41st ANNUAL MEETING

November 8-10, 1984

Pensacola Hilton

Pensacola, Florida
R. Alexander, Friday afternoon, Session A 3:15pm ANALYSIS OF PLANT REMAINS FROM THREE FORT WALTON SITES: HIGH RIDGE, VIOLA, AND LAKE JACKSON. The long held assumption that the Fort Walton people practiced a Mississippian type corn-bean-squash subsistence system is examined through analysis of plant remains from three Apalachicola Fort Walton sites. Plant remains from these three sites do conform to the Mississippian subsistence pattern with some indications of regional variation.

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

J. F. Barnett, Jr. (Division of Historic Properties Mississippi Department of Archives and History) Friday afternoon, Session B 3:15pm SOIL EROSION AND STABILIZATION AT THE GRAND VILLAGE OF THE NAHCNE: In 1963 the Mississippi State Building Commission and the US Soil Conservation Service carried out extensive soil erosion stabilization projects at the Grand Village of the Natchez (The Fetterman Site [2AB501]). The site is a state-owned archaeological park administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

J. Senate (MS) Thursday morning, Session A 10:20am PRESENTATION PROGRAM OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS IN THE CITY OF PENSACOLA AND THE HAWKSHAW PROJECT. An organization of resident professionals and amateurs interested in anthropology and history is currently developing a protective ordinance and review process to consider the impact of city development and site preservation projects on the archaeological resources in the City of Pensacola. The development of this program includes the generation of a city ordinance, a master plan of the city archaeological resources, funding for professionals, allocation of space, and a volunteer task force. Also included as an integral part of the program is dissemination of information to the citizens of Pensacola, through booklets, brochures, pamphlets, videotapes, films and displays provided for the public and distributed in the schools, businesses, museums, and visitor centers throughout the area. The first major project in the program is Hawkshaw. This project incorporates cultural resource evaluation and integration in a private non-compliance situation in the city.

C. Benton (Tennessee) Saturday morning, Session A 10:40am THE ELMONDSON BRIDGE SITE: A LATE MIDDLE WOODLAND HABITATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. The Edmondson Bridge site (43Mu421) is a late Middle Woodland habitation located in the Duck River drainage of Middle Tennessee. Structures with individual midden accumulations, sites, and large areas of limestone were investigated. The ceramics are similar
to those of the Owl Hollow Phase (AD 300-500) in middle Tennessee and the projectile points are mostly shallow side-notched. The site form and material contents are indicative of a variety of activities during a relatively brief period of occupation. The testing of additional late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland sites to the research area revealed additional pits and limestone areas.

M. L. Bernard (Emory State) Thursday afternoon, Session A 2:30pm BURIED SOILS AND GEOMORPHIC SURFACES ON THE AMERICAN BOTTOMS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS. Floodplains have long been areas of intensive human activity, but their dynamic character is often not conducive to the preservation of artifacts in their original surface position or stratigraphic context. The Cahokia Mounds complex represents not only a major Mississippian culture, but also important soil-geomorphic relationships. The majority of the southern mounds, including Monk's Mound, occur on a soil classified as the Darwin silty clay, a dark, clay and organic-rich Hollisan. However, the Kenman mounds to the north are separated from the southern group by the hupo silt loam, a considerably different soil characterized by the presence of a buried soil. Extensive historic sedimentation in this area has led to the partial or complete burial of several smaller mounds, some of which are not presently indicated on maps. The buried portion of the hupo soil is most likely the former Darwin soil surface. If so, it represents the cultural surface upon which Indians were existing and standard surface search techniques and shallow excavations will not necessarily indicate its presence. The apparent lack of mounds in this northern area is the result of burial by sediment. Drainage anomalies visible on aerial photographs and changes in soil characteristics are evidence of subsurface mound morphologies. This buried geomorphic surface of air photo of the site in a shallow pit for soil auger sampling. The rapidly changing environmental conditions on floodplains may often require the use of soil data, aerial photo interpretation, and geologic reconstructions if former cultural surfaces are to be located.

K. Blaise-Coletti (Florida Department of State Division of Archives History and Records Management) Thursday afternoon, Session B 1:30pm ABORIGINAL DOMESTIC PATTERNS OF THE SPANISH MISSION PERIOD: RESULTS FROM APALACHES HILL. The ultimate goal of this research is to contribute to the development of a "baseline" of historic Apalachee culture, by which to gauge the degree of acculturation in mixed Spanish-Indian sites. Much archaeological work has been done on Spanish mission sites in north Florida, but contemporary archeological sites have not been adequately researched. At Apalachee Hill, the cultural characteristics of a non-mission Apalachee domestic site were interpreted archaeologically by analyzing the structural remains, settlement size, refuse-disposal patterns (detected by orthophosphate analysis of soils as well as traditional methods), artifact assemblage and spatial distribution, and subsistence data. The material culture is compared to that from Spanish mission sites in Apalachee Province and evidence believed to reflect increasing
dissolution influence through time was noted. The results of this research demonstrate that the Leon-Jefferson period archaeological complex was not necessarily a mission product, and may well have predated missionization (begun in 1633) among the Apalachee.

C. G. Brown (University of Tennessee) Thursday morning, Session B 10:40am LITHIC RESOURCES AND THEIR ABORIGINAL UTILIZATION IN THE LOWER LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY. Major chert resources available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the lower Little Tennessee River Valley are briefly described, and their use in lithic tool production throughout time in the Tallico Reservoir is discussed. Two chert outcrops, 40NH23 and 40W483, were systematically sampled in the fall of 1978 to obtain more information on lithic resource procurement. Samples from these outcrops have been analyzed, and the results of this analysis are disseminated in order to document chert resource availability, procurement and lithic technology at these major source areas.

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

D. B. Bronz (CMU) Thursday morning, Session A 11:40am "ILLEY-MILLY": THE INTUITE BRILLIANCE OF GORDEN X. MILLY'S INITIAL CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF COAST HAS BEEN MATCHED ONLY BY ITS ENDURANCE. Yet the continued interpretation of Capepoint, Santa Rosa-Ship Creek, Weeden Island I and Fort Walton, as prehistoric cultures, despite the theoretical excavation and methodological caution with which Willey articulated his archaeological structures, restrict less static interpretation of changing social behaviors. Beyond disputing the present interpretative value of these (largely ceramic) complexes, I question the relative nature of their past reality in light of regional data.

L. W. Brown (Peabody Museum, Harvard) Friday afternoon, Session A 1:00pm THE CLASS SITE: A LATE PREHISTORIC MOUND COMPLEX IN THE RATCHES BLUFF SITE, REGION, MISSISSIPPI. The class site is located 9.5 km south of Vicksburg on the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River. Steep wooded bluffs rise from the valley 1 km to the east of the site. Although C. B. Moore's investigations at Class in 1930/31 revealed the significance of this major mound complex, there have been no professional excavations at this site in the intervening years. Routine agricultural practices gradually diminished the mounds in the twentieth century and in the last decade or so most of the smaller mounds have succumbed to bulldozing activities. Fortunately many of
The artifacts were salvaged by a local amateur, Ronnie Perkins, and he also served the archaeological community by recording abundant contextual information. Throughout the 1970s, Perkins provided the Lower Nazarethpi Survey of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, with extensive notes which he had made while the mounds were in the process of being leveled. This paper is a tribute to Perkins and the many amateurs like him who have cared enough to share their information with professional organizations.

D. D. Bryant (Coastal Environments, Inc.) Thursday afternoon, Session B. V. T. O'Kane. MAINTENANCE AND POSTABANDOMENT PROCESSES IN FINTEENTH-CENTURY PATRIES FROM NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Excavations conducted at historic structures in the Garden District of New Orleans, Louisiana, exposed a large number of nineteenth-century privy pits. Many contained rich deposits of unbroken, nineteenth-century artifacts useful for analytical purposes. Before these artifacts could be used for comparative studies, their depositional contexts had to be determined. Historical and archaeological data was used to isolate maintenance and postabandonment processes related to privy use. It was found that these processes frequently complicated to replace primary refuse with secondary refuse unrelated to privy use.

J. C. Bryant. B. M. Waitman (FSU) Thursday afternoon, Session B I:30pm. 1984 EXCAVATIONS AT THE MISSION OF SAINT PETER AND PAUL DE PATANÉ, Interest in the Spanish mission system in Florida (1565-1763) has increased among archaeologists in the past several years. During the spring semester of 1984, Florida State University conducted its archaeological field school at the site of the mission of Saint Peter and Paul de Patane (8El52), located southwest of Tallahassee, in Leon County, Florida. Previous excavations at the site had been directed by Mr. Calvin Jones of the Bureau of Archives, History, and Records Management of the Department of State in 1971. Because the 1971 excavation had concentrated on the mission structure and cemetary, the 1984 session focused on determining the location and nature of Indian settlement. Controlled surface collection and limited cultural surface sampling were used initially to examine the variability of cultural materials over the site. These data were used to determine areas for remote sensing and excavation. As a result of improved interest, samples from other mission sites excavated in the 1950s and 1960s were examined. This paper will report the findings of the 1984 effort and intentions for the 1985 session.

O. M. Callison (South Carolina Highway Department) Thursday morning, Session B III:20am. IN SEARCH OF THE "TENANT ARCHAEOLOGY" IN SOUTH CAROLINA: CAN WE GET PAST "PRAISING FAMOUS MEN"? In the Southeast we are seeing an increasing focus on mid-nineteenth and early twentieth-century rural sites often loosely labeled as "Tenant Sites." This focus has resulted in new interest in the "Little Known" sites. Does this new interest mean that we have lost sight of the "PRAISING FAMOUS MEN"? This new emphasis has generated a sizeable degree of "policing" among archaeologists currently reporting on these types of sites, particularly in regard to the relative value of formulating and using artifact patterning models to interpret "tenant" sites.
Archaeological work conducted by the S. C. Highway Department during the past two years has included both surveys and excavations of tenancy and yeoman farmsteads ranging in region from the Coastal lowlands to the Carolinas Piedmont. This paper will present this current research and attempt to address such pressing research concerns as the validity of a “Tenant Architect Pattern”, and the possibility of archaeological evidence for status differentiation as a reflection of race, agricultural/economic arrangements (i.e. sharecropper versus share renter), and differing staple crops (cotton, tobacco, rice).

V. A. Edgerton (NPS), S. Parker (KAS), C. W. Pemberton (Pennsylvania State) Thursday afternoon, Session A 4:10pm. The National Park Service has been criticized by GAO and others for failing to fulfill its legally mandated role to provide oversight and coordination to the Federal Archaeological Program. In both the FY 81 and FY 85 Budget Congress has provided funds to the NPS for the specific purpose of establishing a data base for federal archaeological activities. The purpose of the data base is to prevent redundancy in the Federal Archaeological Program and assist Federal agencies to carry out their responsibilities to archaeological resources in an efficient manner. The data base will provide information in “projects”, “reports”, and other existing “data bases” where more detailed information can be obtained. A pilot project is being undertaken in the Southeast Region with two pilot states, Georgia and Arkansas. The pilot experience will form the basis for the development of specifications for nationwide implementation.

L. F. Curnoe (Historic Sites Section Division of Archives and History, R.C. Department of Cultural Resources) Thursday morning, Session B 10:00am ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SPERO MHALYX, N.C. Jail. Archaeological investigations in the interior of the 1838 Halifax, North Carolina jail revealed two early occupation floors—one dating from its beginning in 1838 until circa 1850 and the second dating from circa 1850 until 1896. Numerous architectural remnants were also exposed during excavation and will be discussed in this session. The results of preliminary artifact analysis and archival research will also be presented. Additional sessions will discuss the cultural information representative of an “incarceration artifact pattern.”

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

C. J. Castille (Coastal Environments, Inc.) Thursday afternoon, Session G 3:10pm SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGES IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY NEW ORLEANS. The focus of this study is the characterization of sixteenth century urban settlement patterns in New Orleans, Louisiana. Geological and historical data are utilized in the formation of a settlement model sequence which illustrates spatial changes in the transformation of a
plactation landscape to an urban landscape. Also discussed is the variability in settlement forms which is characteristic of residential, commercial and industrial developments in New Orleans. Settlement models are presented and the archaeological implications of various settlement types are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the dynamic aspect of urban development and the changes which occur when neighborhoods undergo drastic transformations from residential to commercial or industrial use.

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

D. Chase(National Forest Service) Thursday afternoon, Session A. 4:00pm - 4:45pm THE NATIONAL FOREST: THE LAST CULTURAL RESOURCE SANCTUARY? The National Forests, in the not too distant future, may become one of the last corners of refuge for cultural remains still undisturbed. Federal laws, forest regulations, difficulty of access and low evidence visibility combine to create a virtual sanctuary for both historic and prehistoric remains. Protection of such resources depends upon an effective cultural resources management program and a dedicated forest archaeologist. His role is to conduct assessments as required by law and, in the process, ensure their permanent protection. Forest archaeology is emerging as a sub-discipline of the discipline requiring interaction with and knowledge of such forest activities as timber management, logging procedures, fire control, forest hydrology, and wildlife management. The work with other specialists and technicians, the forest archaeologist acquires new skills wherein we may more effectively contribute toward the preservation of a rapidly vanishing past.

C. Claassen(Appalachian State U), R. Manzana(U Tennessee), C. Lawrence(U Chicago) Friday afternoon, Session C. 5:15pm - 6:00pm SHELLFISH SEASONALITY WORKSHOP. The proposed workshop will allow for the presentation of recent research into the suitability of two particular species of seedfish: Crassostrea virginica (oyster) and Rangia cuneata. Instead of formal papers, the presenters will use microslides, photographic enlargements, tables, and graphs to argue for or against the species in question. It is expected that people in the audience will have first hand experience to add to each presentation. Following the plenary session the workshop will be open to those attending to announce and discuss their own research efforts.
C. Classman (Appalachian State) Thursday morning, Session A 9:00am

**Shellfish Utilization During DeWittford and Late Woodland Times Escambia Bay, Florida.** Five Late Woodland and one DeWittford Hog Island shell middens were excavated during the summer of 1986 in the delta region of the Escambia River. Shellfish species ratios were calculated for each level excavated providing material for comparison between sites. The customary seasonality technique for *Hog Island* was found to be inapplicable to these specimens leading to the development of an alternative technique that utilizes shell length data. The results of the seasonality study will be presented.

G. T. Connolly (Simon Fraser), E. Leach (Michigan) D Saturday morning, Session B 3:30pm

**Archaeic Assemblage Variability in Western Kentucky.** Responses to the Holocene Climate Optimum. An analysis of variability between Middle (3700 BP - 3500 BP) and Late (3500 BP - 2900 BP) Archaeic Lithic Assemblages from Western Kentucky has revealed little qualitative difference. Rather, there appears to have been a shift from the formation of large assemblages during the Middle Archaeic to smaller ones in the later period. Socioecological models regarding group size to resource abundance and distribution suggest that these changes may reflect a reorientation of the economic focus from clumped and unpredictable resources to those which were more stable and evenly distributed. Geomorphological, paleoecological, and paleobotanical data from the study area, as well as from adjacent regions, are examined for evidence of environmental changes which may have induced these cultural variations.

J. v. Coots (Auburn) Thursday evening, Session A 6:00pm

**The Displays and Analysis of Spatial Data from Hoylemaulite.** The organization of the archaeological remains at the Upper Creek town of Hoylemaulite is a reflection of the systematic activities which created this record. A systematic collection of surface artifacts from over 1300 ha units provides the basic framework for suggesting settlement configurations of the Creek town. The display of spatial data reflects temporal utilization of the investigated area.

B. Daniel Saturday morning, Session A 8:00am

**The Organization of a Susanne Technology: The View from Harney Flats.** Recently within the profession, some lithic analysts have become interested in the nature of technological organization as a way to understand how and why human societies created stone tool technologies as answers to their various adaptive problems. This paper presents the results of a lithic analysis on a stone tool assemblage from Harney Flats, a Paleo-Indian site near Tampa, Florida. The orientation of the paper will be from a technological organization perspective. Various tool types of a Susanne assemblage will be discussed with an emphasis on understanding why certain tool designs were created and how these designs were integrated within the total settlement system.

C. H. Dorr (FSU) Thursday morning, Session A 9:00am

**Pike Analysis of Gulf Island Ceramics.** Pike analysis (petrographic analysis) of archaeological material is a complex task. In this case ceramics, has significant methodological and economic advantages for the archaeologist. It is very cost effective, virtually non-destructive and precise enough to
provide geographic and chronological separation of prehistoric ceramics. This paper discusses the results of PIXE analysis of ceramics from three sites in the Gulf Islands National Seashore near Pensacola, Florida (SSR8, SSR29 and SSR676). Statistical comparison between Gulf Islands ceramic groups show a series of differences related to chronology and shard origin. Several suspected "trade" wares are compared to wares presumably locally manufactured. Implications for additional research are discussed and an outline for developing a southeastern PIXE data base is presented.

5. Rogers-Ordway(WF) Friday morning, Session B 9:00am RECONCILING THE REFLECTED POMES OF THE TEXTILE ARTS: THREE CLASSIC CASES. Less than a decade after Franz Boas published his landmark study of Primitive Art in 1927, his perspicacious analysis of the art of the Northwest Coast Indians became the foundation for comparative studies with the art of the Shang and Chou dynasties of China. The affinity between the arts of these three distinct cultures is shown to be a reflection of the forms naturally engendered in the production of woven designs. Motifs originally adapted to the structural necessities of yarn manipulation, present an aesthetic enigma when they are found applied to the bronze vessels of ancient China, the woodcarvings of the Northwest coast, and the stone images of pre-Columbian Peru. Evidence that weaving was an advanced art form in these three cultures supports the conclusion that similar technical challenges may independently foster corresponding formal solutions. Moreover, these solutions may become manifest in the total artistic production of a culture when the local textile industry has acquired a primary expressive role and a potent formal vocabulary that is naturally wedded to woven structures. Form may be as much a predisposition of the medium as of the mind.

L. Drucker(Carolina Archaeological Services), H. A. Zierden(Charleston Museum) Thursday morning, Session B 8:15am ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF DAVIE'S ISLAND: PLANTATION STUDIES IN BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. This presentation will discuss the preliminary results of six months of fieldwork at two eighteenth century, sea-island cotton plantation sites on the lower Wando River of South Carolina. Lesesne and Fair Bank plantations were located on Daniel's Island, within six miles north of Charleston harbor. This mitigation study is being conducted under an integrated multidisciplinary research design, using federal and state highway funding, and represents a joint research effort by Carolina Archaeological Services and the Charleston Museum. Using a combination of systematic surface collection, remote sensing, intensive and dispersed block testing, historical documentation, map overlay and interpretation, and microscopic specimen analysis, the study of Lesesne and Fair Bank plantations seeks to define and interpret the patterns of behavior which existed at theseslave-farm colonies during the colonial and antebellum periods. The presentation will focus on the initial results of the investigation of both upper and lower status dwelling/activity areas, and will preliminarily discuss internal site structure and artifact patterns.

R. Edging(III Illinois) Friday morning, Session A 8:45am ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE TURK SITE (15 Ce-4): A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN OF THE WESTERN KENTUCKY BORDER. This report describes the Turk site, a major
Mississippian mound group and town located along the sluffecnes overlooking the Mississippi River floodplains. During the summer of 1964, test excavation and detailed topographic mapping demonstrated that the Turn site is a compact mound plaza arrangement similar to other Mississippian town in the Western Border region of Kentucky. Encircling these architectural features is a town midden which also extends into adjacent uplands and ridges. Topographic mapping of these ridges indicates the possibility of not only occupation but the presence of fortifications and bastions. Ceramics from the site date mostly to the Lorado Phase. Radiocarbon samples recovered from the town midden are being processed at the University of Illinois.

E. Ehrenhard(NPS) Thursday afternoon, Session A 14:00PM APPLICATIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS), AND DIGITIZED MAPPING TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS. The National Park Service presently uses computerized Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digitized mapping techniques for the management and predictive modeling of the natural environment. These systems in some cases require the capabilities of mainframe computer systems and satellite imagery—in other instances and computers and low level aerial photographs can be used to create data bases and predictive models for smaller areas. The cost of archaeological surveys is escalating. Utilization of these computer applications can reduce these and affect involved in both field and laboratory phases of archaeological research allowing for more cost effective proposals for broad area survey during days of tight budgeting. This paper discusses applications of the existing natural resource data bases to archaeological research and cultural resource management problems.

J. F. Kissinger(Florida State Museum) Thursday evening, Session B 17:00PM SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE UPPER ST. JAMES RIVER BASIN, FLORIDA. The primary and secondary productivity of Florida environments varies markedly within the Peninsula. Xeric sandhill and scrub habitats are low in productivity but are unique faunal assemblages. The St. John River basin exhibits a mosaic of habitats but is in the main favor high primary productivity in aquatic microhabitats. Secondary productivity parallels the primary productivity thru traditional pastures concerning human harvests of big game derived from studies in the piedmont are not applicable to most riverine environments of Florida.

D. Elliott(Gorrew & Associates, Inc) Friday afternoon, Session A 2:00PM TIGNER VILLAGE H80613). Test excavations were recently conducted at a site on the Tyger River in Talton County, South Carolina, on property owned by the United States Forest Service, Guntersville National Forest, Tyger Ranger District. These excavations have revealed a rare ceramic assemblage in association with intact subsurface features. The Tyger Village site, 3806213, was recorded early in 1964 by Thomas Will of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology who then notified Forest Service archaeologists. An initial two meter test unit was excavated and found to contain a low disturbed midden overlying 18 intact subsurface features. Two parallel rows of postholes, probably representing a wall segment of a rebuilt rectangular house were identified. A number of small refuse features were also dug.
Charcoal samples from one feature were submitted for C-14 analysis yielding a date of A.D. 1400, plus or minus 80. This feature also contained sherds with a variety of surface treatments including Camden Incised as defined by George I. Thomas. These ceramics had previously been known only from surface collections from near Camden. The Tyler village is the first historic site containing these ceramics.

C. H. Rasmussen (US) Thursday evening, Session B 7:00 p.m. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTTERY PRODUCTION AT THE GAULTER SITE, FLORIDA. The ceramic ecology of the Gaulter site was investigated through technological analysis of archaeological sherds and local clay resources. The pottery production process, including resource selection, clay preparation, vessel manufacture, and firing, was reconstructed for three periods: orange, calabar I and II.

P. S. Lane (US) Saturday morning, Session A 9:20 a.m. SHAPING ARCHITECTURAL CANSAS AT FORT ANCIENT: IRREGULAR TO GEOMETRIC. Fort Ancient is one of the largest hilltop enclosures erected by the Hopewell inhabitants of Southeastern Ohio. Massive linear embankments, 0.3 km in length, run strategically along the mesa crest to form three enclosures of irregular form to which a parallel-walled enclosure of geometric form was appended. Structural differences between the two enclosures suggest that construction at Fort Ancient began thus and encapsulated an architectural progression from irregular contour embankments, through linear segmental earthworks, to straight non-segmented walls of linear configuration. This shift in architectural canons at Fort Ancient suggests a move for establishing temporal relationships between irregular and geometric enclosures in Southeastern Ohio. The association of potteries with the last constructed units, the parallel walled enclosures, also offers a means of understanding Fort Ancient with geometric Hopewell sites in the Scioto Valley and suggests the proposal that Fort Ancient served as a civil-ceremonial center at this later time period.

S. J. Foreman (US) Forest Service Thursday morning, Session A 11:10 a.m. PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND SURVIVAL SYSTEMS OF THE APACHECOS, NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA. Over the past six years, cultural resources inventory conducted within approximately 33,000 acres of the 56,000-acre ApacheCo National Forest has resulted in the location of 100 prehistoric and historic sites. 65% of the recorded sites are prehistoric and represent all phases of the Northeast Gulf Coast Tradition. These surveys have been carried out within three broad environmental zones of the Forest, providing sufficient data to suggest both temporal and functional site locational models. The greatest number of prehistoric sites are recorded for the pine flatwoods region of the Forest, partly due to the preponderance of inventory conducted within impact studies projects located in these areas. The linear and most continuous evidence of prehistoric activity on the Forest was within the vert woodland forest plane region. Archaeological inventory within these areas indicates a lengthy span of prehistoric occupation possible as early as the Paleo Period.
K. S. Fuller (USA) Thursday morning, Session A 9:40am THE BEAR POINT PHASE OF THE PENACOLA VARIANT: THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA. An assemblage of Pensacola pottery and associated Archaic and European artifacts from a burial site in southwest Alabama prompted the definition of a local prehistoric ceramic complex. Subsequent research has revealed two areas where sites exhibiting this complex appear to be concentrated: (1) Mobile Bay and the Alabama coastal strip; and (2) the Alabama River-Tombigbee River confluence Basin. This distribution pattern plus preliminary chronological and site type data have resulted in the promotion of this complex to phase status. Presented is the definition of the Bear Point phase as it now stands. Origins of the phase now appear to be with an indigenous Mississippian phase (Bottie Creek) which exhibits townsville influences. These late Mississippian prehistoric ceramic elements extended eastward into extreme northwestern Florida and form the core of Willey's Pensacola series. Pensacola is here recognized as a regional Mississippian variant with the Bear Point phase the prehistoric manifestation of that variant.

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

T. W. Gatus (Association for Archaeological Research, Inc.) Saturday morning, Session B 10:40am A SYMPOSIUM ON THREE WESTERN KENTUCKY CHERT RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES. The scope of chert research conducted in western Kentucky over the last sixty years has not been adequately discussed in the literature. This paper presents a synopsis of three major chert reconnaissance studies: the Lower Cumberland Archaeological project, the Shell Mound Archaeological Project, and the F. Campbell cultural resources survey. Included is a brief discussion of each project, the geological units investigated, and some of the archaeological features drawn. Geological units sampled range in age from Devonian to Upper Pennsylvanian and to more recent Tertiary and Quaternary deposits. As a result of these programs, thirtyeight chert collections over 100 samples have been taken, and almost all of the known, significant chert-bearing units in western Kentucky are now available for research and archaeological assemblage.

A. C. Goodpasture, T. Chattie (USFS), S. B. Upham (USFS) Friday morning, Session B 10:00am A SURVEY OF CHERT QUANTITIES IN WESTERN ALLENDALS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. Artifacts made from a high quality marine chert which originated in the lower Savannah river valley of the central Coastal Plain of South Carolina are commonly found in the western area of the state. A recent survey of western Allelands County has revealed a total of nine new quarries. Some of these quarries have stratified deposits lending themselves to diachronic studies of chert utilization. Chert samples from several quarries in South Carolina and nearby
Georgia were petrologically analyzed revealing a high degree of homogeneity to what has been called Allendale chert. The analytical role of the Allendale County chert quarries is discussed in terms of studying prehistoric hunter-gatherer technological adaptations.

R. B. Koons, C. Brooker, and L. Legrand (USC) Thursday morning, Session 8 DISCOVERY OF 18TH CENTURY CERAMICS IN DIVERSE PLANTATION CONTEXTS. Large ceramic collections have been obtained from controlled contexts in slave quarters, main plantation houses, and presumed servants' quarters associated with the main house. The general date range in mid-nineteenth century. A major emphasis in plantation studies has been status differentiation; the current study reviews ceramics from the proveniences noted above from this perspective. The meaningfulness of status differentiation analysis is reviewed in light of the prevailing influence of mass production of export goods and the effects of idiosyncratic behavior on the perception of monolithic patterns.

N. L. Hale (US) Friday morning, Session 6 9:30am CHANGES IN THE VETERANARY AND INVERTEBRATE FAUNA OF NORTHEAST FLORIDA SHELL MIDDENS SINCE THE LATE ARCHAIC. By approximately 2000 B.C., shell middens were accumulating along the St. John's River and Halifax River of northeastern Florida. On the St. John's River these middens were primarily composed of Viviparus georgianus, Pomacnus paludum, and Eliotia buckleyi. Along the Halifax River, the middens were primarily composed of Donax variabilis. By 1000 B.C. many of these sites were abandoned or not occupied as extensively as they had been previously. By about 200 A.D. new middens began to appear along these rivers and some of the previous sites were again intensively occupied. The material culture of this later occupation varied significantly from the earlier period of midden accumulation. Along the St. John's River, the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna from the middens appears to be very similar for the early and late period of midden formation. Along the Halifax River the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna of the middens of these two periods varies significantly. Possible explanations for these differences will be discussed along with possible ways of testing for each.

G. T. Henson, Jr. (USC), K. E. Fassman, Jr. (U Massachusetts) RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF ARCHAIC PERIOD TYPOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. During the 1986 field season two stratified archeal sites were excavated on the Savannah River Plant, South Carolina. These sites, G. S. Lewis (38AR228) and Fox Point (38AR383), were excavated to refine and expand the archaic chronological sequence in the middle Savannah River area and to investigate changing strategies of technological production and use during this period. This paper presents preliminary results including two comparable sequences from Balcon through Late Archaic, inter-assemblage variability in functional and technological organization, and a discussion on a previously undefined Middle-Late Archaic stemmed hafted biface type. Overall, the paper offers a comparative presentation of the two stratified assemblage sets.
D. Harding (Florida State Museum) Friday morning, Session B 8:40am PREHISTORIC BASKETRY FROM MAT-IMPRINTED POTTERY, TIDAL ISLAND SITE (A-Vo-25). Little has been published about textile or basketry traditions of prehistoric Floridians. The Tidal Island Site (A-Vo-25), ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 500, yielded a number of mat-impressed vessel bases, offering a look at techniques and possible materials. Two techniques, twist plaiting and twisting were observed. Twisting, with five observed subtypes prehistorically, is confined to one type of edge finish in the ethnographic record. This paper is a preliminary look at on-going research into prehistoric Southeastern textiles.

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

E. C. Hemmert (Purdue) Friday morning, Session A 10:40am THE HERITABILITY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL STATUS IN DALLAS MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The presence of a two-tiered socio-political status system in Dallas Missionary society of eastern Tennessee and northeastern Georgia is well documented. Analyses of burial locations, grave goods, and paleography have isolated high and common status subgroups and suggested some degree of ranking organization. However, a crucial aspect of this organization, the heritability of roles remains problematic. Using biological distance as a measure of social and reproductive interaction, this paper examines the genetic similarity of status differentiated subgroups from the Dallas (50 Ha 1) and Deardorf (40 Ha 12) sites. The findings indicate significant genetic differentiation between statuses and supports earlier conclusions (Hamm 1974, 1976) that access to positions of high status was based on a combination of achievement and ascertainment.

E. C. Halstead (Jacksonville State) Friday morning, Session E 11:20am WESS NORTH MEETS SOUTH, MORRIS MOUNTAIN VILLAGE SITE, ICA41: A MULTI-COMPONENT UPLAND SITE IN CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA. In the spring of 1984, Jacksonville State University Archeological Research Laboratory excavated a portion of a multi-component site on Shoe's and Choctawhatchee creeks in White Plains, Alabama, known as the Morris Mountain Site, ICA41. Artifacts, ecofacts, and subsurface features indicated that the prehistoric village inhabitants learned to exploit local resources of the Choctawhatchee Valley while maintaining cultural ties with the cultures to the south and cultures of the northern
Tennessee Valley region. The result is a unique blending or "shatter zone" effect, which is expressed in the archaeological remains observed from the Morgan Mountain Site.

J. M. Housset (AAS) Friday afternoon, Session A 1:15pm KENT PRESS INVESTIGATIONS, EASTERN ARKANSAS, 1978-1984. Since 1978 the Arkansas Archaeological Survey's Lower St. Francis Survey project has been a long-term, if intermittent, program of investigation emphasizing the late Mississippi period Kent phase and early Mississippi period occupations in the region of the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers. The most notable results to date concern Mississippi period chronology and Kent phase settlement pattern. Reconnaissance, collector interviews and salvage excavations have revealed the outline of the region's Mississippi period sequence from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1600 or later. The Kent phase settlement pattern is complex, including "St. Francis-type" rectangular village midden and mound complexes, other extensive village middens, and small isolated "farmstead" sites.

M. E. Jackson (Smithsonian Institution) Thursday morning, Session C 10:00am CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON THE POTTS POINT CULTURE: A VIEW OF THE SYSTEM FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. Present conceptions regarding subsistence and settlement patterns in the Lower Mississippi Valley during the Poverty Point Period have been hampered by a paucity of data with which to examine questions of seasonality and exploitative strategies and by a concentration of research effort at the type site, Poverty Point. However, recent investigations at the J. W. Copas site in northeastern Louisiana have afforded the first substantive look at the subsistence system of a small local Poverty Point community. Analysis of faunal remains indicates that the site was occupied throughout the year, and it is suggested that most of the Poverty Point period population lived in communities such as that represented by the Copas site. Other artifactual data document the participation of the site's residents in the Poverty Point exchange network, and suggest that few classes of Poverty Point exotics provide a sound basis for differentiating social distinctions as has been suggested previously. The present study indicates the need for continued research as well as for the reformulation of current interpretations about the Poverty Point culture.

M. J. Jenkins, C. B. Hargrave (Montgomery) Thursday morning, Session A 8:00am ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE COUNCIL DRAINAGE, A PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN AREA. This paper will summarize the knowledge gained from a recently completed six-month study of the Council River drainage, a previously unknown area archaeologically, located in south central Alabama. The cultural history will be outlined and presented within a non-regional framework in order to compare and contrast this area with the contiguous areas of Northwest Florida, the lower Chattahoochee River Valley, the Alabama River Valley and the Tallapoosa River Valley. Settlement and demographic patterns of the area will also be summarized.
G. M. Johnson (Washington State) Saturday morning, Session A 6: Lithic TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL RANKING AT THE McKEETHAN SITE. This paper discusses the analysis of the lithic materials from the McKeethan site, a Woodland Period village in Columbia County, Florida. Discussion of the strategies of raw material procurement, heat treatment, and reduction employed by the McKeethan inhabitants is followed by an attempt to determine whether or not technological attributes of the debitage and core evidence point to specialization in the manufacture of lithic implements and reflect social ranking within the society. Ethnographic accounts and archaeological studies of rank societies in the Southeast and elsewhere are used to construct a model of how lithic reduction might be organized in a proto-chiefdom society. Hypotheses are then generated and tested against the model. G. Johnson (U Mississippi). Title and abstract not available.

T. A. Watts (U) Friday morning, Section C 8: LITHIC PALEODESIGNATION DETERMINATION BASED UPON MARINE MOLLUSC SHELLS. METHODS AND MARDNESS. Marine molluscs incorporate a wealth of paleoenvironmental data into their shells, reflecting the environmental conditions they experienced during life. This information is preserved as physical and chemical changes throughout the shell, and the interpretation of shell records has become a central focus of interdisciplinary research among marine biologists, paleontologists, and archaeologists. Rhythmic patterns of shell growth increase formation in many species have been related to a hierarchy of environmental periodicities. These range from sub-daily tide cycles to daily (day/night) increments to monthly tidal cycles and finally to annual increments reflecting seasonal cycles of temperature and salinity. Before such recording microstructural shell fabrics are used to assess paleoecology, their periods of formation must be reliably established. This may be accomplished by the use of nacre and recovery experiments using modern specimens or by a variety of chemical approaches. Among the most promising chemical methods is the analysis of the stable isotopes of carbon and oxygen in shell carbonate. Isotopic ratios are known to vary as a function of several temperate-re and salinity cycles and can therefore be used to reconstruct paleotemperature regimes and determine season of death of unaltered shells. Isotopic profiles can also be used to document periodicities of shell microstructural patterns which in turn can be analyzed more meaningfully for paleoecological estimation.

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

W. E. Klapper (U Tennessee) Friday morning, Session C 10: FREE-LIVING MOLLUSCS AS A FOOD RESOURCE AMONG HUNTER-GATHERERS IN THE MIDWEST. The role of shellfish in the diet of archaic hunter-gatherers in North America is poorly understood. In particular, the interpretation of freshwater gastropods from archaeological sites as food remains has long been a subject of professional debate. Data are presented which strongly suggest that freshwater gastropods from the Hayas site (49LL139), a stratified Archaic midden on the Duck River
in middle Tennessee, represent a food resource that played and
important role in the diet of hunter-gatherers in this portion of
the midwest. Evidence supporting this interpretation includes (1) density
of gastropods in the middle, (2) stratigraphic relationship between
Middle Archaic shell-bearing strata and overlying Late Archaic
shell-free strata and (3) PH analysis of sediments which suggests
that the disparate gastropod distribution between Middle and Late Archaic
strata is not the result of differential preservation. Comparison
between gastropods and vertebrate remains, particularly deer, with
respect to available meat represented by each, suggests that
gastropods were an important food resource during Middle Archaic times
at the Hayes site. Ongoing research, focusing on the possibility of
Middle and Late Archaic occupations represented in the Nashville
Basin, is summarized.

E. Kramer (Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 11:20am
ON FEATHER ORNAMENTS: REVIEW OF PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR
ARCHAEOLOGISTS. Correct identification of origins of microvertebrate
remain in archaeological sites is important for both paleoecological
and cultural reasons. Owls are major sources of small animal
deposition in caves and rockshelters and any recent investigation of
processes of owl prey capture, consumption, and pellet deposition.
In this paper characteristics of owl deposited bone are summarized along
with discussions of rabbit-sized remains, equinity, and
post-depositional modification. Paleoenvironmental implications of owl
deposited remains are also discussed.

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

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

L. Lepson and C. Bronner(SHC) Thursday morning, Session B 815am ARCHITECTURE IN TABBY: BEaufort County, SOUTH CAROLINA. Tabby is a form of concrete from shell derived lime, whole shell aggregate, and sand, generally utilizing slip forms for construction. The material was used extensively along the southeast coast in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was introduced into the new world by the Spanish, as at St. Augustine, and its ultimate derivation is in Iberia and Morocco where a form of Tabby was used as early as the fourteenth century. Beaufort County was a major centre of production, with ca. 100 known sites, and may have been the centre of dispersal into Georgia. Foundations, whole houses, enclosing walls, fortifications, churches, agricultural buildings, and slave quarters—the full architectural range—were built in tabby. Recent excavations of a sugar mill (Callawasse Island) and of a plantation with houses and outbuildings (Daw Island) provide detailed information on construction methods and have revised on Daw a vernacular realization of Palladian architecture, enabling the identification of two other area examples of this architectural style.

E. E. Levis(Ohio) Friday morning, Session B 910am THE PROBLEMS WITH DATING LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY PREHISTORY. Our understanding of Lower Valley prehistory is conditioned by the available absolute dates, particularly radiocarbon age determinations. Methods for the interpretation of these dates are therefore important to productive archaeological research in this region. Several problems associated with the interpretation of Lower Valley dates are described and illustrated with examples from across the study area. Recommendations are made for the improved interpretability and reliability of absolute dates from archaeological contexts.

E. D. Levis(US Army Corps of Engineers) Friday afternoon, Session B 1150am CORPS SPONSORED EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION AT THE POTTS SITE, LOUISIANA. In June 1983, the Louisiana Office of State Parks contacted the Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, concerning bank erosion at the Poverty Point State Conservation Area. The visitor centre for the Conservation Area is located near the bluff edge overlooking Bayou Macon. This bluff has begun to erode severely, endangering the visitor centre as well as parts of the site. The Vicksburg District, under the authority of the 1946 Flood Control Act has devised a bank stabilization plan which will be constructed during the fall of 1984. This paper discusses both the bank stabilization plan and the use of the 1946 Flood Control Act as the basis for the funding.
E. J. Lake (Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 10:10am LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC UTILIZATION IN WESTERN KENTUCKY: A CASE STUDY AT THE TRAIL SITE. The Trail Site is a single component late Archaic site near the Cumberland River, western Kentucky. Analysis of the lithic material, combined with computer assisted mapping of spatial distributions, has shown that the site functioned as a specialized location in a pattern of seasonal or regular mobility. The major activities represented at the site are lithic tool maintenance, manufacture of simple flake tools, and some kind of processing activity involving the use of the flake tools. Much of the chert used for tools at the Trail Site was heat treated. The use of heat treatment affected all aspects of lithic utilization patterns. This paper examines the relationship between employment of heat treatment, lithic procurement strategies, mobility and its effect on late Archaic small site assemblages in western Kentucky. Results of experimental heat treatment pits are presented, and the role of heat treatment for small mobile groups such as the occupants of the Trail site is discussed.

Major C. N. McCollough, Friday afternoon, Session B 2:10pm MCCAIN BEND – THE UNKNOWN NATIONAL TREASURE OF CHATTANOOGA. The paper consists of a description of progress of stabilization, definition, protection, and preservation on a nationally important constellation of prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic archaeological properties on public land within the city limits of Chattanooga—which has been the focus of donated public service research and historic preservation efforts since 1982.

M. Ambram (U Illinois) Friday morning, Session B 11:40am THE HUMAN/PLANT INTERACTION BETWEEN PREHISTORIC PEOPLES AND DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. The prehistoric human use of persimmon (Diospyros virginiana) is examined for the Eastern United States. This reconstruction is based on ethnobotanical and botanical data. Archaeological evidence which bears on the question of prehistoric cultivation is addressed.

W. Maples (Florida State Museum) Thursday evening, Session B 7:40pm SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF THE GASTONIER SITE. The large skeletal collection from the Gantlier site (an Iowa for analysis) was examined and described. Although many of the burials were coalesced, it was possible to get useful information on the demography, health, nutrition, and variation of this sample. Discrete non-metric variables and metric variables were investigated, and these were statistically analyzed, using various subgroups of the skeletal sample. The results of these analyses will be discussed in relation to the archaeological findings.

V. H. Marcus (UF) Friday afternoon, Session A 11:30am THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COMPLEXITY IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA: ELEMENTS OF A CULTURE. At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, southwest Florida was the domain of the Calusa, a complex, sedentary, ranked chiefdom. Like the people of the Northwest Coast of North America, the Calusa are thought to have based their sedentary existence not on horticulture, but on highly productive fishing. Unlike the Northwest Coast, however, where redistribution was effected in local, kin-group settings, the Calusa chiefdom is thought to have
been a hierarchical, redistributive, and tributary system. The
interpretative summary of Calusa culture by Suggett and Croteau and
the comprehensive ecological model proposed by Widmer are both
admirable contributions, but both contain dubious assumptions and
unconfirmed generalizations about Calusa development in their rich
subtropical environment. A number of rather specific questions must
be answered before models of human adaptation and social relations in
Southwest Florida can be effectively evaluated.

E. J. Misser, Saturday morning, Session A 9:00am AN INVESTIGATION OF
POLISH ON ETHNIC ARTIFACTS FROM TWO SITES IN SOUTH FLORIDA Polish was
noted on several chert tools from two Archaic sites east of Tampa,
Florida. The location of the polish on these tools did not follow
typical use-patterns. In addition to tool use, several factors were
investigated to determine the origin of the polish. These include
opal phylolith deposition, desert varnish and the chemical makeup of
Florida cherts. A ranking system was devised to help determine
whether the polish was of cultural or non-cultural origin. The polish
was probably caused by a combination of factors, including the
opalescence of Florida cherts, thermal alteration practices, and
chemical changes related to precipitation in the presence of water and
clay minerals. Polish on some artifacts may therefore be the result of
natural processes rather than tool use. An attribute listing and an
understanding of the depositional environment should be applied to
help determine the polish origin.

J. D. Mance (Eason Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 9:20am THE
ARCHAIC CULTURE HISTORY OF THE LOWER TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND REGION OF
WESTERN KENTUCKY. Earliest archaeological exploration in the lower
Tennessee-Cumberland region took place in the 1800s. Since then
archaeological survey and excavating have produced evidence of all
prehistoric cultural manifestations known for the eastern Woodlands.
This paper summarizes the archaeological data relating to the Archaic
occupation of the region and presents a provisional sequence of
components for the area. Special attention is paid to the projectile
point sequence. Inadequacies in the current research data base and
significant issues for future research are identified and discussed.

L. Newman (OF) Thursday afternoon, Session C 2:30pm ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PLANT REMAINS FROM HUNTOON ISLAND, FLORIDA (8-90-202). The preserved
floral component at Huntoon Island, a shell midden site on the St.
Johns river, is extensive and diverse, both in terms of species
present and in major categories of plant remains (e.g., wood, seeds and
nurs, fiber, fruiting structures, and fungi). This paper will examine
the macroscopic plant assemblages with emphasis on change through time,
relative abundance of charred versus uncherted specimens, and
environmental indications.

B. K. Hodine (OF) Thursday afternoon, Session C 1:30pm EXCAVATING
BELOW THE WATER TABLE. Excavations below the water table at Huntoon
Island did not entail the use of diving gear. Instead, water was
removed from the twenty-six meter trench by the use of pumps.
The strategies involved are discussed. Utilizing plastic dividers and
two types of pumps it was possible to control and direct water for
evacuation, excavation, and screening. Solutions for problems of erosion are also addressed as are the daily costs of operation and maintenance of the equipment.

D. W. Norton (Charleston Museum), M. Trinkley (Chicora Foundation)
Thursday morning, Session B 11:40 am REMEMBER MAN THROUGH ART MUSEUM COFFIN HARDWARE OF THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY. A large collection of turn of the century coffin hardware was recently discovered in the A. L. Calhoun General Store, Cilo, South Carolina. This represents the largest known collection of unused coffin hardware in the rural Carolinas and it has been dated from the 1895 through 1925 time period. Interviews with the proprietors indicate that the store catered primarily to inner coastal plain farmers and tenants. The majority of the hardware was sold to blacks. This paper examines the hardware, its place in both the commerce and mortuary patterns of the rural culture, provides good comparative data for other researchers, and offers a tentative dating framework.

K. A. Pace (University of Tennessee) Thursday afternoon, Session A 3:15 pm PREDICTING COLLECTOR IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: A CASE STUDY ON THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU. Archaeologists working in large contract survey situations are often requested to assess the sensitivity of sites to direct and indirect sources of impact. While direct impacts are generally regulated and their results easy to predict and control, indirect forms of impact such as potential vandalism or unauthorized excavations are not. Archaeologists are often required to make assumptions about which factors will or will not contribute to a site's potential for long-term preservation. This paper examines patterns of collector impacts on rockshelter sites within the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Tennessee and Kentucky. Observations on the degree of impact are examined with respect to site specific characteristics and the distribution of modern cultural features such as road networks and residential patterns. The results of the analysis suggest that the intensity of impact within specific situations can be predicted accurately on the basis of a relatively small number of variables. A preliminary model of variability is proposed which has a direct application to the design of archaeological survey in the region and to the interpretation of surface artifacts collected from disturbed sites.

C. E. Pearson (Coastal Environments, Inc.) Friday morning, Session C 10:00 am MAN AND MOLLUSCS: THE PREHISTORIC EXPLOITATION OF MAMMALS AND MOLLUSCS IN COASTAL GEORGIA. Subistence data derived from Mississippian Period shell middens at five sites on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, are examined. The data indicate that mammal exploitation concentrated on three species, white-tailed deer, raccoon, and rabbit. The absence of some other mammal species from the archaeological record is seen as a reflection of an island setting. Shellfish were important in the diet relative to other food sources. Intensity of exploitation of shellfish appears directly related to the natural, relative abundance of species in the immediate area. No significant changes in patterns of exploitation are seen over the span of the Mississippian period (Savannah and Irene phases) on Ossabaw Island.
J. A. Pearson (Tennessee) Thursday afternoon, Session A 3:30p
PERSPECTIVES TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF PHASE II ASSESSMENT
FIELDWORK conducted during the 1984 season of the Shelby Band
Archaeological project was directed towards a primary understanding of
an explanation of adaptive strategies of prehistoric groups along second
terrace sequences, within the geographical boundaries of the western
Highland Rim and outer Nashville Basin. An erroneous phase II, based
on a twenty percent surface collection and five test units, at 49M111
necessitated major alterations of the project research design and data
recovery methodology. Analysis of the surface collection materials
from phase II and data recovery will be presented. Discussion will
focus on the diversity of artifact attributes and traditional site
assessment and expectations. Alternatives regarding phase II
evaluations will be suggested.

L. A. Peters (Illinois) Friday afternoon, Session A 2:00pm THE LATE
MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD: A CONTEXT FOR THE MOUSE CREEK PHASE. Between ca.
A.D. 1400 and 1600 widespread changes in Mississippian culture took
place. Recent regional syntheses from the Mississippian heartland,
including the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee River valleys, indicate
stylistic changes in material culture and dramatic shifts in
settlement patterns even before European contact. Ceramic and
projectile point styles were modified, Southern Ceremonial Complex
motifs declined, and smaller towns and villages replaced the large
civic-ceremonial centers. Sociopolitical organization also probably
was different than that of the middle part of the Mississippian period.
When viewed in the context of these developments, the Mouse Creek phase
of southeastern Tennessee appears to fit patterns of cultural change
taking place during the Late Mississippian period.

C. B. Foss, C. Shipp (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)
Thursday afternoon, Session 8 1:50p BROAD-SCALE TESTING AT A
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH MISSION. The seventeenth century mission
of San Luis de la Timba was located between the Spanish cities of St.
Augustine and Pensacola. The remains of the mission, fort and village
are today within the city limits of Tallahassee, Florida. During the
latter half of the seventeenth century San Luis was the administrative
capital of the Apalachee Province. Apalachee was of vital importance
to the Spaniards because it provided food and conscripted labor for
St. Augustine—the capital of colonial Florida. Furthermore, the fort
at San Luis was important in the defense of Florida's western frontier.
The site was purchased by the State of Florida in 1963. The Florida
Bureau of Archaeological Research began archaeological investigations
of the fifty-acre tract in the spring of 1964. These investigations
consisted of detailed topographic, subsurface sampling, and soil
resistivity surveys. These broad-scale techniques have revealed much
about the distribution of archaeological remains at the site.

M. L. Powell (National Museum of Natural History) Friday morning,
Session A 7:12am PATTERNCED ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL RANK AND
SKELETAL PATHOLOGY AT MOUNDVILLE. Mortuary analysis by Christopher S.
Peekes of 2034 burials spanning five centuries (A.D. 1050-1550) at
Moundville in west central Alabama partitioned the community into a
series of hierarchical clusters which crosscut key biological

21
parameters of age and sex. A sample of 564 individuals from this series was examined for evidence of infectious disease, nutritional deficiencies, trauma, and dental pathology, for the purpose of general health assessment and elucidation of possible biological correlates of social differentiation. The rarity of cribra orbitalia and severe nasal hypoplasia suggest that nutrition was adequate for normal skeletal and dental development. Trauma was rare, and evidence of serious involvement from infection of specific or non-specific etiology was uncommon. However, the prevalence of lesions considered pathognomonic of treponemal disease lends support to arguments by previous researchers that such a syndrome was present in the PreColumbian Southeast. Analysis of the patterned distribution of pathologies along the social dimensions outlined by Pemble indicates that no significant differences in disease or developmental experiences (as measured by the features examined) attended variations in social rank in this Mississippian community.

T. J. Sewell(UWF) Friday morning, Session B 8:00am ARCHAEOLOGICAL MÉTHODES AND AESTHETIC INTERPRETATION. One of the elements of methodological lore current among archaeologists states that the interpretation of "material" conditions of existence is a more direct process than the interpretation of human values. The formal expression of this notion holds that "material" interpretation constitutes an "etic" analysis, while values lie in the realm of the "emic" viewpoint, e.g., the "mind of the native." Archaeologists conclude that their analyses are conducted on the "etic" level, and have no involvement in "emic" concerns. This view is inconsistent with the definitions of "etic" and "emic" as developed by Kenneth Pike, and severely violates the expansion of the terms offered by Marvin Harris. Aesthetic interpretation offers a means for expansion of this point; a seeming perspectival aids in developing the epistemological argument and bridging the gap between archaeological interpretation and the other forms of anthropological endeavor.

S. & Purdy(UF) Thursday afternoon, Session C 1:30pm ARTIFACTS FROM HUNTOON ISLAND. This paper describes typical and anomalous artifacts recovered at Hunton Island that represent approximately 1500 years of occupation. Changes that occur in some artifact categories around 1550 A.D. are also examined. It is believed that these modifications and innovations resulted from European contact.

I. R. Gutierrez, H. E. Hale(Florida State Museum), D. S. Jones(UF) Friday morning, Session C 10:40am PALEOSEASONALITY STUDY BASED ON INCREMENTAL SHELL GROWTH DATA FROM THE NORTHERN quadric, MERCENARIA MERCENARIA) AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THREE SOUTHEAST GEORGIA COASTAL SHELL MIDDENS. This study evaluates the growth phases of modern oyster clams (Mercenaria mercenaria) collected monthly from the tidal creeks of Kings Bay, Georgia. This comparative collection is used to determine the season of death of archaeological clams excavated from the Savannah component (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1300) of the Devil's Walkingstick Site (SCAR177), and the Swift Creek components.
W. Kaltz (Georgia). R. Ziesler (Charleston Museum) Thursday morning, Session B 10:00am THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CHARLESTON SHEEP MARKET Shortly after the City of Charleston was moved to its current location in 1680, a market was established within the town wall. This market was known as the New Market between 1730 and the 1770s. The market burned in 1796 and was relocated elsewhere in the city subsequent to this. During documentary research evidence was found that the location of this early market was in a park maintained by the City of Charleston adjacent to City Hall, which was built on the property in 1800. Excavations were undertaken to verify the location of the market. The limited testing program proved highly productive, with physical evidence for the market uncovered along with abundant evidence of market activities. The cultural artifacts excavated from the sheep market and those excavated from other sites within the city were examined for correlations between them. The vertebrate fauna and the ethnoarchaeological remains were examined for similar correlations.

A. F. Rogers (Western Carolina U) Thursday morning, Session C 11:00am STRATON MEADOWS: UTILIZATION OF A HIGH ELEVATION GAP SITE FROM EARLY ARCHAIC THROUGH HISTORIC TIMES Recent excavations at the Stratton Meadows site, located on the North Carolina-Tennessee state line at an altitude of approximately 1400 m (4600 ft.), indicate repeated occupational activity at this location from Early Archaic through historic times. Prehistoric lithic materials recovered include those transported from relatively distant lowland sources as well as those locally available. Comparison of this site with others nearby has provided a basis for development of a predictive model useful for determining those locations where repeated occupation is likely to have occurred.

M. A. Bullen (ASU) Friday morning, Session A 9:00am CELESTIAL ALIGNMENTS AND SITE PLANNING IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY Rectangular arrangement of plaza and mounds at ceremonial centers is a distinctive attribute of sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Preliminary analysis of site plans indicates that positions of mounds conform to important solar positions and to standardized distance spacing. It is hypothesized that knowledge of celestial phenomena and mound engineering principles were incorporated into preconstructive planning during the early Mississippi period. Comparison of Mississippi Valley and Caddoan sites shows regional and predictable differences in the patterns.

W. Russo (UF) Thursday evening, Session B 6:30pm FAUNAL EXPLOITATION AT THE GAUTHIER SITE: MT. TAYLOR TO MALBAR II. Gauthier is a multiple component "household" site adjacent to the northeastern shore of Lake Patuxent on the upper St. Johns River, Florida. Its occupation, based on radiocarbon dates of bone from the aleurol and burials, ranges from Mt. Taylor (ca. 2,500 B.C.) to Malbar II (ca. 800 A.D.). Faunal material from four cultural components were examined to rank the most
important resources in the diet, to test the degree to which optimal foraging strategies were employed, and to search for evidence of changes in resource utilization patterns.

P. L. Schumacher

R. T. Scudder (US Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station) Friday afternoon, Session B 3:30pm, COASTS OF ENGINEERS ARTIFICIAL RESEARCH PROGRAM IN SITE PRESERVATION TECHNIQUE. Beginning last year the Corps initiated what is anticipated to be a five-year research effort that will provide its cultural resource management personnel with badly needed management and technical data on techniques for the preservation of archaeological sites. As a result of a recent planning workshop, it was determined that shoreline and surface erosion were the most widespread and urgent problems and that, while considerable relevant data exist as to protection methods, they have not been applied to archaeological sites or the information is not accessible to archaeologists. In addition to specific technical guidance on effects of site hydrologic regime changes and effects of site burial/compaction, there is a need for information as to how to evaluate the significance of a site for preservation and for predictive models to assist in determining the need for preservation. For the next several years, the Corps will be seeking opportunities to cooperate in field tests and demonstrations of site preservation techniques—both structural and non-structural—and including avoidance strategies.

R. Scudder (UP) Saturday morning, Session A 11:00am, SUBSIDES ON THE GEORGIA COAST: SPATIAL VARIATION IN SWIFT CREEK PHASE CERAMICS FROM KINGS BAY. Temporal variation in design characteristics of Swift Creek complicated stemmed ceramics has been observed since the type was first defined in 1933. In contrast, spatial variation of design characteristics in contemporaneous deposits has received little attention. A late Swift Creek phase site at Kings Bay, Georgia (9Can17A) provides the opportunity to describe design variation over space in a small period of time. It is hypothesized that distinct design elements and/or distinctive treatments of primary elements will cluster spatially. These clusters, if associated with the appropriate contextual data, may indicate the work of individual potters. This work is part of a larger study on the information content of Swift Creek ceramics.

J. Scarry (Bureau of Archaeological Research) Friday morning, Session A 11:00am, SPATIAL ORGANIZATION, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION AT MISSISSIPPIAN FARMSTEAD: A FORT WALTON EXAMPLE. Archaeological investigations carried out at the Velde site revealed an entire protohistoric farmstead. The spatial organization and refuse disposal patterns of that farmstead are discussed. Implications of the Velde data for understanding Fort Walton culture are suggested. An argument for the importance of small sites in studies of Mississippian systems is presented.

F. L. Schumacher (Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences) Thursday morning, Session A 11:00am, CERAMIC TYPOLOGY AND THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA REGION. Taxonomic approaches for the classification of archaeological ceramics have evolved in several different directions since W. R. Holmes' seminal
work in the late nineteenth century. Some approaches have been flawed by oversimplification of taxonomic principles or lack of sufficient explanation. Generally, there are three main points of orientation for the classification of ceramics. These are technology, function, and decoration. Each of these has some influence on the other two. The most widely accepted taxonomic system in the Southeast today is the type-variety approach used by Philip Phillips for the Lower Yazoo Basin in Mississippi. This system was designed primarily for the classification of small specimens from surface collections. For this reason, technological and decorative characteristics take precedence over function. Although this system when properly applied can be very useful, it is also possible when classifying or developing type descriptions from small specimens to apply more than one "type" name to a single vessel, or to apply the same "type" name to quite disparate vessels. It is proposed that an extension of Phillips' type-variety system be adopted to allow for better utilization of function as an area of investigation, and to reduce the brevity of the problem given above. Examples of such a classificatory system and its advantages are given using ceramics from the Northwest Florida region.

B. W. Steckler, Jr., (US Army Corps of Engineers) Friday afternoon, Session C & D: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PRESERVATION ALONG THE TENNESSEE-TOMBIGEE. The maintenance of a working relationship between engineer and archaeologist on the Tennessee-Tombigbee Project created an opportunity to preserve rather than wreck a number of prehistoric and historic sites. Preservation was accomplished by redesign of disposal areas, valley alignment, the deletion of one diagonal area and the central of one site under protective fill. Specifics of these methods are discussed.

G. Shipp (Florida Bureau of Archeological Research). M. Williams (Georgia) Saturday morning, Session A 9:00am: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE LITTLE RIVER SITE. During the summer of 1954 the land below was under the boundaries at the Little River site (W144) in the southeast corner of Morgan County, Georgia. Work at this site is part of a long-term project that investigates social and environmental dimensions of settlement in the Oconee Province. The Oconee Province is a late Mississippian polity in the Georgia Piedmont. This multiple mound site has not been tested since 1954, and is the best known village. Most of the mounds were identified by the mounds that were used to define the limits of the village. Small excavation units were placed in the village and on the edges of some of the mound. Before our work began, the area was occupied only during the late Spiro Phase of the Mound period (ca. AD 1530-1580). While there is a substantial late Spiro component at W144, we have found that at least two of the mounds are of early Swift Creek date (ca. AD 130-200). The implications of this discovery for studies of both Lower and Swift Creek cultures in the Georgia Piedmont are many and this site promises to yield much information about both in the future.

C. E. Shewey, Jr. (Auburn) Thursday morning, Session A 7:30pm: COLORED-INDIA VESSELS FROM CENTRAL ALABAMA. Operationally defined as aboriginally produced pottery with direct indications of Euro-
American influence, Colono-Indian ceramics are a significant manifestation of the dynamic nature of cultural relationships of the historic frontier in the southeastern United States. Available literature indicates that Colono-Indian ceramics are a widespread phenomenon in the southeast with considerable diversity in form, attributes, and inferred function. Examination of a number of biometric unrecorded vessels and sherds from historic Creek sites of the 18th and 19th centuries in central Alabama suggest that indigenous cultures were not passive recipients of European material culture but rather responded with a number of innovative ceramic adaptations.

F. C. Sherrod (Arkansas) Friday morning, Session A 4:20am CELESTIAL AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLES IN THE CAROLINA MOUNDS SITE. Analysis of the Carolina mounds site plan indicates a complex pattern of engineering principles delineating placement of mounds. Principles are based on observation of celestial phenomena and distances measured from Nezna mound. Solstitial positions are marked by secondary features on Nezna mound, while cardinal positions dominate the placement of mounds in the center of the complex. Standardized distance spacing influenced mound locations and boundaries of the site. A sequence of changes through time is proposed.

B. Sigler-Eisenberg (Florida State Museum) Thursday evening, Session B 4:30pm FORESTING STRATEGIES OF A HABITAT 1 PERIOD HOUSEHOLD. This paper examines evidence of resource use of the habitat 1 period "houshold," at issue are the following: the choice of resources and their proportional use; the site, structure and productivity of the operational environment; subsistence technology; and land value differentials relevant to village location. The objective is to quantify variables that influenced subsistence-use and to discuss the implications for cultural development during habitat 1 period times.

A. Smith (Kennebec) Thursday afternoon, Session B 3:30pm INDIAN TRAILS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES. Pursuant to the removal of the Cherokee from Georgia, the state legislature authorized the survey of the Cherokee area in 1832. The individual lot plots and district maps compiled from this survey vary in the amount of information they contain; however, Indian trails are shown on many of them. This paper presents a case study of relationships between these trails and archaeological sites—representing the Cherokee period and earlier prehistoric periods—in Cobb County, Georgia.

T. Smith (OFF) Thursday afternoon, Session B 2:10pm ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISPLACEMENT DURING THE EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD, 1550-1670. This paper investigates the displacement of chiefly organization in the Interior Southeast in portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Chronological control is based upon a statement of European trade goods, yielding intervals of approximately thirty years. The demise of several measures of chiefly organization proposed by Pearson and Robins investigated in this study, including public works, settlement hierarchy, status systems as reflected in mortuary practices, and part-time craft specialization. It is concluded that chiefdoms in the study area disintegrated into less structured political entities by the first third of the seventeenth century.

26
C. R. Stone(USA) Thursday morning, Session B 10:20am ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICA: THE SOUTH CAROLINA PERSPECTIVE. Excavations of South Carolina sites with Afro-American components will be reviewed and evaluated. Elements of Afro-American culture revealed by excavation will be presented, and Afro-American artifact patterns for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries will be delineated and discussed.

C. R. Stone(USA) Friday morning, Session A 10:20am CROSS SPATIAL PATTERNING AT A LARGE MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN AND CEREMONIAL CENTER. In July 1964, a nearly 100 percent controlled surface collection was made at the Adams site (15 Pe 5), a large (18 acres) Mississippian town and ceremonial center in western Kentucky. The site stands out as the best preserved in the region, it consists of two habitation areas and an intervening public center. The ceremonial occupation of the site is discussed in light of the differential distributions of several artifact classes and the spatial organization of large earthworks.

B. R. Stone(USA) Thursday morning, Session A 9:20am THE BOTTLE CREEK PHASE AND THE PENSACOLA VARIANT. The archaeological resources of the northern-central Gulf Coast are both numerous and significant. During the last three hundred years data of varying quality have been collected from hundreds of sites in the region. In the past one of the major problems facing archaeologists working in the area has been the cultural and chronological placement of Mississippian and protohistoric components and artifact assemblages (primarily ceramic) recovered from sites in Northwest Florida and Southwest Alabama, and on the Mississippi and Louisiana Gulf Coasts. This report deals with the definition of the Bottle Creek phase and the Pensacola variant. Our work has developed out of Willey's (1949) description of the Pensacola (shell-tempered ceramic aseries) for the Fort Walton period. The Bottle Creek phase extends from Choctawhatchee Bay in Northwest Florida westward to the mouth of the Mississippi River and an unknown distance up the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers into central Alabama. This paper includes a brief discussion of the origins, distribution, relationships, subsistence strategies, and settlement patterns of the Bottle Creek phase and the Pensacola variant.

B. C. Taylor(NPS) Thursday afternoon, Session A 2:10pm A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE SWINGLES NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA. The paper discusses the methods of site reconnaissance and the types of archaeological and historic sites recorded during the course of the cultural resources inventory conducted by the Southeastern Archaeological Center.

R. Tesf(US) Thursday afternoon, Session C 2:10pm AN ANALYSIS OF MICROSTRATIGRAPHY AT NORTON ISLAND. This paper presents a definition and history of microstratigraphy as well as an example of microstratigraphic analysis as applied at Norton Island, a wet component shell midden in central Florida.

P. H. Thomas, Jr.(New World Research, Inc.) Thursday morning, Session A 10:20am THE DEPTFORD TO SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK TRANSITION IN THE FLORIDA PANHANDLE. Because of the continuity in the production of stamped ceramics numerous writers (e.g. Milarch 1973; Tesar 1980) have
suggested that Deptford culture developed directly into Santa Rosa/Swift Creek on the Florida Panhandle. Recent excavations at Pirate's Bay (NOK183) on the mainland shore of Santa Rosa Sound near Fort Walton Beach have confirmed this assumption. The site represents a transitional occupation with undisturbed midden consistently producing Deptford, Santa Rosa, and Swift Creek ceramics from the same provenience. The complex of pottery types is identical to that discussed by Smith (1975) for several sites in south Georgia, and forms the basis for the definition of the transitional Oklawaha phase.

R. M. Thorp (Mississippi) Friday afternoon, Session B 11:00pm
PRESERVATION IS A USE - EXPERIMENTAL STABILIZATION EFFORTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY. The loss of archaeological properties on TVA held land has been progressive since the beginning of the agency's reservoir construction program. In an effort to identify cost wise and effective methods of stemming these losses, a program has been initiated with three goals: (1) identify stabilization techniques which have been used or archaeological sites; (2) select and install some techniques on sites in the Valley, and (3) monitor the effectiveness of those efforts.

Findings of the literature search will be reported and the stabilization techniques installed in the field will be described.

K. R. Turner (Alabama) Thursday evening, Session A 7:00pm
HEALTH, DISEASES, AND THE PEOPLE OF NOITIMBLELNEE. The most distinctive property observable in the fragmented and sparse Noitilemalee skeletal series is a dental health status superior to that of prehistoric Southeastern series, particularly with regard to attrition and caries. The implications and interpretations of such distinctions are presented together with a general reconstruction of protohistoric and historic population biology in the region as portrayed in documentary sources.

Dr. R. Waddell, C. A. Shappling (AAS) Friday morning, Session A 11:00am
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IN THE PENSACOLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGION: A STUDY OF MISSISSIPPI PERIOD SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE. Recent archaeological investigations conducted in the Pensacola region of southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana have presented evidence for an apparently unique Mississippi period settlement and subsistence strategy. This adaptation is interpreted as a response to a riverine environment characterized by: (1) alluvially draped floodplain environments with poorly developed natural levees, subject to an extended hydroperiod; (2) an extensive Pleistocene terrace system that flanks the floodplains; and (3) an extensive upland zone characterized by a low biomass supporting few natural resources. Characteristic of the settlement-subistence strategy include: (1) avoidance of floodplain features except for short-term extractive camps, (2) development of closely spaced larger mound centers on the Pleistocene terraces in a centripetal pattern around the floodplains, and (3) extremely limited utilization of the uplands proper with small, dispersed habitation sites located only in small stream bottoms.

G. A. Walthall, R. W. Wood (Auburn) Thursday evening, Session A 6:00pm
THE CREEK WAR OF 1813-1815: EFFECTS ON CREEK SOCIETY AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN. Historical and archaeological research have produced a
relatively complete picture of the final phase of the Creek War, the
settlement of Tohoyka and the ensuing battle at Horoshoe Bend. But a
careful reading of ethnographic sources indicates that virtually
every Upper Creek town and village was abandoned or destroyed, either
by the pro-American Creek faction or by American troops, in the course
of the war. A number of innovative village forms arose from this
large-scale social disruption, some the direct result of the mativistic
reorganization movement, which should be identifiable in the
archaeological record. An example of a probable Creek war-period camp
site at Northwood is discussed.

S. W. Boll (of) Thursday afternoon, Session B 2:15pm SEMINOLE INDIANS
DURING THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE FROM
THE COVE OF THE WITHACOOSCHEE, FLORIDA. This paper will explore how
archaeological data can be used to test assumptions about the nature of
Seminoe culture during the troubled years of the Second Seminole War
(1817-1815). Preliminary interpretations of information recovered
in excavations at several newly discovered sites in the Cove of the
Withacoochee, the heartland of Seminole resistance in the early years
of the war, will focus on problems of continuity and change in clan
structure, ceremonialism, and material culture.

K. W. Wester (Murray State) Friday afternoon, Session B 3:30pm RETURN
TO WICKLIFFE MONUMENTS: EXCAVATIONS IN ROUND A. The Wickleifffes Mound Site
(15BA4) is a Mississippian mound and village complex located just
below the mouth of the Ohio River in Ballard County, Kentucky. A
collector and entrepreneur, Paul W. King, excavated portions of the
mounds in the 1930s, covering black excavations in order to make
the site a tourist attraction. No analysis of these excavations was ever
performed. Recently Murray State University accepted ownership of the
site, embarking on a restructuring of the interpretive program and
renewing research. The first step in a long-term program, the 1984
excavations tested the largest platform mound. Preliminary analysis
considers the 1939's excavations in the light of new data on the
structure of the mound, and the contents of the sub-mound midden.

J. B. Whalen, Jr. (LSU, USA) Thursday afternoon, Session B 3:15pm FLAT
GLASS ANALYSIS OF GOODLAND CYPRESS SAMMILL, CHACAROU, LOUISIANA.
Archaeological investigations of the Black residential complex of the
Goodland Cypress Sawmill, Chacaroula, Louisiana, produced sufficient
samples of flat window glass to allow analysis and the determination of
mean flat glass dates. The Black quarters were constructed in 1903
and removed in 1917 when the company ceased operations. The expected
range of flat glass distribution, 1900-1910 AD., was not supported by
the analysis. Rather, glass dating from the 1860s to the 1920s was
recovered. The results of the analysis appear to conflict with some of
the explicit stated assumptions which underlie the flat glass
dating technique. Several possible explanations for the discrepancies
noted are presented and discussed.
N. M. White (USF) Thursday morning, Session A 8:00am NOMENCLATURE AND INTERPRETATION IN BORDERLAND CHRONOLOGY: A CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA PREHISTORY AS WE SEE IT. A review of the now continuously accumulating data and diverse interpretations of the prehistoric cultural chronology of northwest Florida and adjacent borderland areas (S Alabama, SW Georgia) shows several trends. The somewhat greater information on the latest millennia of human activity is still woefully inadequate, and our explanatory frameworks here are old and worn. Many new reports on Woodland period sites have us arguing about different ceramic chronologies and their meanings, but more pertinent questions about settlement, adaptation, and interaction are more rarely asked. A wealth of descriptive and analytical work on the Fort Walton cultural manifestation(s) has produced new explanations, especially of prehistoric cultural chronology and political systems, but much that is hypothesis is accepted as fact. Concerning protohistoric and earliest historic aboriginals, we really have little idea who we were here when, how, why, and exactly where. We must improve our methods of both identifying and understanding cultural change, whether it was slow or extremely rapid. Some testable hypotheses are suggested for evaluating aspects of the cultural models we are using for each spatial-temporal archaeological category.

A. M. White (LSU) Saturday morning, Session A 11:20am TEMPORAL ISSUES OF THE TROYVILLE PERIOD. Since Ford’s preliminary definition, the temporal interpretation of the Troyville Period in Lower Mississippi Valley prehistory has been a subject of much discussion. This controversy is largely a consequence of the sample of known sites supposedly dating to this period, and the spatial distribution of this sample. The addition of new data from the previously unanalyzed Baptist site may provide a partial resolution of this controversy. In this paper, the chronological problems of the Troyville Period are discussed in general, and in relation to the Baptist analysis.

T. B. Whyte (University of Tennessee) Friday morning, Session B 9:40am CROSS-MENDING BURNED CHERT ARTIFACTS TO EVALUATE POSTDEPOSITIONAL DISTURBANCES IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT. It is necessary to evaluate archaeological deposit integrity prior to interpreting artifact patterns within a site. The cross-mending of chert artifacts that were burned and broken after deposition was used to measure postdepositional disturbance on an Early Archaic Kir component site (40ST79) in East Tennessee. The site was found to be disturbed to the extent that original depositional patterns were destroyed. The study reveals that artifact patterns on a site may have natural rather than cultural origins.
A. Widmer (U Houston) Friday morning, Session C 11:00am  ANALYSIS OF THE MOLLUSCAN FAUNA FROM THE SOLANO SITE, 8 CH 67, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, FLORIDA. Molluscan faunal remains recovered from 8 CH 67 were utilized to reconstruct dietary patterns and environmental conditions when this site was occupied. Analysis of these remains has indicated a pile structure situated over a brackish water, tidal flat. This was demonstrated by a series of barnacle, mussel and oyster clusters at the site which were observed as dough-shaped features. These shell clusters are distinct from other molluscan remains found at the site. These features include non-subistence, in-tows and epifauna, as well as Malacura corpora, the Crown Conch, which is the predominant, if not exclusive dietary molluscan dietary items utilized by the inhabitants of the site.

D. Williams (UCD) Thursday evening, Session A 7:00pm  STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESOURCE EXPLOITATION WITHIN THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER BASIN. Stable isotope techniques have recently been developed which hold great promise in archaeological studies of dietary relationships and feeding strategies among human populations (Schroeder and Detrino 1981). Isotopic ratio determinations (13C/12C; 15N/14N) were performed on bone collagen from a 19-20 year old female and a male individual in his 40's from the Cauthier site which were radiocarbon dated at 1,400 B.P. 190 and 2,340 ± 170, respectively. The C-13 and N-15 stable isotope data will be used to refine behavioral models and resource utilization patterns among human populations from the Cauthier site.

S. Williams (Harvard) Thursday morning, Session C 11:00am  Abstract not available.

J. H. Wilson, Jr. (Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources) THE JOSEPH MONTFORT HOUSE, HISTORIC GALIFAX, HERMITAGE, NORTH CAROLINA: ARCHAEOLOGY OF AN EIGHTEENTH-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TOWN HOUSE. The results of eight years of archaeology at the Joseph Montfort House are summarized. Details of the work performed in the area of the main house, associated kitchen and well, and a formal garden are presented. A preliminary view of the analysis of the recovered artifact assemblage is offered, and comparisons with similar assemblages reported in the literature are made. The end result of the archaeology at the site, an interpretative archaeological structure and exhibit is illustrated.

E. S. Wing (Florida State Museum) Thursday afternoon, Session C 3:10pm  FAUNAL REMAINS FROM HONTOOS ISLAND. Most of the animal species recovered at the Hontoon Island archaeological site are typical of a freshwater maritime environment. Analysis of faunal material from a volumetric sample taken from the profile of one of the excavation units furnished information about the relative proportions of species and revealed that significant changes occurred in the faunal assemblage through time. The reasons for these changes are not yet known, but a number of hypotheses are proposed and discussed.
A significant number of relatively small and partially documented skeletal collections acquired, curated, and subsequently reburied in museum stacks, comprise a latent but potentially vital resource for bioarchaeological studies of prehistoric human adaptation. Increased destruction of archaeological sites, decreased availability of funding for research, and the need to expand our bioarchaeological data base necessitate the serious examination of these museum collections. This paper will illustrate some of the problems as well as promising aspects of investigating a museum collection. The case in point is the Late Mississippian, Nodena Phase, Vapanocca site (3CT9) skeletal series, which was originally excavated in 1932, as part of a series of Northeast Arkansas excavations conducted by the University of Arkansas Museum.