, the presence of a normal family growth cycle, or the existence of extended or successive households at slave sites are basic questions archaeologists accept being unanswerable. Using time series analysis, an attempt at reconstructing the household cycles and consumption dynamics associated with slave families is presented in this paper. Archaeological data for the study is drawn from Wessington plantation and the Hermitage in Middle Tennessee. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Groover, Mark D. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Linking Historic Artifact Assemblages to Household Cycles: An Example from the Gibbs Site

In this essay, a new quantitative method called time series analysis is introduced to historical archaeology. The method is used to link artifact distributions to family cycles, allowing reconstruction of consumption dynamics across several generations. The influence of household cycles upon consumption is measured statistically with regression models. Information for the study is drawn from excavations conducted at the Gibbs site, a 19th-century farm near Knoxville. Four generations of the Gibbs family occupied the site between 1792 and 1913. Analysis results indicate that, given optimum excavation and documentary contexts, artifact assemblages can be linked directly to successive household cycles. (Saturday, 2:00 pm)

Gums, Bonnie L. and Gregory A. Waselkov
(University of South Alabama)
Urban Archaeology in Mobile, Alabama

Despite a rich colonial history, most of Mobile's city officials and administrators, as well as many of its citizens, have resisted or failed to acknowledge the potential and significant role of archaeological studies for interpreting local history and material culture. We will review the results, limitations, successes, and failures of the few urban archaeology projects in Mobile, and discuss the compilation of an urban archaeology plan initiated by the city's historic commission. (Friday, 4:00 pm)

Gunn, Joel (University of North Carolina)
Archaic-Woodland Transition at the Fall of the Neuse

Investigations during several projects below the Falls of the Neuse north of Raleigh, North Carolina, revealed five sites that grade from ridgetop, dating after 8000 years ago, down to a levee site, which contains Late Woodland. While the Archaic to Woodland transition is generally understood to represent a refocusing from upland to riverine environments, the step-by-step descent to river-proximate sites is largely premised on theoretical models. The Wakefield Creek sites offer an opportunity to examine the intervening steps in the transition process. They also represent nearly a third of all known Early Woodland sites in the state. (Saturday, 11:00 am)

Hally, David (University of Georgia)
Analysis of the King Site Settlement Plan: A Lot Can Happen in a Short Time

Many Mississippian towns have been extensively excavated and mapped over the past 50 years. In no case, however, have the architectural features contained in the resulting maps been analyzed in depth and published. This paper describes the

author's analysis of posthole and feature data from one such site, King, a late prehistoric town in northwestern Georgia. The analysis has permitted individual construction stages of domestic structures to be identified and characterized architecturally. It has also provided insight into the manner in which the town was founded and grew through time. (Saturday, 11:40 am)

Hantman, Jeffrey L. (University of Virginia) and
Debra Gold (University of Michigan)
The Woodland in the Middle Atlantic Region

This paper summarizes what is known of the cultural adaptations of the Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region. We focus here on the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley provinces extending from Virginia to Pennsylvania (i.e., the area just north of the South Atlantic Slope) and the time period classified in the Middle Atlantic as Early and Middle Woodland (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 900). The paper discusses recent interpretations concerning geographic and temporal variation in site structure, diet, regional organization (boundedness), exchange, mortuary practices, and the evidence for emergent hierarchy. Throughout, differences and similarities with Southeastern regions are discussed. (Thursday, 10:40 am)

Hargrove, Thomas (Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc.)
The Hamp's Landing Series: Limestone- or Marl-Tempered Pottery from the Lower Cape Fear River Region, North Carolina

Excavations at 31NH142 on the lower Cape Fear River revealed a stratified sequence ranging from Early Woodland to Middle Woodland (or later) components. The sequence also contained previously undefined ceramic types tempered with crushed marl or limestone, which we have named Hamp's Landing. These sherds were found stratigraphically above Early Woodland and below Middle Woodland components. Radiocarbon dates from more recent excavations of Hamp's Landing features have clustered around 2,000 BC. The discovery of the Hamp's Landing series adds a chronological tool, but it also means rearranging the regional chronology and reexamining ceramics previously identified as much later shell-tempered types. (Friday, 8:00 am)

Harmon, Michael and Rodney Snedeker (National Forest in N.C.)
Understanding Native American Belief Systems through the Intangible Archeological Record

Archeologists rely heavily on material culture for interpretation of past lifeways. The function of stone tools and clay vessels are easily interpreted. Understanding prehistoric belief systems is an entirely different matter, frequently relying on comparative analogy with similar cultures. The Cherokee have a rich tradition of oral beliefs which comprise their world view. This tradition may be manifested in the intangible archeological record of rock petroglyphs. Judaculla Rock in Western North Carolina is examined to determine if its design and layout may be an astronomical chart of the surrounding area, or the physical representation of Cherokee origin legends. (Friday, 2:40 pm)

Harrington, Judith (Georgia State University)
Linking Past and Present: The Use of Forensics in Historical Archaeological Research

Forensic anthropology is known for providing identifying information in crime cases and modern mysteries. It is less known, however, that the same techniques can illuminate the past. Using forensic anthropological methods, researchers led by Bob Blakely shed light on past medical education practices including grave robbing and illegal dissection at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta. This paper discusses those methods and shows how forensics can be applied in historical archaeology. The author examines how historical knowledge can be expanded by the addition of forensic anthropological methods in the archaeological context. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Harris, Lynn (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Slaves, Swamps, and Shipwrecks: Blending Archaeology with Heritage Tourism

In the last decade, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has offered an expanded formal education program for sport divers. Divers no longer simply find and report sites to the state, but participate in projects as trained volunteers. New goals for the program have included developing heritage tourism partnerships. Native American canoes, African-crewed plantation craft, and ships constructed by European shipwrights all form part of the vernacular archaeological record. Working on a variety of multicultural submerged sites presents special challenges to our professional ingenuity. Dovetailing research with management and current theoretical trends within the discipline is a corollary objective. (Friday, 4:00 pm)

Heath, Charles
(see Phelps, David S.)

Henry, V. Gary and Scott Ashcraft (National Forests in North Carolina)

Application of Morrow Mountain Point Descriptions to the Appalachian Mountains of Western North Carolina

The relative abundance of Morrow Mountain points found in Western North Carolina is a testament to the inhabitant's apparent success in the region. In his defining work, Coe described two variants—the Morrow Mountain I and II Stemmed points. Subsequent typing of Morrow Mountain points has been problematic due to substantial variation in point morphology. A rigorous analysis of over 3,000 points has resulted in clear deviation from the Coe typology. This paper discusses the variance in Morrow Mountain point morphology, and will recommend a Western North Carolina specific type-name for this point. (Saturday, 8:00 am)

Herbert, Joe (Fort Bragg/UNC-Chapel Hill)

Sequencing Pottery from the Lower Cape Fear

Thermoluminescence dates from sites along the lower Cape Fear reveal both Early and Late Woodland sand-tempered series. Specimens dated to 1212 ± 436 BC to conform to Early Woodland New River and Deep Creek series descriptions. Thin-walled, fabric impressed specimens, tempered with medium-sized sand, dated to 434 ± 250 BC do not conform to descriptions of New River or Deep Creek, but suggest the series should be expanded to include this type. Specimens dated to $AD 173 \pm 228$ and $AD 680 \pm 145$ conform to Hanover- and Carteret-series descriptions. Specimens dated to $AD 1319 \pm 192$ conform to descriptions of Cape Fear, but suggest a Late Woodland placement for this series. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (University of Tennessee)

and **W. Stephen McBride** (Wilbur Smith Associates)

Documentation of the Human Burial from Logan's Fort, Kentucky

A single inhumation was discovered during archaeological testing in 1997 at Logan's Fort (15LI95), Kentucky. Although limited to one individual, this burial provides a unique perspective on the biohistory of early Kentuckians and the hardships associated with these pioneer people. The Logan's Fort burial is also very intriguing given the presence of linear cut marks on the right side of the cranium. Such marks are typically associated with perimortem scalping. This paper details data derived from the skeletal analysis and

incorporates information gleaned from various historic records concerning the burial of several individuals at the early frontier fort. (Friday, 2:40 pm)

House, John H. and Mary Evelyn Starr (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Rediscovering the Menard-Hodges Site

The Menard-Hodges site on the lower Arkansas River is one of the premier archaeological sites of the Southeast. Historians and archaeologists have long identified Menard with the late seventeenth century Quapaw village of Osotouy and the location of the De Tonti's 1686 Arkansas Post. In 1997-98 the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted field studies at the site in conjunction with the annual Arkansas Archeological Society Training Session. Results include securing baseline information on physical and cultural contexts throughout the extensive site area and discovery of Colonial-era Native American graves on the outlying Lake Dumond site. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Huddleston, Connie (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

Plates and Scalloped Rims: Indications of Temporal Change in Low Country Colonoware Production

Colonoware, slave-made pottery, is a commonly recovered artifact from Low Country colonial and antebellum sites. Recent analysis of assemblages from over ten sites in Charleston and surrounding Low Country counties indicates significant temporal changes in colonoware production techniques and stylistic attributes. Research focused on the presence of European styles, such as plate forms and foot rings. Paste and manufacturing characteristics were also analyzed. Comparisons are presented for Charleston County versus Beaufort County colonoware assemblages. Additionally, historical research is presented to support explanations for these temporal changes. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Irwin, Jeff (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources)

Variability and Accumulation of Mississippian Pottery on an Ocmulgee Hummock

Ceramic analysis from the Late Etowah Sandy Hammock site along the Ocmulgee River in south Georgia has produced a functional classification of pottery variability. Using this knowledge of pottery function, the vessel data from a single household midden are incorporated into the discard equation to estimate the duration of midden accumulation and the duration of occupation of the associated household. Along

with implications for overall site longevity, the results of this discard equation provide a unique intrasite temporal context against which particular changes in pottery design, e.g., complicated stamped motifs, can be measured. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Jackson, H. Edwin and Susan L. Scott

(University of Southern Mississippi)

Woodland Faunal Exploitation in the Mid-South

Changing demographic and socioeconomic conditions, the timing and intensity of evolving horticultural systems, and regional environmental variability all played significant roles in the patterns of faunal exploitation during the Woodland period. Intersite and interregional analysis of Woodland zooarchaeological assemblages is a daunting task due to variable sample sizes and conditions and differences in analysts' quantitative methods. Beginning with well documented changes in the zooarchaeological record of the Tombigbee River Valley, this paper surveys Woodland trends in faunal use patterns, with particular attention to the impact of local demographic, and settlement and social change on available hunting territories. (Thursday, 1:20 pm)

Jackson, Paul D. and Kristen M. Zschomler

(Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

A Synthesis of the West Jefferson Phase and Discussion of Seven Recently Excavated West Jefferson Sites

The West Jefferson phase was defined by Ned Jenkins based on the dominance of grog-tempered ceramic at three Late Woodland sites in west Jefferson County. Since then, numerous sites with West Jefferson components have been identified and several have been excavated. The information gained from these works, however, has not been synthesized. This paper presents such a synthesis by examining West Jefferson sites, publications on the phase from 1974 to 1997, and results from recent excavations by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. at seven sites containing West Jefferson components in the hopes of presenting a broader picture of the West Jefferson phase. (Friday, 11:20 am)

Jackson, Paul D.

(see Ambrosino, Jim)

Jacob, Rebecca L. (University of Oklahoma)

The Anthropology of Adornment: Examples from Goodnow Mound (8HG6)

An anthropology of clothing and adornment is needed for many items found in the

archaeological record. Adornment and clothing are integral in the symbolic representation of status, rank, gender, and wealth but are frequently overlooked by archaeologists. Although many archaeological sites do not provide optimal preservation condition (e.g., cloth, fibers, feathers, and paint), sites within the southeast are poised to provide important details about this subject through ethnohistorical accounts. This paper will examine these broader issues and provide specific examples based on a reexamination of cultural materials from Goodnow Mound (8HG6). (Friday, 11:40 am)

Jacobi, Keith P. (University of Alabama Museums)

Time is Short and the Water Rises: A First and Last Look at the Skeletal Biology of an Historic Chickasaw Site (22LE907)

Little is known about the skeletal biology of the historic Chickasaw. The excavation of 22LE907 offers a rare look at this skeletal biology as well as the mortuary behavior of this Chickasaw population. An examination of the pathologies and traumas found on the 21 individuals provides insight into the life of this specific Chickasaw group. Dental morphology is studied for evidence of familial affiliations and some rare traits are found in the population. Interesting burial inclusions are described as are notable postobituary disturbances such as the "Pepsi Crate Burial." (Thursday, 1:40 pm)

Jacobson, Jodi A. (University of Tennessee)

White-tailed Deer Utility Indices

North American archaeologists have long been concerned with interpreting the nutritional intake of archaeological site inhabitants. One method of doing this is through the construction of meat and marrow utility indices. In eastern North America the most widely utilized animal in prehistoric times was the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*); yet, utility indices for this important species have not been calculated. Meat and marrow utility indices, along with bone marrow fat percentages, are investigated for white-tailed deer of varying sex and age. This data will be accessible for interpreting the faunal remains from archaeological sites. (Saturday, 1:00 pm)

Jeane, David R. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Osoy: The Quapaw Village Relocated Again?

During the summer of 1998 members of the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Arkansas Archeological Society completed a two-year field project at the Menard site (3AR4) and adjacent

locality. Preliminary results indicate that a new site, (3AR179, Wallace's Bottom Field #2), may contain the actual location of the Quapaw Indian village of Osotouy. Controlled surface collections contain 17th/18th Century French colonial artifacts along with shell-tempered Indian ceramics and chipped stone artifacts. At the very least we have located only the third site in Arkansas with French colonial era artifacts. (Friday, 10:40 am)

Jefferies, Richard (University of Kentucky)
Middle Woodland Mortuary Activity in the Appalachian Highland: A 25-Year Retrospective View of the Tunacunnhee Site (9DD25) Habitation Area

In 1973, archaeological investigations at the Tunacunnhee site (9DD25) in northwestern Georgia revealed a Hopewell-related Middle Woodland mortuary complex consisting of four mounds and a number of off-mound burial areas. While the mounds were the primary research focus, excavation of a portion of the Lookout Creek floodplain 200 m to the southwest of the mounds revealed a contemporary Middle Woodland habitation area. This paper summarizes the results of the 1998 reanalysis of the habitation area data, describes the features and artifacts found, assesses the activities conducted there, and reexamines the relationship between habitation area and mound activities. (Friday, 8:00 am)

Johnson, Hunter (University of Alabama) and **Edmond A. Boudreaux** (University of North Carolina)
The Florence Mound: A Middle Woodland Platform Mound in the Middle Tennessee Valley

The Florence Mound, located in northwest Alabama, is touted as the Tennessee Valley's largest platform-mound. Although no artifact collections from the mound were known to exist prior to 1996, the size and shape of this earthwork has led to its designation as a Mississippian construction. This paper will report on recent excavations which have produced evidence that the Florence Mound was actually constructed during the Late Middle Woodland period (AD 100-500). Additionally, our current knowledge of Middle Woodland in the Middle Tennessee Valley will be discussed so that the Florence Mound may be considered within its proper context. (Friday, 8:20 am)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi), **R. Berle Clay** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **John M. Connaway** (Mississippi Department of

Archives and History), **Nancy Ross-Stallings, and Richard Stallings** (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
Hollywood!!

When Calvin Brown visited the Hollywood site in 1923, the plaza was bounded by a series of low earthworks. Decades of cultivation have completely leveled all but the major mounds at this terminal Mississippian site in northwestern Mississippi. We have used digital airborne imagery, aerial photographs going back to 1938, controlled surface collections, and conductivity data to redefine the plaza and relocate the mounds. There is a remarkable redundancy in the data which was borne out by ground truth excavations. We delineated the truncated base of one of the plaza mounds and verified the location of six prehistoric house floors. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00 am-Noon)

Jones, Elizabeth A.
(see Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.)

Jones, Jeffrey L. (National Park Service-SEAC)
Preliminary Investigations at Sope Creek Mill: An Ante-and-Post-Bellum Paper Mill in Cobb County, Georgia

The Sope Creek Mill complex is an Ante-and-Post-Bellum (Civil War) paper mill in what is now the metropolitan Atlanta area. The mill is part of the Sope Creek Unit of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Georgia. The huge mill complex contains multiple structures located along Sope Creek. The National Park Service, prior to the installation of wayside interpretive signs, conducted limited excavations in 1995. The excavations revealed a variety of artifacts. This paper discusses the results of these excavations and presents a brief overview of the mill's history. (Thursday, 10:40 am)

Jones, Scott (DuVall & Associates, Inc.)
Benton Phase Adaptations in the Midsouth: Evidence from the Jacobs Site (40MU525)

Data recovery conducted at the Jacobs site (40MU525) revealed a series of stratified cultural deposits in an upland setting. Diagnostic artifacts indicate prehistoric occupation from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods. Of particular importance is the recognition of an extensive Benton Phase occupation. Recovery of large quantities of debitage and bifacial tools from stratified contexts allows previous interpretations of Late Archaic adaptations to be tested. Mass debitage analysis and bifacial thinning analysis indicate that a logistically

oriented settlement system may have emerged as early as 6000 years BP. (*Saturday, 10:00 am*)

Joseph, John (East Carolina University)
The Longue Duree of 19th Century Military Fortifications and Earthworks

The fortifications of the American Civil War were short-term phenomena that produced long-term effects. These long-term effects correlate with the occurrence, condition, and geographical location of these short-term events producing the establishment of cultural identities evident in today's culture. This paper examines different methods of viewing these short-term phenomena and how they are played out today. (*Friday, 3:40 pm*)

Judge, Christopher (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)
Archaeological Research at Adamson Mounds Site (38KE11), Kershaw County, South Carolina

Archaeological survey and testing conducted in the summer of 1998 established the boundaries of this Pee Dee phase site via systematic shovel testing. Contour mapping of site geography and archaeological sampling will be used to design further research at this site. A discussion of past archaeology, current and future research will be discussed. (*Thursday, 2:00 pm*)

Judge, Christopher (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program) and **Gail E. Wagner** (University of South Carolina)
Introduction: Recent Work in the Wateree Valley

This quick summary of archaeological investigations conducted since the initiation of the Wateree Archaeological Research Project (WARP) by the University of South Carolina in the 1970s provides background for the papers that follow. (*Thursday, 1:00 pm*)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University)
The Woodland Southeast: A Perspective from the Woodland Midwest

Between 600 BC and AD 1000 the greater part of the eastern United States was a dynamic cultural landscape involving the interaction of human populations of varying sizes and levels of intensity. The evidence for this interaction is expressed archaeologically in stylistic affinities and the actual presence of material culture. This presentation focuses on the context of the 1600 years of Woodland interaction between those populations in the Southeast and those of the Midwest especially the area of the American Bottom. (*Thursday, 8:00 am*)

Kidder, T. R. (Tulane University) and **Jon L. Gibson** (University of Southwestern Louisiana)
The Woodland in the Lower Mississippi Valley

We explore four important themes evident in the archaeology of the Woodland. The first is the continuity of mound building, which begins in this region in the Middle Archaic and continues until European contact. The second theme is the absence, until very late in the Woodland, of agricultural production, especially the cultivation of native domesticated plants. The third theme is evidence for cultural complexity, including economic exchange systems, settlement patterns, and political evolution. Our fourth theme recognizes that the Lower Mississippi Valley, as with any large geographic region, is not a single cultural province at any one time. (*Thursday, 9:40 am*)

King, Adam (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) and **Jennifer M. King** (Greater Augusta Arts Council)
Steps to the Past: 1994 Excavations at Mound A, the Etowah Site

This poster presents the results of 1994 excavations conducted at Mound A of the Etowah site in Bartow County, Georgia. The work was sponsored by Georgia's Department of Natural Resources, and was completed in preparation for construction of a new visitor's staircase leading to the mound's summit. During the investigations, excavators uncovered a well-preserved clay staircase located on the face of the earthen ramp leading to Mound A's summit. The crew also recovered a variety of artifacts that provide new information about the construction history and use of Etowah's Mound A. (*Poster, Thursday, 1:00-4:00 pm*)

King, Jennifer M.
(see King, Adam)

Kreisa, Paul (University of Illinois), **Richard Edging** (Fort Leonard Wood), **Suzanna Doggett** (USACERL), and **Steve Ahler**
Advances in Woodland Period Archeology in the Northern Ozarks

Research in the northern Ozarks has suffered from a lack of diagnostic artifacts associated with terminal Archaic and Early and Middle Woodland periods. This has resulted in an interpretation of the archaeological record that stresses an ebb flow of population into what is interpreted as a marginal environment. Investigations at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri during the past decade provide data that balance the biases of past

research. This paper presents an overview of Woodland period prehistory in the northern Ozarks and emphasizes, in contrast with earlier work, a continuity of population and adaptation to the northern Ozarks environment. (*Thursday, 8:20 am*)

Kwas, Mary L. and George Sabo, III (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Touching Two Worlds: An Educational CD-ROM on the Contact Period in the Mississippi Valley

The Arkansas Archeological Survey, along with the University of Arkansas's Department of Foreign Languages, is developing an educational CD-ROM for junior high to college students, about the Contact Period in the Mississippi Valley. The project, funded by NEH, will include early maps, original texts, and images of artifacts to explore the topics of first encounters, the land, interactions, exchanges, and legacies. French and Spanish tracks allow foreign-language learning and the opportunity to study historic texts in the original languages. The presentation will provide a preview of the software. (*Thursday, 11:20 am*)

Lafferty, Robert, III (MCRA)
Earthquakes, Ceramics and the Woodland/Mississippian Transition at the Hillhouse Site

Excavations at the Hillhouse site in southeast Missouri has recovered a stratified sequence of ceramics and lithics from an in-filled lateral spread. The lateral spread and associated sand blow were caused by a Late Woodland earthquake in ca 880 AD. The subsequently deposited Baytown pottery exhibits many design elements that are usually associated with Mississippian tradition ceramics in the Cairo Lowland. The radio-carbon dates from the sequence place the deposition of the ceramics between 900-1000 AD. I

Landsdale, Brent
(see Claassen, Cheryl)

Larsen, Clark Spencer
(see Tung, Tiffany)

Leader, Jonathan M. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
The Preservation of Maritime Artifacts: South Carolina Connections

This year the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is celebrating its 35th anniversary. This paper presents for the first time at the SEAC the Institute's efforts in

conserving large maritime artifacts through public outreach and interagency cooperation spanning two decades. The McBride Canoe, Lucayan Canoe, Browns Ferry Vessel, Gronauer Lock, and H.L. Hunley projects are highlighted. (*Friday, 4:20 pm*)

LeBoeuf, Josetta (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
The Value of Systematic Surface Collections from Sites Disturbed by Agricultural Practices: Conclusions Formed through the Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from the Hoover Site (16TA5)

Many sites which have been disturbed by agricultural methods for many years with collections consisting primarily of surface finds have been deemed insignificant. Several studies have proved that sites of this type do in fact have the potential to yield valuable archaeological information. Analysis of the lithics from the Hoover site (16TA5) in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana—a site which has been disturbed by agricultural practices for approximately one hundred years—demonstrates the types of issues that may or may not be addressed through the analysis of artifacts recovered primarily through systematic surface collection. (*Thursday, 4:00 pm*)

Lieb, Brad
(see Ryba, Elizabeth A.)

Lightfoot, Robert C. (Troy State/Valdosta State University)
Elevation 125, 1998: Little Satilla and Altamaha Rivers in Southeast Georgia

Discussed are summer 1998 investigations on the Little Satilla River in Wayne County, southeastern Georgia in an area referred to as Elevation 125. Artifacts include material from several overlapping sites with components dating from the Archaic to modern eras. Pottery, flint implements, and European crockery and china have been recovered by surface collection. Previously recovered artifacts include Lamar pottery and a blue glass bead identified as a mission period bead from approximately 1590-1660. Also discussed are several sites on the Altamaha River with ceramics ranging from early fiber-tempered pottery to contact. (*Thursday, 4:20 pm*)

Little, Keith J. (University of Alabama)
The Emergence of Etowah: A Prehistoric Polity which Occupied Portions of the Valley and Ridge and Piedmont in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama

Archaeological investigations in the Coosa Valley of northeast Alabama have revealed evidence of three distinct, roughly contemporaneous Late Woodland-Mississippian transition manifestations: the Coker Ford, Cane Creek, and Ellis phases. Coeval Woodstock phase sites are found in an adjacent portion of northwest Georgia. The archaeological record of the region contains data supporting the interpretation that the characteristic cultural material assemblages associated with the contemporary phases are the products of four interacting, neighboring kinship-based groups. In this paper, the subsequent emergence of the Etowah chiefdom is examined in light of postulated interaction between the earlier contiguously-located populations of the region. (Saturday, 11:00 am)

Little, Keith J. and Loren D. Bredeson

(Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Middle to Late Woodland Transitions: Statistical Analysis of Pottery and Projectile Points from a Cartersville Phase Site in Northeast Alabama

Understanding of the link between Cartersville and Emergent Mississippian manifestations in northwest Georgia has eluded archaeologist for many years. Notwithstanding, recent investigations of Woodland sites in northeast Alabama have provided new data for evaluating this link. More specifically, a numerical analysis of projectile point and pottery data from the Dry Creek site (1CA522) in Calhoun County, Alabama was conducted to further investigate this relationship. The results of the study provide a statistical basis for refining Woodland chronology in the region. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Lobdell, John E. (University of New Mexico)

Little River, Big Future

A portion of Little River Canyon, on the Alabama-Georgia border, has been in private preservation status within Alabama Power Company for about 80 years, only recently becoming part of the National Park Service system. The land exchange required an inventory of physical and natural resources. The canyon, the deepest east of the Mississippi River, was found to contain numerous archaeological sites. This paper will discuss the greatest of these resources, the many rock-shelters, some with sealed floor deposits. Survey and testing has located many significant sites with great potential for diachronically explaining life in the hinterlands. (Saturday, 11:20 am)

Loren, Diana (Binghamton University)

Putting on the Ritz: Colonial Dress and Identity at the 18th-century Spanish Presidio of Los Adaes

Dress was an important aspect of social identity during the colonial period and often served to mark differences among groups, distinguishing European from Native American from creole or "mixed-race." I use ethnohistoric, archaeological, and visual records to investigate the dress of creoles and other groups living at the eighteenth-century Spanish presidio of Los Adaes (16Na16), located in present-day Louisiana. These diverse sources provide different and often conflicting representations of "proper" dress for colonial subjects. The diversity of dress in this multiethnic community illustrates how creoles at Los Adaes may have constructed their own style in deference to "proper" restrictions. (Thursday, 10:20 am)

Loubser, Johannes (New South Associates, Inc.)

Much Ado About Cupules

Data recovery excavations revealed a long, narrow midden on the eastern banks of the Yellow River, Gwinnett County, Georgia, located on a granite rock bench, between a low rock overhang and a prominent river rapid. Two shallow pecked cupules were exposed in the granite surface close to the midden. Excavated midden deposit yielded Etowah, Swift Creek, Woodstock, Savannah, Lamar, and Averret sherds in order of diminishing frequency. The midden resulted from short visitations between AD 1000 and AD 1450. The cupules, together with quartz crystals from the midden and vicinity, are interpreted in terms of Southeastern Indian beliefs. (Friday, 1:20 pm)

Lozny, Ludomir R. (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)

The Organization of Core Technology in the Cumberland Gap Region: A View from Lee County, Virginia

Analysis of assemblages recovered at two sites in Lee County, Virginia indicates that the occupants of simultaneously employed expedient and prepared core technology. It is assumed that prepared core technology was designed to maximize raw material and required a greater investment of time as compared to expedient core technology. The origins of prepared core technology in Lee County will be considered. Factors leading to the development of this technology may include the technical demands for blanks from which to manufacture specific tool types. The coexistence of a specialized core exploitation tradition may also suggest the emergence of specially trained individuals. (Saturday, 9:20 am)

Lyman, R. Lee

(see O'Brien, Michael J.)

Magoon, Dane (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)

"Chesapeake Pipes" and Uncritical Assumptions: A View from Neoheroke Fort (31GR4), North Carolina

Excavations at Neoheroke Fort in Greene County, North Carolina, have provided a significant collection of Native American ceramic tobacco pipes. Built by the Tuscarora in 1712, the main occupation of the site was a three-day battle between the Tuscarora and a combined colonial/Native American force, ending on March 23, 1713. This paper presents a descriptive analysis of the locally-produced Neoheroke pipes and other tobacco-related artifacts, with findings concerning pipe-making as a craft and as a component in trade. The results from the Neoheroke project will be discussed in relation to the study of locally-produced "Chesapeake pipes" in Virginia and Maryland. (Friday, 10:40 am)

Markin, Julie

(see Williams, Mark)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University) and **Nancy Marie White** (University of South Florida)

Smoke and Mirrors in Modeling Fort Walton Culture, Northwest Florida

Fort Walton Culture of northwest Florida is presented in the archaeological literature as the adaptation of sedentary, maize-producing agriculturalists who participated in mortuary practices and symbolism, long-distance trade networks, and chiefdom-level sociopolitical units characteristic of Mississippian cultures. Our paper examines the data from which the extant models were drawn—from ceramics to settlement patterns to chronology—to reveal consistencies and inconsistencies in our interpretations of the cultural accomplishments of the last prehistoric people in this area. (Saturday, 4:00 pm)

Marshall, Adam (East Carolina University)

Colington and White Oak Ceramics Contrasted

Originally designated by Stan South as Oak Island, Late Woodland shell tempered ceramics distributed throughout Central Coastal North Carolina are now placed in a series known as White Oak. Although similar to the shell tempered Colington wares of the Northern Coastal region of the state, differences occur that warrant a separate series. Recent excavations at Holland Point, a shell midden site in Carteret

County, yielded a collection of White Oak ceramics. Using these data, an update will be provided concerning attribute distinctions that can be utilized in differentiating between White Oak and Colington series ceramics. (Friday, 10:20 am)

Mathews, James H. (Prentice and Thomas and Associates)

Changes in Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Rim Forms from Sites in the Choctawhatchee Bay Region of Northwest Florida

This paper compares the rim forms of the Swift Creek Complicated Stamped type primarily using data from three sites (8W136, 8W158, and 8OK183) in the Choctawhatchee Bay area ranging in age from 100 BC to AD 600. At least 15 distinct forms were identified and compared. Dominant rim forms changed from the type's initial appearance of basically flat or slightly undulating in the Late Deptford Okaloosa phase, to widely spaced scalloping during Early Santa Rosa/Swift Creek, known locally as the Lassiter phase, to the familiar "pie crust" closely spaced scalloping rim of the Horseshoe Bayou phase later in the period. (Thursday, 8:00 am)

Mathis, Mark (Office of State Archaeology North Carolina Division of Archives and History)
Oak Island: A Retiring Type

Nearly four decades ago, the shell-tempered, Late Woodland Oak Island ceramics series was identified and formally defined along the southeastern coast of North Carolina and northeastern coast of South Carolina. Recent research, however, has shown that much, if not all of the "shell" tempering previously identified along the southern coast, as well as portions of the central coast, is actually limestone or marl, and more importantly, probably dates to the Early of early Middle Woodland. This paper discusses the archaeological and historical implications of this problem and makes the case for abandoning the Oak Island nomenclature. (Friday, 9:20 am)

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

Dead Space: More Spatial Investigations of Wickliffe's Mound C Cemetery

How does space serve to communicate ideas in a Western Kentucky Mississippian mortuary structure? A previous examination of spatial patterns in Wickliffe's Mound C Cemetery indicated that grave morphology was related to burial location, relative to the mound's summit.

This implies that space was used by the burial community to convey information. It is unclear whether other locales inside the cemetery also carried meaning. To learn whether discrete areas within the cemetery were more meaningful than others, graves from a continuous block sample were subjected to cluster analysis using a K Means approach. Results of this analysis will be discussed. (Friday, 9:00 am)

Matternes, Hugh

(see Matternes, Jennifer)

Matternes, Jennifer and Hugh Matternes

(University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Earthwork, Mound, Midden? Seeking Regularity in Archaeological Definitions

What are the elements that distinguish manmade mounded structures? Recent investigations at the Marcel Site (40FR210), a small mounded earth and stone structure in south central Tennessee, have brought into focus inadequacies in mound definition based on size, shape and surface morphology. A review of several excavated cultural and natural earthen structures indicates that several fundamental depositional features can be used to differentiate natural landforms, historic, and prehistoric earthworks. The Marcel Site best fits the prehistoric mound morphology however its structure may suggest an unusual and poorly recognized cultural activity pattern in the Southeast. (Saturday, 3:40 pm)

McBride, W. Stephen

(see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

McCarthy, John (Greenhorne and O'Mara)

Burial Practices at the First African Baptist Church Cemeteries, Philadelphia: African Identity in the Antebellum North

This paper will discuss burial practices at two cemeteries used by the First Baptist Church in the first half of the nineteenth century. These practices will be considered in the contexts of Philadelphia's growth and industrialization, African-American culture, and the history of the church, to address implications for the construction of African-American identity in antebellum Philadelphia. Members of the congregation made uncommon use of everyday objects, giving those objects socially charged meanings based upon the common experience of forming an explicitly African identity with roots in the creation of Creole slave culture from a variety of African and non-African sources. (Friday 2:00 pm)

McColgan, Andrew (Warren Wilson College)

A Brief Overview of the Warren Wilson Site since 1984

The Warren Wilson Site, (31BN29), located in Buncombe County, North Carolina, has components of the middle Archaic through the Mississippian periods. Since the publication of *The Proceedings of the Conference on Cherokee Prehistory*, in 1984, there has been additional work done on the late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian Pisgah components of the site. These recent excavations continue to reveal palisade and house posthole patterns, burials, features, and midden deposits. This paper provides a brief overview of recent excavations and also describes the active partnership between the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians and Warren Wilson College. (Saturday, 4:20 pm)

McCorvie, Mary R.

(see Wagner, Mark J.)

McEwan, Bonnie G.

(see Tung, Tiffiny)

McKelway, Henry S. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

Monterey: Archaeologically Dissecting a Small Town

Monterey is an extinct historic community, endangered from the widening of US 68 in southern Bourbon County, Kentucky. Preliminary archival research documented the location of the hamlet of Monterey, with a rich history of 19th and 20th century occupation including free and enslaved African-Americans, Euro-Americans, a toll house, a wool carding shop and blacksmith shops. To locate archaeological deposits, Dr. R. Berle Clay employed a fluxgate-gradiometer to identify soil anomalies. Concurrently, artifact distribution maps using shovel test data were plotted onto land parcel maps. This paper describes the archaeological deposits and features subsequently identified through the use of this methodology. (Saturday, 3:40 pm)

Meeks, Scott C. (University of Alabama)

The Organization of Late Seventeenth/Early Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Lithic Technology at the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site, Mississippi

Excavation of five large features associated with a late seventeenth/early eighteenth century Chickasaw occupation at the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site produced an array of chipped stone tools, cores, and lithic debitage. This lithic assemblage

provides an opportunity to examine several aspects of Chickasaw chipped stone tool technology, including raw material use and procurement patterns, patterns of lithic reduction and manufacturing, strategies of tool maintenance and discard, and tool use and function. Augmented with data from other sites in the region, this paper interprets the lithic assemblage from the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site within the broader context of historic Chickasaw technological organization in northeastern Mississippi. (Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Meeks, Scott C.

(see Detwiler, Kandace R.)

Miller, Christina (National Park Service-SEAC)

The Oakland Plantation Blacksmith Shop: A Useful Model in Examining the Viability of Auger Testing as a Predictor of Subsurface Structural Remains

In 1997 the Southeast Archeological Center implemented a subsurface testing program at Oakland Plantation in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. Plantation records and interviews with persons associated with the plantation indicate that several structures once existed on the complex. The auger testing program, combined with field observations, artifact analysis, and data manipulation enabled us to predict the locations of these structures. The viability of the augering as a predictor of subsurface structural remains was tested the following summer. The information obtained from the 1997 augering, combined with subsequent testing in 1998, produced the location of the structural remains of the blacksmith shop. (Thursday, 8:40 am)

Milner, George R. (Penn State)

Mississippian Period Population Estimates for Cahokia and the American Bottom

Mississippian period population estimates for Cahokia, Illinois, and the surrounding American Bottom are derived from hundreds of structure in many excavations. Estimates of 3,000 to 8,000 people at Cahokia are much less than widely accepted figures of 10,000 to 40,000. The new estimates are based on more excavations than previous work and land classified by the elevation and proximity to the site's central precinct. Population estimates for the entire American Bottom are similar to earlier estimates for the Cahokia site alone. Downward revisions of population figures call into question popular models of the political and economic organization of this society. (Thursday, 11:20 am)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Summer 1998 Excavations at the Parkin Site, Northeast Arkansas

A six-week University of Arkansas field school was followed by excavations using supervised volunteers at Parkin Archeological State Park from July through October. Work has concentrated on two adjacent areas in the northern part of the village area at the Parkin site (3CS29). A domestic structure (Structure 13) that was discovered in 1997 was excavated. In addition, a number of units were excavated in a low spot where an aboriginal borrow pit was located. The aims were to determine the dimensions of the pit and to discern whether it was filled in during aboriginal occupation or in recent times. (Saturday, 1:20 pm)

Monroe, Elizabeth (Washington University)

Faunal Remains from Pine Crest Rockshelter

Faunal assemblages from Archaic and Woodland components of Pine Crest Rockshelter in Lee County, Kentucky, are discussed. Differences between the assemblages are explored with regards to changes in site function and agricultural intensification. (Saturday, 1:20 pm)

Moore, Christopher (East Carolina University)

A Middle/Late Archaic Lithic Scatter of the North Carolina Piedmont: Addressing the Problem of Palimpsests through a Spatial Analysis of Lithic Raw Material, Flake Morphology, and Formal Tool Distributions

Archaic lithic scatters of the North Carolina piedmont are extremely abundant. Unfortunately they often occur within shallow and or disturbed context and have received little serious archaeological investigation. A spatial analysis of several small and deflated lithic scatters, near the headwaters of the Haw River, are discussed as a means for delineating spatial patterning within component specific assemblages. Raw material distributions, lithic reduction sequences, as expressed through flake type morphology, and horizontal formal tool associations will be used in combination to demonstrate the possible methodologies that might reveal archaeological and anthropological significance to this often ignored testimony of hunter-gatherer lifeways. (Saturday, 8:40 am)

Moore, David G. (NC Office of State Archaeology)

Protohistoric Period Burke Ceramics from North Carolina's Catawba River Valley

Numerous researchers have addressed possible relationships between the protohistoric polities of North Carolina's Catawba River valley and the Chiefdom of Cofitachequi. This paper presents an overview of the distinctive Catawba valley soapstone-tempered Burke ceramics. Radio-carbon dates clearly establish Burke pottery as a protohistoric ware and these ceramics are compared and contrasted with the pottery of the Cofitachequi area in South Carolina. *(Thursday, 3:00 pm)*

Mullins, Deborah (University of West Florida)
Life on the Border: Investigations at the Gonzalez House in Pensacola

Positioned on the border between the Spanish Caribbean and the United States, Spanish West Florida thrived during the people-mix period of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Preliminary archaeology and historical research on a Spanish house lot a Barrancas village, a satellite community of Pensacola, has provided a glimpse of Spanish colonial life on the periphery of her empire. The 1998 field season centered on testing of the Gonzalez family house lots, revealing evidence of cultural similarities to Spanish East Florida and cultural adaptation to the borderland environment. This paper discusses the preliminary historical and archaeological investigations. *(Friday, 1:40 pm)*

Mullins, Deborah
(see Williams, Carrie)

Nassaney, Michael S.
(see Cobb, Charles)

Newell, Mark and Nick Nichols (Georgia Archaeological Institute)
South Carolina's Folk Pottery Traditions: Current Research

This presentation reports for the first time the results of two years research and excavation in Trenton, SC on early and late alkaline glaze stoneware sites. Important new information is presented correcting earlier published findings on late potters of the tradition, also the first discovery in an archaeological context of African-American face jug production, and the presentation of new alkaline glaze pottery sites in North Augusta, SC. *(Thursday, 9:20 am)*

Nichols, Nick
(see Newell, Mark)

O'Brien, Michael J. and R. Lee Lyman (University of Missouri)
The Central Mississippi River Valley, 500 BC-AD 900

Recent treatments of the archaeology of the central Mississippi River valley--that portion of the valley between the Ohio River on the north and the Arkansas River on the south--underscore the incredible complexity of the archaeological record dating to ca. 500 BC-AD 900. Moreover, these treatments demonstrate that continued reliance on outdated time-space systematics has done little to sort out the complexity in the record, though it has led to the creation of stories about the past that are audience friendly. New systematics are needed if we are to make sense out of the enormous variation of the Woodland-period record. *(Thursday, 8:40 am)*

O'Hear, John W. (Mississippi University)
The ImmokaKina'Fa' Site: Introduction and Overview of the Excavations

Excavations covering about two hectares at the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site recovered a number of house patterns, fourteen burials, and five large pits originally dug as sources for daub clay; along with the largest assemblage of historic period Chickasaw artifacts found to date. This paper presents an overview of the excavations and outlines the close cooperation between North Mississippi Medical Center, the Chickasaw Nation and Mississippi State University before, during and after the fieldwork. *(Thursday, 1:00 pm)*

O'Hear, John W. and Elizabeth A. Ryba
(Mississippi State University)
Internal Chronology and External Connections of the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site

This concluding paper discusses the parallel changes evidenced in the pottery, lithic, and faunal assemblages from various areas of the site. These differences appear to be related to historically documented changes in Chickasaw settlement, subsistence, and trade practices resulting from increasing involvement with the European colonies. The chronological and spatial position of the site within the dynamic Chickasaw village system is discussed, as is its relationship to other excavated Chickasaw sites such as Meadowbrook, Futurian, and Jennings' Mle14. *(Thursday, 3:20 pm)*

Oliver, Billy L. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
After the Baton has Passed: Continuation of Pee Dee Research in North Carolina

From 1937 to 1987 archaeological research was conducted at Town Creek Indian Mound in Montgomery County, North Carolina under the

direction of Joffre Lanning Coe. Few excavations were conducted at outlying sites until the mid-1980's when Coe retired and the research baton was passed on. Continuation of the Pee Dee research has focused on development and refinement of a cultural chronology and identification of settlement patterns. This paper represents a discussion of excavations conducted since 1985 at outlying village sites and discusses a three phase chronology for the Pee Dee Culture ranging from near AD 1000 to 1600. (*Saturday, 4:40 pm*)

Oliver, Billy L.

(see *Berger, Vicki L.*)

O'Neil, Mike

(see *Claassen, Cheryl*)

Owens, Jr., Dalford (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Spatial Distribution of Historic Structures in the Upland South: Analysis and Interpretation

This paper studies evolutionary change relating to the spatial distribution of historic structures. A model is presented to organize information regarding the spatial organization of structures on Upland south farmsteads. Historic and Archaeological data from the "Exchange Place," in Kingsport, Tennessee, are applied to this model. Analysis reveals five periods in the site's history, from 1820 to 1998, that have distinct spatial configurations. A broad approach to archaeological interpretation is employed to better understand the catalysts for change in spatial configurations. Mechanisms of change include functional, socio-political, and world-systems influences. (*Saturday, 1:40 pm*)

Parker, Katherine B.

(see *Stringfield, Margo S.*)

Peacock, Evan (USDA Forest Service and Mississippi State University)

Shellfish Use During the Woodland Period

The intensive exploitation of freshwater shellfish is often considered to be a trait of the Archaic period in the Southeast. A review of the literature suggests that shellfishing was equally prevalent during the Woodland period. Shell remains are found at many different types of Woodland components, including small habitation sites, large village sites, and shell mounds. This intensive use of what is usually thought of as a third-line resource has implications for clarifying models of Woodland period settlement and subsistence throughout the region. (*Thursday, 2:40 pm*)

Phelps, David S. (East Carolina University) and **Charles L. Heath** (Fort Bragg/East Carolina University)

Cashie Series Ceramics from the Interior Coastal Plain of North Carolina: 900 Years of Continuity

The Cashie ceramic series is the definitive marker of the Late Woodland-Protohistoric Period Cashie phase (AD 800-1713). Cashie phase manifestations are historically recognizable in the Historic Period Tuscarora culture of eastern North Carolina. A strong correlation exists between the spatial distribution of Cashie ceramics and Tuscarora sites. While there is diversity within the series, there is remarkably minor overall variation through time. Ceramic assemblages from the Jordan's Landing (31BR7) and Neoheroke Fort (31GR4) sites, representative of the spatial and chronological continuum of the Cashie series, are discussed. Attributes of the series and implications of the observed homogeneity are addressed. (*Friday, 10:00 am*)

Phillips, Jim (Wickliffe Mounds Research Center)
Architectural Daub at Wickliffe Mounds

Excavation of a Middle Mississippian pit house at the Wickliffe Mounds site in Wickliffe, Kentucky, has produced an interesting assemblage of daub. Daub offers a unique look at one variety of Mississippian house construction. The presence of three varieties of daub in one excavation gives the opportunity to investigate techniques employed in Mississippian house construction. One particular variety of daub shows evidence of being an exterior building surfacing. This "finished" daub resembles pottery in many respects, and is evidence of the sophisticated techniques used in Mississippian house construction. (*Poster, Thursday, 1:00-4:00 pm*)

Polhemus, Richard (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Dallas Mortuary Patterning: New Uses for Old Data

Nearly three hundred Dallas phase Mississippian burials excavated at Fain's Island (40JE1) on the French Broad river in Jefferson County, Tennessee in 1934-1935 are examined for spatial patterning within a substructure mound context. The Fain's Island data are then discussed with respect to burial populations from other Dallas phase mound contexts in the Great Valley of East Tennessee. While old excavation data are subject to limitations dictated by the time and manner in which they are collected, they frequently represent the only surviving records for the more visible mound sites and thus are important to our understanding of site structure. (*Saturday, 9:40 am*)

Powell, Mary (University of Kentucky)
*Advances in Southeastern Native American
Bioarchaeology: 1977-1998*

This paper summarizes important advances in bioarchaeological research into Native American lifeways in the Southeast over the past two decades, many inspired by Blakely's SAS symposium volume, "Biocultural Adaptations in Prehistoric America." Topics covered include multivariate nonmetric trait and DNA analyses of population dynamics, the shift from typological to functional models of interpretation of skeletal metrics and morphology, paleoepidemiological assessment of population health dimensions, correlations of social status and biological health, dietary reconstruction incorporating trace element and stable isotope analyses, and social contexts of trauma. (Saturday, 8:00 am)

Price, George (University of Alabama)
From Stems to Spikes: Changing Point Styles and Changing Lifestyles

In this paper I review data from key sites in the Southeast to establish a projectile point chronology spanning the Woodland Period (500 BC to AD 700). The metric data show a decrease in projectile point size through time. The introduction of the bow and arrow is frequently evoked as the cause of this change, but there are problems with this explanation. I suggest that this change is understandable in terms of the changing role of bifaces, and the changing nature of lithic procurement brought about by increase sedentism. (Saturday, 9:40 am)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)
The Woodland Presence in the Lower Mid-South

Sites occupied during the Woodland period contrast in distribution with both earlier Gulf Formational occupations and later Mississippian ones, being numerous and ubiquitous in major river valleys, small tributaries, and uplands. This appears to hold true throughout the lower Mid-South, irrespective of drainage divides separating the Tennessee, Mississippi, and Tombigbee Rivers. Intensive archaeological survey data provide the basis for examining settlement pattern stability and change from 3000-1000 BP. Much of the region shows expansion of settlement area through Late Woodland. Fluctuations in burial ceremonialism, lithic technology, and subsistence practices are measured against this trend. (Thursday, 9:20 am)

Rees, Mark (University of Oklahoma)
From Moundville to Moon Lake: The Mississippian-

Protohistoric Transition in West-Central Alabama

The Moundville site in west-central Alabama has provided a wealth of information on Mississippian political economy and social organization. Explanation of Moundville's decline has been constrained by a paucity of data from outlying sites and occupations post-dating a period of regional consolidation. Recent investigations at the Moon Lake site (1TU42) provide additional evidence of demographic and social changes associated with political dynamics in the Black Warrior Valley. The dissolution of the Moundville polity offers and opportunity for critical assessment of Mississippian sociopolitical development and presents an alternative historical-processual model of regional political decentralization. (Saturday, 2:20 pm)

Reid, Dawn (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
*The Use of Soil Analyses to Identify Prehistoric
Agricultural Fields: Ocmulgee, Mound D*

Investigations conducted in the 1930s at the Macon Plateau site (9BI1) at Ocmulgee National Monument revealed "rows and furrows" beneath the Mound D fill that were interpreted as evidence of a maize field. This mound was subsequently dubbed the "Cornfield Mound." This project utilized particle size analysis, sediment chemistry, stable isotope analysis, and pollen and phytolith analyses, to determine if the corn field interpretation could be supported scientifically. The results establish characteristics of prehistoric agricultural fields and suggest that it is feasible that Mound D was constructed on an agricultural field, although no ethnobotanical evidence of domesticates was obtained. (Saturday, 10:40 am)

Rice, Jackie (Catawba Cultural Preservation Project)
*The Ceramics of an Artisan: An Analysis of the
Ceramic Assemblage from the Mica House*

Large quantities of mica recovered from within the walls of a house at the Mulberry site (38KE12) suggest that specialized procurement and production were salient aspects of life in the late Mississippian. Analysis of the ceramic assemblage will shed light on the form, function, surface treatment and design of ceramics used in the household of a specialized artisan of the period. (Thursday, 3:40 pm)

Riley, Rod
(see Sherwood, Sarah)

Rinehart, Charles (Louis Berger & Associates)
A Stratified Paleoindian Site (38CS167) in South Carolina's Piedmont

Site 38CS167 was intensively surveyed by Louis Berger in 1995. Located adjacent to a set of shoals in the Broad River, the intermittent short-term encampment has produced Paleoindian and Early Archaic lithics as well as Woodland through Mississippian ceramics. However, its most significant attribute is the recovery of two Paleoindian points from intact stratigraphy. This paper presents the results from Berger's fieldwork and offers some research issues that could be addressed through further fieldwork at this rare type of site. (Saturday, 8:20 am)

Rodning, Christopher (UNC Research Laboratories of Archaeology)
Mortuary Patterns at the Coweeta Creek Site in the Upper Little Tennessee Valley

This poster characterizes the mortuary program at the Cherokee community represented by the Coweeta Creek and surrounding sites in southwestern North Carolina. I illustrate grave goods associated with people buried at this town, which likely dates between the middle of the seventeenth and very early eighteenth centuries. I describe spatial relationships among burials of different community members and the architecture at the Coweeta Creek site, which includes a council house and village. My discussion compares some aspects of mortuary patterns at Coweeta Creek with those at other late precontact and postcontact period sites in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-4:00 pm)

Rogers, Anne Frazer (Western Carolina University), **Rodney Snedeker** (National Forests in North Carolina), **Jane L. Brown** (Western Carolina University), **David M. Dyson** (Nantahala National Forest), and **Walt Cottingham** (Henderson High School)
Archaeology and Education: Summer Ventures at Wayehutta (31JK285)

Summer Ventures is a stated-funded program for academically gifted high school students in North Carolina. With support from the USFS National Forests in North Carolina, Western North Carolina University has provided instruction in archaeology for the past four years for students in this program. Students have participated in the excavation and analysis of materials from the Wayehutta site (31JK285), located on the High lands Ranger District of the Nantahala National Forest. This program has provided an ideal vehicle to promote appreciation of the importance

of archaeology to the public, while giving students an understanding of the complexity of archaeological research. (Poster, Thursday, 9:00-Noon)

Rolingson, Martha (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Plum Bayou Culture of the Arkansas-White River Basin

Plum Bayou culture was present throughout most of the Arkansas-White River basin in Arkansas. Although the Toltec Mounds site is the largest center, other multiple-mound centers were present on the larger tributaries. Diverse sites with diagnostic artifacts provide evidence that Plum Bayou culture was widespread on alluvial floodplains and extended into adjacent uplands. Population density remained low, but at least one level of hierarchy above the local community is indicated by the distribution of items of wealth in limited quantities and the employment of corporate labor for building major centers. (Thursday, 9:00 am)

Rooney, Clete (University of Alabama)
The Scarlet A: Flotation vs. Floatation as a Study in Archaeological Epistemology

Scientific disciplines are distinguished by the terminological precision of their nomenclature. The Terms "floatation" and "flotation" are distinct terms reflective of different scientific orientations and concepts. This paper discusses whether a scientific basis exists for archaeology's use of the latter rather than the former term. This issue has potentially important epistemological implications for the discipline as a whole. (Thursday, 4:20 pm)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
The Citizens of the Hollywood Site (22TU500), a St. Francis Site on the Northern Delta

The remains of over 75 people have been recovered from the Hollywood Site, a temple mound site located on an old cutoff of the Mississippi River. The majority of the remains were salvaged as they were eroding out of the plowzone. Since the remains from the surface were fragmentary, they were analyzed utilizing forensic techniques. They provide a glimpse of the population interred over various areas of this large and remarkable site. This investigation was part of a detailed remote sensing and ground truthing project conducted by the University of Mississippi in 1997 and 1998. (Friday, 8:40 am)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

Ryba, Elizabeth A.
(see O'Hear, John W.)

Ryba, Elizabeth A. and Brad Lieb (Mississippi State University)
Pottery from the ImmokaKina'Fa' Site

Excavation of five large pits at the ImmokaKina'Fa' site, 22LE907, produced the largest collection of Chickasaw pottery found to date. With over 11,000 sherds representing portions of at least 189 vessels, the collection affords the opportunity to examine the similarities and differences between large assemblages of both sherds and vessels from each of the five large pits distributed through the site area. The chronological, functional, and depositional aspects of the assemblages are discussed. (Thursday, 2:00 pm)

Sabo, George, III
(see Kwas, Mary L.)

Samford, Patricia M.
(see Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.)

Sanborn, Erica and Lawrence Abbott (New South Associates)
Early Ceramic Traditions on the Southern Coastal Plain of North Carolina: Radiocarbon Data from 31CB114

31CB114 is a Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland site in North Carolina's southern Coastal Plain. The ceramics at the site include a mixture of decorative and technological attributes typically found within the North and South Carolina Coastal Plain. Radiocarbon analysis of five features (three cremations, one hearth, and one pot burst) at 31CB114 indicate that they date to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. All contained associated ceramics. These dates indicate that ceramic production and certain ceramic technological attributes have greater antiquity than previously expected in the southern Coastal Plain of North Carolina. (Friday, 8:20 pm)

Sandford, Mary (University of North Carolina-Greensboro)
Elemental Analysis and Paleopathology at the New Millennium: Back to the Basics

Elemental analyses of human bone from the Southeast mirror general trends in the use of the technique from other regions of North America.

This paper examines such trends within the broader contexts of the developing fields of bioarchaeology and paleopathology. While initially focused on using trace elements for dietary discrimination and evaluating diachronic change, other applications soon followed. These included the study of interactions between physiological states, such as pregnancy and lactation, on elemental concentrations (Blakely 1989). Future research in both elemental analyses and paleopathology would be enhanced greatly through consideration of basic, up-to-date knowledge about skeletal physiology and processes. (Saturday, 9:00 am)

Saunders, Rebecca (Museum of Natural Science, LSU)
Site Formation Processes at the Rollins Shell Ring on the Northeast Florida Coast

In early 1998, excavations directed towards answering questions about site formation processes were undertaken at Rollins Shell Ring (8DU7410) on Fort George Island, Florida. The site is a massive arc-shaped oyster shell midden, 175 m in diameter and 2.6 m in height at its highest point. Interpretations of the function of rings like Rollins run the gamut from ceremonial center to simple egalitarian settlement. Preliminary results from a trench through the main ridge at Rollins suggest the major elevation of the ring in that area was created with deposits from feasting. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Schatte, Kevin (University of Illinois, Urbana)
Some Dynamic Implications of an Iconographic Mixture at Moundville

It is suggested in this paper that the iconography of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex should be viewed as having developed through dynamic processes. The developmental history of the raptor and winged serpent themes at the site of Moundville is examined and is placed in context with other social processes at the site. It is believed that changes in the depiction of this imagery are reflective of internal and external changes in social relations and have implications for the nature of the social organization in the Moundville polity. (Saturday, 3:00 pm)

Schohn, J. Michelle (University of South Carolina)
On the Outskirts of Town: A Preliminary Look at Vessel Function at an Outlying Cofitachequi Farmstead

Of the few Mississippian-era households examined to date, most have been at mound sites. Located just down the Wateree River from

the Mulberry site, thought to be the site of the chiefdom of Cofitachequi, the Manning Dike Break site (38KE215) offers the location of a possible outlying farmstead. This paper will begin to look at the possible function of the vessels that are part of this assemblage as compared with other households. (Thursday, 4:00 pm)

Schroedl, Gerald and Todd Ahlman (University of Tennessee)

Afro-Caribbean Slave Occupations at the Brimstone Hill fortress National Park, St. Kitts, West Indies

Occupied between 1690 and 1853, the Brimstone Hill Fortress on the West Indies island of St. Kitts is an impressive monument to British Colonial rule throughout the Caribbean. Practically silent in the interpretation of the fort until recently has been the many African slaves which constructed and worked at the fortress. Recent archaeological research has recovered material related to the British soldier and African slave presence at the fort. Preliminary interpretations suggest a unique social environment between the slaves and soldiers stationed at the fort not seen on plantations in the Caribbean and the Southeastern United States. (Friday, 8:00 am)

Schwadron, Margo (National Park Service-SEAC)
Archeological Investigations at De Soto National Memorial: A New Perspective on the Site Formation and Cultural History of the Shaw's Point Site (8MA7), FL

This paper summarizes the investigation strategy and results from archeological investigations at De Soto National Memorial, Bradenton, Florida. Testing was conducted to determine the nature and origin of several coastal shell mounds and a series of shell ridge features. This study demonstrates that dynamic coastal settings may have undergone complex cultural and natural site formation processes that are observable in the archeological record. A series of radiocarbon dates, paleobiological studies, and artifact analyses indicate that the Shaw's Point site was once an extensive Manasota-Safety Harbor period village complex occupied from approximately 365 BC to AD 1395. (Thursday, 8:00 am)

Scott, Susan L. and Michael Tuma (University of Southern Mississippi)

Analysis of Vertebrate Faunal Remains from the ImmokaKina'Fa' site (22LE907)

Analysis of more than 25,000 animal bones from the ImmokaKina'Fa' site indicate significant changes in subsistence associated with a well

documented settlement shift from riverine to upland habitats in the upper Tombigbee region. Faunal remains show increasing amounts of large and very large mammals, including deer, bear, and bison, with smaller fur-bearing mammalian taxa replacing the squirrels and rabbits so well represented at prehistoric sites in the upper Tombigbee River region. Other taxa include horse, pig, and elk. This subsistence change appears to reflect an emphasis on taxa marketable to Europeans and game unexploited prior to the introduction of firearms. (Thursday, 3:00 pm)

Sherwood, Sarah (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and **Rod Riley** (IBM)

Geoarchaeological Database Development at Dust Cave, Alabama

Dust Cave is located in the Middle Tennessee River Valley near Florence, Alabama. The site contains over five meters of archaeological deposits dating from the Late Paleoindian through the Middle Archaic. This paper reports on the relational database used to record and structure the stratigraphic sequence in the cave. The database provides a system for recording, standardizing, and organizing lithostratigraphic units during the excavation. This relational structure supports the integration and analysis of chronometric dates and different artifact types, including lithics, floral and faunal remains, by creating a contextual framework based on site stratigraphy. (Thursday, 1:00 pm)

Shorter, George W., Jr. (University of South Alabama)

Cultural Chronology and Settlement Patterns During the Late Woodland McLeod Phase in Clarke County, Alabama

The McLeod Phase in southwest Alabama during the Late Woodland Period has been poorly understood. Extensive excavations at three clearly defined late McLeod village sites along the lower Tombigbee River have produced data that will assist in clarifying cultural chronologies of the area. Intriguing questions regarding settlement patterns are also discussed. (Friday, 10:40 am)

Shreve, Lynn (National Park Service-SEAC)

A Diachronic and Functional Analysis of Two Structures at Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina

This paper will explore chronological and functional relationships between Structure 11 and Structure 14 at Charles Pinckney National

Historic Site. Archaeological testing in the east yard during 1992 indicated that Structure 14 was similar in size and alignment to Structure 11, which was first observed in 1991, and further investigated in 1994, 1996, and 1997. Preliminary analysis suggests that both structures date to the Pinckney era and may have been related in function. Artifact pattern distribution and the mean ceramic date formula will be evaluated as methods to explore the functions and times of occupancy of these structures. *(Thursday, 8:20 am)*

Simek, Jan F. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)
Woodland Mineral Mining in Hubbards Cave, Tennessee

Recently, avocational cavers concerned with preserving the natural and historical resources in Hubbards Cave, Tennessee, noted evidence for prehistoric gypsum mining in the cave. Examination by archaeologists from the University of Tennessee, confirms the presence of large-scale gypsum exploitation through several kilometers of dark zone passages. A 14C age determination on a fragment of burnt river cane (*Arundaria* sp.) suggests that at least some of this mining occurred during the Early/Middle Woodland period, contemporary with similar activities in Mammoth and Salts caves in Kentucky. This is the southernmost documented case of Woodland cave mining. *(Friday, 8:40 am)*

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

Simek, Jan F.
(see Watson, Patty Jo)

Smith, Betty A. (Kennesaw State University), **J. David Frost and Thomas Casey** (School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The Georgia Institute of Technology)
Looking for the Lacy Hotel

The Lacy Hotel, the nineteenth-century railroad eating house from which the Andrews Raid of April 12, 1862 originated, was destroyed in 1864 and never rebuilt. The historical research and archaeological fieldwork that have been conducted in an effort to locate the remains of the hotel complex are described. In particular, the manner in which noninvasive geophysical techniques have been used to compliment historical information in identifying the most probable location of the remnants of any structures and artifacts are described. Comments regarding the merits of using these

techniques for various archaeological applications are included. *(Friday, 3:20 pm)*

Smith, Karen (University of Alabama)
From Pots to Potters: Late Woodland Manufacturing Techniques and the Formulation of Ceramic Types

Questions regarding the utility and necessity of the ceramic type concept have stimulated much debate. A clear concise standard for assigning and qualifying types is still lacking. Through an analysis of plain pottery from Fairchild's Landing, Seminole County, Georgia, several types were constructed based on the manufacturing techniques of lip, body, and bottom. Proposed is a kind of ceramic type based on manufacturing characteristics from which other kinds of types (i.e., decorative, functional, etc.) can be derived. *(Thursday, 8:20 am)*

Smith, Marion F., Jr. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)
Settlement Change and Environment in Florida's Eastern Panhandle

Soils are used as an interesting proxy variable for various aspects of recent past environments. Using a recently developed statewide GIS for Florida, this paper examines how far settlement patterns from Late Archaic through colonial Spanish times can be explained in the eastern panhandle by putative suitabilities of soils for habitation sites, agriculture, wild plant and animal resources, and wetland resources. Limitations of this study include the neglect of intraperiod environmental changes and social and historical influences—as well as the use of a regional scale database (the Florida Master Site File) without thorough revision of the data. *(Thursday, 1:20 pm)*

Smith, Marvin T. (Valdosta State University)
Thoughts on Aboriginal Population Movements, Mid-Sixteenth through Early Eighteenth Centuries

Using a DeSoto era baseline, this paper seeks to reconstruct aboriginal population movements in the southeastern United States from the Mississippi valley to the Carolinas. Factors in population movement, including disease, warfare, trade, shifting political alliances, and slave raiding are considered. The result is an hypothesized series of population movements presented to stimulate further research. *(Friday, 10:00 am)*

Snedeker, Rodney
(see Harmon, Michael)

Snedeker, Rodney
(see Rogers, Anne Frazer)

Snow, Frankie
(see Stephenson, Keith)

Spirek, Jim (South Carolina Institute of
Archaeology and Anthropology)
The Port Royal Sound (S.C.) Survey

The Underwater Archaeology Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology is undertaking a submerged cultural resource survey of Port Royal Sound, South Carolina. The sound has been an important focal point in South Carolina's maritime history, which includes exploitation of fishery resources, European expansion into North America, succession, agricultural pursuits, phosphate mining, and recent nautical activities. Each of these endeavors have left their material remnants on the sound's intertidal fringes and bottom lands. The methodology and results of the first phase of the survey are discussed along with the planned research activities of the project's second phase. (Friday, 3:40 pm)

Southerlin, Bobby (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Mississippian Archaeology of the South Carolina Coast

Mississippian occupation of the South Carolina coast is documented but poorly understood. Mississippian settlement patterns in other regions of the United States tend to be comprised of a hierarchy that includes large mound centers, villages without mounds, isolated farmsteads, and special activity camps. Along the South Carolina coast, it is not known if this model is applicable. This paper reviews data from South Carolina coastal Mississippian sites and discusses similarities and differences with the accepted Mississippian settlement model. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Stallings, Richard (Cultural Horizons)
Lithic Analysis at the Heddon Site: A Diachronic View of Site Function and Spatial Organization during the Middle Archaic

Analysis of the lithic assemblage from the Heddon site, located in western Kentucky, has afforded us the opportunity to examine site function and spatial organization during the Middle Archaic period in the Lower Ohio Valley. Analysis revealed that the features at this site resulted from two distinct occupation events that were separated by both time and function. The

results of the lithic analysis are supported by the ethnobotanical data. Despite their differences, the two occupations are amazingly similar in their spatial organization. The spatial patterns observed at the Heddon site will be compared with other Archaic sites in the region. (Saturday, 8:20 am)

Stallings, Richard
(see Johnson, Jay K.)

Stanyard, William (TRC Garrow Associates)
Which Way Did They Go? Woodland Period Settlement and Abandonment of the Tallapoosa River Drainage in the West Georgia Piedmont

According to archaeological evidence obtained from the West Georgia Reservoir project, long-term settlements were established at several locations along the upper Tallapoosa River by approximately 800 BC. Permanent and extensive use of the area continued until the early Middle Woodland period (100 BC). However, the study area does not appear to have been intensively, extensively, or permanently utilized during the remaining portion of the Woodland era, or the subsequent Mississippian period. This paper presents the data that has led to this observation, and explored the possible explanations for the apparent abandonment of the upper Tallapoosa River drainage by 100 BC. (Friday, 9:40 am)

Starr, Mary Evelyn
(see House, John H.)

Stephenson, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Judith A. Bense** (Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida), and **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)
Community Patterning and Settlement Organization of the Swift Creek Societies of Northwest Florida and South Georgia

Recent attention to variation in community structure at Swift Creek sites has enabled researchers to determine patterns in settlement distributions. Additionally, variation in paddle-stamped ceramic designs has led to the detection of subregional interaction systems. Prominent among site types are those with a plaza enclosed by a ring midden denoting the habitation area. These sites may contain corporate architecture and appear to indicate locations for ceremonial activity. Ring midden sites possibly were the precursors to Mississippian mound and plaza corporate centers and the historic Creek square ground. They provide continuity from the

circular shell middens of the Archaic period.
(Thursday, 11:20 am)

Stine, Linda France (Julian, NC)

"Home Sweet Home": Exploring Methods and Approaches to African-American Archaeology at Forks of Cypress and Wheeler Plantations, Northern Alabama

Each new archaeological project offers insights on how to improve investigative techniques, theoretical approaches, and communication of results to other preservationists and the public. Lessons learned through testing projects at two extant log cabins, one at Forks of Cypress Plantation (1LU520), the other at Wheeler Plantation (1LA663), are discussed. Both cabins were part of major plantation complexes, and inhabited by alternating African-American and Euro-American families from the early nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. (Friday, 10:00 am)

Stine, Roy S. (UNC-Greensboro)

Visualization in Plantation Archaeology: Emerging Perspectives from the Bissett Plantation (8VO4586), Volusia County, Florida

Many archaeological sites are investigated over a long time span, or never fully excavated. During most excavations the researcher can never see the whole site, let alone the whole project area, at the same time. Digital imaging processing techniques and scientific visualization can be used to explore artifact patterning and to "reconstruct" portions of the site to aid in interpreting the data. This paper discusses data visualization techniques and a case study—a multicomponent St. Johns 1 Period (ca. 500 BC to AD 800) and English Period plantation (ca. 1763-1783) site at River Breeze State Park in Volusia County, Florida. (Friday, 9:20 am)

Stoltman, James B. (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Hopewell Interaction in the Southeast as Reflected in Ceramics

Exotic materials in Ohio Hopewell centers, along with stylistic resemblances between artifacts across the Southeast and Ohio, demonstrate that intense cultural interaction occurred between the two regions during the Middle Woodland times. Through petrographic analysis of stylistically exotic ceramic vessels recovered in both southern Ohio and the Southeast, this paper attempts to characterize aspects of the cultural interaction involved. A marked asymmetry in the distribution of ceramic vessels made of nonlocal

materials—common in Ohio and rare in the Southeast—suggests that a major conduit of interaction involved Southeastern peoples as frequent visitors to the Hopewellian centers of Ohio. (Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Stringfield, Margo S. and Catherine B. Parker (University of West Florida)

Fiesta Underground: Art and Archaeology in Pensacola, Florida

A recent exhibit at the Pensacola Museum of Art focuses on the role of art in archaeology, pairing artifact assemblages recovered from specific precolumbian, colonial, and post colonial sites in Pensacola with the art mediums of painting, cartography, glass blowing, ceramics, engraving, photography, architecture, sculpture, and computer art. The exhibit offered comprehensive insights on the role of art as expressed in the everyday lives of inhabitants along the Florida Gulf Coast frontier. This talk gives an overview of the mounted exhibit, as well as the logistics of organizing a small exhibit on a limited budget. Material packets are available. (Thursday, 4:00 pm)

Stuart, George E. (National Geographic Society)
Retrospective on Wateree Valley Archaeology

Over 100 years of archaeological investigations have occurred in the Wateree Valley. This retrospective traces the beginnings of Wateree archaeology from an insider's point of view. (Thursday, 1:20 pm)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (New York State Museum) and
Timothy E. Baumann (University of Missouri-St. Louis)

A Preliminary Seriation of Dallas Ceramics

Dating from ca. AD 1300 to 1600, the Dallas Phase is the major Late Mississippian complex in the Upper Tennessee Valley. Lack of fine-grained chronological control has made tracking culture change across these centuries difficult. We are completing a formal seriation of Dallas ceramics, modeled after Steponaitis's Moundville study, that correlates suites of attribute with early, middle, and late segments of the Dallas phase. Our work thus will enable a more detailed understanding of cultural developments. We present our preliminary results to solicit feedback from colleagues interested in this time period and region. (Thursday, 9:20 am)

Surman, Nina

(see Williams, Mark)

Swann, Brenda (University of West Florida)
Archaeologists, Educators, and Computers: Building the Next Generation

Recently, nationwide curriculum has changed focus to include a more multidisciplinary approach to teaching in the classroom, and educators have begun to see the great potential archaeology has for meeting this goal. The College of Education and the Archaeology Department at the University of West Florida have worked together to create an online based curriculum for elementary and high school students that meets state curriculum requirements as well as emphasizing archaeological ethics. (Thursday, 11:00 am)

Sweeny, Alex (Brockington & Associates)
Are Rat Droppings Acid-Free? Curation Techniques Then and Now

In the past 30 years, standard guidelines for proper and effective curation practices have progressed to increase the preservation of historic resources collections and to ensure that the material is available for future study and research. Through several contracts with the USACE, the artifacts, field records, photographs, maps, analyses, reports, and other pertinent data from various Georgia sites are currently being prepared for long term curation. The original storage methods for these collections do not meet with current Federal standards. This paper deals with the differences between the original storage methods and currently available curation strategies. (Thursday, 4:40 pm)

Taft, Kristi (University of Illinois)
Lohmann Phase Shell Use at Cahokia

The stratified deposits of the sub-Mound 51 pit of Cahokia have been interpreted as the result of large-scale ritual activities which occurred in closely spaced intervals. This paper will focus on the well preserved shell assemblage from this pit. The variety of species, both freshwater and marine, as well as the patterns of shell modification will be examined. The data presented will be discussed for its implications in craft production and political-ritual activities occurring at Cahokia during the Lohmann phase. (Thursday, 11:40 am)

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida) and
Keith Ashley (University of Florida)
An Archaeological Survey of Big Talbot Island

During the spring of 1998 a shovel test survey of the south section of Big Talbot Island was

conducted. Five hundred and fifty shovel tests revealed the boundaries of eight known archaeological sites with one new site defined. Sites date from the Woodland Period to the Plantation Period with intensive native occupation during the late Prehistoric and Mission periods. Information concerning settlement patterns, cultural chronology, and the island's relationship to the lower St. Johns River and northeast Florida is present. (Thursday, 3:40 pm)

Troccoli, Ruth (University of Florida)
Ethnicity or Adaptation? Zooarchaeological analysis of a Minorcan Well at the Ribera Gardens Site, St. Augustine, FL

The zooarchaeological analysis of well deposits at the Ribera Gardens Site, St. Augustine, Florida are presented. Dating between 1763-1784, the well contents were likely deposited by Minorcan settlers. This analysis focuses on the vertebrate species present, the selection patterns in species used, the success of this subsistence strategy for the inhabitants, and the use and abandonment of the well itself. The deposit is dominated by locally available wild species although European domesticates are present. Similar to 16th century Spanish diets, this pattern likely reflects the struggle of the destitute Minorcans to make a living in their adoptive home. (Saturday, 2:20 pm)

Tucker, Bryan (Georgia State University)
What Do I Do with All These Broken Bones?: Estimating Femur Length from Fragments

Fragmentary remains and commingled sites provide a challenge for the bioarchaeologist. When these converge in an assemblage that is both commingled and fragmentary, the information potential of the remains is limited. In an attempt to gather as much information as possible from such an assemblage, formulae were developed to estimate total length of femora without knowledge of race or sex. This length allowed for an estimate of stature to be calculated. These formulae were tested on an unrelated population with known bone lengths. The results indicate that these formulae may be applied to fragmentary remains from other populations. (Friday, 8:20 am)

Tuma, Michael
(see Scott, Susan L.)

Tung, Tiffany (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **Clark Spencer Larsen** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) and **Bonnie G. McEwan** (Mission San Luis)
Bioarchaeology of Mission San Luis de Talimali

Mission San Luis de Talimali, established in 1656 and abandoned in 1704, was founded in the Apalachee province as part of a complex of missions in La Florida. Excavations of about one-fourth of the church floor revealed numerous burials and associated artifacts. Bioarchaeological analyses of the human remains show at least 200 individuals based on the presence of skeletal and/or dental elements, or burial pit outlines. We present an overview of mortuary practices, demography, bio-distance, and health and disease status. These data are compared to Native American populations from missions in the provinces of Guale and Timucua. (Saturday, 10:20 am)

Underwood, John R. (William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research)
Chickasaw Material Culture and the Eighteenth-Century Deerskin Trade

During the first half of the 1700s, the Chickasaw nation was split into two factions: the Large Prairie (English) and the Small Prairie (French). Recent analyses of Chickasaw lithic tools suggest that Small Prairie sites enjoyed greater access to these goods than Large Prairie sites. Using a dual-level functional categorization system, it was possible to measure and assess both the function and diversity of two Small Prairie site collections. These analyses revealed that most of these items were directly related to maintaining and profiting from the deerskin trade, functioning as substitutes for both utilitarian and decorative native goods. (Thursday, 8:20 am)

VanDerwarker, Amber M. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Qualla Phase Cherokee Foodways at the Coweeta Creek Site

This paper considers Cherokee foodways by departing from a purely subsistence-oriented perspective embedded in themes of continuity, and instead considering the social dynamics that culminated in food consumption. In doing so, I examine the Coweeta Creek site, an early Qualla phase (AD 1450-1650) Cherokee settlement in the Appalachian Summit region. Through a spatial analysis of faunal remains from Coweeta Creek, I isolated three different contexts of food consumption: the townhouse, the village, and the ceremonial feast. This spatial discontinuity as reflected in food refuse is argued to be the result of differential consumption based on gender, status, and circumstance. (Friday, 11:20 am)

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)
A Mica Workshop at the Edge of Town

Over two kg of mica have been recovered from a late household located on the edge of the Mulberry (38KE12) mound village. This preliminary summary attempts to place the workshop within the social setting of the chiefdom. (Thursday, 3:20 pm)

Wagner, Gail E.
 (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Wagner, Gail E.
 (see Judge, Christopher)

Wagner, Mark J. (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale) and **Mary R. McCorvie** (Shawnee National Forest)

Hidden Images: Prehistoric Myth and Ritual at the Koronodo Site in Southern Illinois

The Koronodo Site is a combination rock shelter and cave that contains the first documented prehistoric cave art within Illinois. Petroglyph images include a depiction of a conflict between human archers and bird-like creatures with bilobed arrow headaddresses that possibly represent the Mississippian-era falcon impersonator. Drawings within the cave include a large shaman-like spear-wielding anthropomorph, possible trapezoidal mound, and Mississippian-style warrior heads. The juxtaposition of the shaman and bird-like images suggests that the designs at the site may have been created as the result of a ceremony associated with the falcon impersonator cult. (Saturday, 11:00 am)

Wah, John
 (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Walker, Renee B.
 (see Detwiler, Kandace R.)

Walling, Richard (Southern Exposure Archaeological Consultants) and **Shawn Chapman** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
The McNight Site (22CO560): Peabody Phase Deposits

Panamerican Consultants, Inc., under contract with the Mississippi Department of Transportation, conducted Phase III excavations on a portion of the multicomponent (Middle Woodland through Mississippian) McNight site (22CO560). The site is located in the Upper Yazoo Basin, Coahoma County, Mississippi. Within the project area, intact deposits were limited to truncated features, a substantial portion of which resulted from a Late Woodland Peabody phase occupation. The Peabody phase deposits are examined and compared with (more

or less) contemporary components. (*Friday, 11:40 am*)

Waselkov, Gregory A.

(see Gums, Bonnie L.)

Watson, Patty Jo (Washington University, St. Louis), **George Crothers** (Washington University, St. Louis), **Charles H. Faulkner** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), and **P. Willey** (California State University, Chico)
Woodland Cave Archaeology in Eastern North America

Beginning at least 4000 years before European contact, the indigenous people of Eastern North America entered and explored many of the caves that characterize the limestone bedrock region extending from Missouri east and south to Florida. Woodland period activities in caves were especially intensive, extensive, and diverse. We summarize and discuss cave archaeology in the Midwest, Midsouth, and Southeast, focusing upon Early, Middle, and Late Woodland data. (*Thursday, 1:40 pm*)

Webb, Malcolm C. (University of New Orleans)
Are Collective Mortuary Ceremonies Compatible with Chiefdoms?

At contact many groups in the upper Midwest and the Great Lakes region placed great emphasis on group mortuary ceremonies. This practice, involving annual collective reburial of the recently deceased, was, at least broadly speaking, predictable and so avoided the ad hoc quality which the author has argued makes a death cult (in contrast to solar cults) incompatible with the emergence and functioning of chiefdoms. However, such ceremonies necessarily tend to memorialize a substantial number of persons approximately equally. This works against the achievement of the ideological and social uniqueness ("sanctity") essential to the chiefly role. (*Friday, 9:20 am*)

Weeks, Rex (Arizona State University)
The Lincoln Rise Petroglyph Site: A Preliminary Investigation

One of the most challenging aspects of archaeological research is the extent to which archaeologists can independently evaluate their hypotheses about the past. The likelihood of hypotheses can be evaluated through the establishment of multiple lines of independent evidence. In this preliminary report, it is argued that the Lincoln Rise petroglyph site has

potential significance as an example of Union sentiment in the southern Appalachians of eastern Tennessee, during the American Civil War 1861-1865. The legitimacy of this hypothesis is examined through relationships between local archaeological features, archival research, available oral histories, genealogy, historical linguistic documentation, motif and script analysis. (*Friday, 2:00 pm*)

Welch, Paul D.

(see Blitz, John H.)

Wesler, Kit W. (Murray State University)
Excavations in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, 1997-1998

The Middle Mississippi Survey has completed two seasons of excavations at Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, the first permanent French settlement west of the Mississippi River. The long-term project is designed to study the ca. 1750 founding of Ste. Genevieve, its move to its modern location in the 1780s and 1790s, and its transition into an American town in the first half of the nineteenth century. Investigations to date have focused on three historic properties in the Ste. Genevieve district: the DeLassus-Kern house in New Bourbon, and the Felix Valle and Dr. Benjamin Shaw houses in the Ste. Genevieve historic district. (*Friday, 2:00 pm*)

Wesson, Cameron and Shannon Freeman
(University of Oklahoma)
Archaeological Investigations at the Shine Site, Montgomery, Alabama

Shine (1MT6), a multi-mound site in Montgomery, Alabama, represents one of the earliest Mississippian occupations in Central Alabama. Additionally, Shine is thought to have been the paramount town of a major Tallapoosa River Valley chiefdom. In an effort to better define the nature of the site's occupation and sociopolitical organization, a field school from the University of Oklahoma journeyed to Shine during the summer of 1998 to map the site, determine its boundaries, conduct limited excavations, and examine unpublished collections from previous research at the site. Results suggest that Shine was a Mississippian site-unit intrusion exhibiting extensive nonlocal contacts. (*Saturday, 2:00 pm*)

White, Nancy Marie
(see Marrinan, Rochelle A.)

Whitley, Thomas (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Water Wars and Archaeology: GIS Modeling of

Effects to Cultural Resources in the ACT and ACF River Basins

Ongoing debates over the allocation of water resources in the Alabama-Coosa-Tallapoosa and Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basins have engendered the development of a programmatic environmental impact statement by the Mobile District, Army Corps of Engineers. Charged with examining the impacts to cultural resources, Brockington and Associates developed a methodology in conjunction with the Corps to use GIS modeling to develop and correlate high cultural resource sensitivity areas and hydrologic impact zones. The model was then applied to the hydrologic formulas used in the EIS to devise programmatic assessments of the relative levels of impact between 12 alternatives. (Thursday, 2:20 pm)

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University)
Distinguishing Remains of Human Cremations from Burned Animal Bones

Field archaeologists must be adept at the immediate recognition of human skeletal remains. While even the greenest excavator should be able to recognize the articulated remains of primary burials as human, the remains of secondary human burials and, especially of human cremations, are often difficult to distinguish from nonhuman vertebrate remains. This paper provides some reliable criteria for distinguishing fragmentary cremated human remains from burned animal remains which might represent human food refuse. Using these criteria, excavators can make the distinction in the field where immediate legal and ethical decisions concerning the disposition of human remains must be made. (Friday, 8:00 am)

Widmer, Randolph J. (University of Houston)
The Woodland Archaeology of South Florida

The Woodland archaeology of South Florida represents a dramatic departure from the cultural developments seen in other areas of the southeastern United States. In South Florida the Woodland period is characterized by the rise of sedentary village life and eventually a complex chiefdom sociopolitical organization. This was facilitated without reliance on agricultural crops. Instead, sedentism and sociopolitical complexity arose from adaptation to an extremely productive natural aquatic environment which developed approximately 2700 BP. Population size and density grew subsequently, requiring political centralization to cope with resultant problems. This led to the precocious development of

chiefdoms at AD 500. (Thursday, 11:40 am)

Willey, P.
(see Watson, Patty Jo)

Williams, Carrie and Deborah Mullins (University of West Florida)
Ceramic Artifacts from the Emanuel Point Ship

The Tristan de Luna ship discovered at Emanuel Point in Pensacola Bay provided numerous ceramic artifacts for the study of the oldest ship discovered in Florida's waters. Among the various ceramic types were Majolica, El Morro, Mullato, Olive Jar, and hand painted Aztec ceramics. There have been several types of Majolica recovered from this that are indicative of the sixteenth century, and Aztec ceramics that directly connect this ship to Mexico. Excavations conducted from 1992 to 1997 provided a window into the past to study Spaniards and the colonization process during the sixteenth century. (Thursday, 8:40 am)

Williams, Mark, Ervan Garrison, Nina Surman, and Julie Markin (University of Georgia)
The Little River Chiefly Compound Revisited

A multiyear program of investigation at the Little River site (9MG46) in Morgan County, Georgia, was initiated this summer as part of the University of Georgia's annual archaeology and shallow geophysics field schools. This multi-mound 1 hectare site was occupied from about 1520 until 1550 AD, and it is unplowed. This provides an unparalleled opportunity to study the internal structure of a small chiefly compound through both traditional excavation strategies and state-of-the-art remote-sensing techniques. Results of excavations and remote sensing are presented, with some initial suggestions on the structure and importance of such compounds in Mississippian societies. (Saturday, 11:20 am)

Williams, Michele (Washington University-St. Louis)
Preliminary Data on Possible Medicinal Plants from the American Bottom Region

Preliminary data on medicinal plants possible used by the Late Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, and Mississippian residents of the American Bottom region are presented. Many of the published and unpublished paleoethnobotanical reports from the area contain evidence of plants with medicinal properties described in ethnobotanical studies of Native Americans. While quantitative data on such species (e.g., black nightshade) is admittedly sparse, the appearance of these plants at several sites, and

in some ritually significant contexts, suggests the purposeful use of these species by American Bottom residents. Paleoethnobotanical evidence for the twelve most plentiful plants, and their ethnopharmacological uses, will be highlighted. (Saturday, 1:40 pm)

Wilson, Gregory (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
The Production and Consumption of Mississippian Fineware in the American Bottom

This paper focuses on the issues of craft, style, and exchange as they relate to political economic change in middle range societies. Specifically, I offer a functional analysis of Mississippian fineware from the American Bottom. These eating and serving wares were primarily used within public ceremonies at regional political centers. In addition to other ritual items, fineware pots were components of a structured ceremonial context in which ideas and relationships were negotiated and defined in the Mississippian world. Diachronic changes in the production, distribution, and use of these wares correspond with broader political economic changes in the American Bottom. (Thursday, 9:40 am)

Wilson, Kristin (TRC Garrow Associates)
The Role of Mortuary Behavior in the Mediation of Status and Power in the Nineteenth Century

Recent archaeological excavations of five nineteenth-century European-American cemeteries in the Southeast have yielded data on funerary ritual and deathways. Coffin type, coffin hardware, clothing artifacts, skeletal data, and historic records are considered in a discussion of the relationship between mortuary ritual and maintenance and mediation of status and power. Evidence suggests that popular customs were selectively adopted by groups on their own terms. (Friday, 2:20 pm)

Wilson, Tamara
(see Claassen, Cheryl)

Woelfle, Raymond D. (Reinhardt College)
Bottles Up! Contextualizing the Medical College of Georgia (MCG) Project

The artifacts from the Medical College of Georgia (MCG) have been previously described along with other aspects of the Bones in the Basement project. This unique find and its ensuing research, directed by the late Robert L. Blakely, help shed light on health care practices and education of 19th-century Augusta, Georgia and

vicinity. This paper continues description of the medicine bottles with special emphasis on their historical context and on Augusta as a major patent medicine center. The information provided aids researchers in contextualizing the commingled human remains found at MCG. (Thursday, 10:40 am)

Yates, Wm. Brian (National Park Service-SEAC)
The Digital Parkway: A Pilot Study for Managing Cultural Resources on the Natchez Trace Parkway through Enhanced Geographic Information System Applications

In 1997, the National Park Service and the Natchez Trace Parkway began a pilot study for enhancing archeological site information on the Parkway thorough the application of Geographical Information Systems (GIS). The GIS program ArcView was used to gather multiple data layers of the Park's cultural resources and project their location and attributes onto Digital Raster Graphics. This presentation will explain the processes used in developing the required databases and data sets. Results of the project will be presented with a discussion of how this application might benefit other entities both inside and external to the Park Service. (Thursday, 9:20 am)

Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Archaeological Investigations at Saragossa Plantation Slave Quarters

There has been little archaeology of plantations in Mississippi and little was known of the basic material conditions for slaves. Saragossa Plantation, located in the Natchez District, was one of the wealthiest plantation regions in the South. It was established in the 1820s and was home to 80-90 slaves. There were eight slave houses arranged in two rows behind the overseer's house. Houses, as the largest artifact we encounter, represent a fundamental aspect of everyday life. This paper presents information about slave housing at Saragossa. (Saturday, 3:20 pm)

Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi) and **Milburn Crowe** (Mound Bayou)
Public Archaeology at the Mound Bayou

In March, 1998, a public excavation occurred in Mound Bayou, the first all-black incorporated town in the US. At one time, Mound Bayou was a prosperous and influential community. Today, because of economic conditions, Mound Bayouans are struggling to survive and teach

their young about their important history and culture. The public dig which centered on a town lot behind the Bank of Mound Bayou which also contained the first City Hall, was aimed at involving young people in the discovery and preservation of their heritage. This paper reports on this "ground-breaking" archaeological project in the Mississippi Delta. *(Friday, 10:40 am)*

Young, Kristen (Georgia Southern University)
Efficacy of Integrating Archeology into the Curriculum

This paper details the Fort Frederica Archeological Educational Program and how it trains Fourth and Fifth grade teachers in Glynn County, Georgia to use an integrative curriculum with their students in Anthropology, Archeology, and preservation of resources. At Fort Frederica, the teachers learn basic archeological methods, listen to lectures, and go on field trips to other historic sites in the area. I hope to be able to determine how receptive the teachers are to this program and how useful they see the curriculum and the training session as it relates to their

teaching and to their students. *(Thursday, 10:40 am)*

Zierden, Martha A. (The Charleston Museum)
The Willtown Community, 1690-1780

Willtown was founded thirty miles from Charleston, South Carolina in the 1690s for protection, trade, and religious community. The town survived the Yemassee War and emerged as a center for communication, worship, trade, and agriculture. Shift in the Indian trade to the Southeastern interior and development of plantation agriculture changed the role of this urban community, abandoned in the 1760s. As a frontier community, Willtown was a meeting place for Native Americans and European traders, Anglicans and Dissenters, planters and enslaved Africans. This paper explores the evolving Willtown community through archaeological study of commercial lots and an adjacent rice plantation. *(Friday, 1:20 pm)*

Zschomler, Kristen M.
(see Jackson, Paul D.)



