SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
BULLETIN XXXI

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

for the
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONFERENCE
GOLDEN JUBILEE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

Wednesday, October 19 — Saturday, October 22, 1988

New Orleans Marriott Hotel
Canal and Charivs Streets, New Orleans, LA 70140
COVER ILLUSTRATION
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BULLETIN NUMBER 31

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New Orleans Marriott Hotel
Canal & Chartres Streets, New Orleans, LA 70140

Hosted by:
The Department of Anthropology
University of New Orleans

Malcolm C. Webb, Program Chairman
J. Richard Stenkel, Local Arrangements
An Anniversary Message

JERALD T. MILANICH
SEAC PRESIDENT

Fifty years of SEAC, a half century of archaeologists exchanging information on the southeastern United States! This special occasion is certainly deserving of commemoration and the 50th Anniversary is designed to do just that. Ably crafted by David Dye, Richard Shieritz, Malcolm Webb, and Stephen Williams, the program features several special activities, including a plenary session, banquet (with entertainment), and a gala dance with music spanning SEAC’s 50 years.

Although SEAC is celebrating its golden anniversary, we are still five years shy of holding our 50th meeting. This year’s SEAC is only the 45th actual meeting. Why this discrepancy? I had always assumed that the missing five years were because of World War II putting a crimp in the number of archaeologists who were around to attend SEAC, causing the annual meetings not to be held for five years. Is that indeed true?

My efforts to research the missing half decade (limited to reading back SEAC Newsletters in the files of the Florida Museum of Natural History’s James A. Ford Library) produced the answer: yes and no. SEAC meetings 1 and 2 were evidently held in 1938 (although I could find no formal notice of either). Numbers 3 and 4 were held the next year at the Alabama Museum-WPA Laboratory in Moundville (June 23-24, 1939) and at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon (November 10-11), respectively. William G. Haag, editor, published the programs of both meetings in Vol. II, number 1 and number 3 of the Newsletter.

The 5th annual meeting was held in 1940 (at Louisiana State University) and the 6th in 1941 (in Lexington). During those years, Editor Haag faithfully continued publishing the Newsletter (which reached Vol. II, number 4 in March 1941). At that point World War II intervened and SEAC did not have its 7th meeting until Knoxville in September, 1945. That was 58 years ago. Every year since, the meeting has been held (7 plus 58 does indeed equal 65). Haag resumed the Newsletter with Vol. III, number 1 in 1951 and society publications have continued (at times somewhat irregularly) until the present.

SEAC, like southeastern archaeology itself, continues to grow. Thirty-seven people attended the 3rd SEAC in 1939; by the end of that year $37.00 in subscriptions had been collected against $22.00 in actual expenses and $25.15 in projected expenses (leaving a deficit of $10.85). Today our membership is over 700 and our operating budget bounces around $15,000.

Despite that growth, SEAC still retains the charm of a small society. We honor our traditions and we emphasize good archaeology and good times. We continue to adhere to our original mandate, a forum for archaeologists to exchange information on the southeastern United States. I believe that simplicity lies the reason for our charm and our success.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY!
Historical Note

THE FOUNDING OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Malcolm C. Webb

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference has survived to this day as the major forum for the exchange of ideas about Southeastern Prehistory (Stoltman, James B., In James E. Flannery, ed. The Development of North American Archaeology, 1973).

As the early decades of the twentieth century wore on, the classification and description of archaeological materials became of increasing concern to North American prehistorians. A generation had passed since the demonstration that the ancient monuments of the eastern United States were the works, not of a mysterious race of "Mound Builders," but rather of the ancestors of the historical Indian tribes, and a significant degree of regional classification had taken place, perhaps the most outstanding of which was William H. Holmes (1903) Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States. Nevertheless, the picture thus far achieved was essentially a static one with no real sense of time depth or development. Moreover, the growing shift of North American archaeology away from traditional antiquarianism to anthropology made a mere cataloging approach to the materials recovered, as opposed to one which might allow functional cultural interpretations, seem ever more inadequate. Attempts to deal with these issues and, in particular, to explore the possible benefits of seriation and stratigraphic excavation, which had already proven to be of great value in the southwestern United States and in Mesoamerica, took place at several midwestern archaeological conferences in the late 1920's and early 1930's, but the situation became immensely more critical with the rapid accumulation of archaeological materials from the W.P.A. projects of the early and mid 1930's.

Perhaps the most significant response to these problems (at least in the founding of SEAC) came from James B. Griffin and from James Ford of the Ceramic Repository of the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan. The repository had been established for the study of eastern United States pottery in the late 1920's by Carl E. Guteh, who had worked in the southwest and was therefore familiar with the systems of pottery description and classification which had been developed in that region, systems which had, by then, essentially evolved into the traditional (type-variety) "binomial" classification system, and as such, will be familiar to most readers. Griffin, of course, had already begun to establish his role as a major regional synthesizer, as well as a skeptic of traditional interpretations, two enterprises which demanded reliable artifact descriptions, and Ford, although still a graduate student at Michigan, was already a highly experienced field worker and, more importantly, had begun attempts to establish objective pottery typologies for the Louisiana-Mississippi area, although his initial efforts in that direction were to prove too unwieldy for general use. The upshot of extended discussions was the call for a meeting of relevant southeastern workers to be held (in Griffin's office) on May 16-17, 1938 to discuss southeastern ceramic typology.
Present at the May meeting were J. L. Buckner; William G. Hagg and Claude Johnston of the University of Kentucky; Joffre Coe from the University of North Carolina; David I. DeJorneette from the Alabama Museum of Natural History; Charles H. Fairbanks; T. M. N. Lewis of the University of Tennessee; V. J. Yawken; J. Joe Finkelstein of the University of Oklahoma; A. R. Kelly from the Ocmulgee National Monument; Robert S. Neitzel; C. G. Wilder; Frederick R. Matson; George I Quimby, Jr.; Ford and Griffin. Although invited, Preston Holder and Gordon K. Willey were not able to attend. The "Report of the Conference on Southeastern Pottery Typology" gave particular emphasis to an "Outline for Description of Types," closely following Gudge's suggested scheme but with more attention devoted to questions of regional and chronological distribution. The group also called for the deposition of type collections for the southeast at Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana State University, Alabama, Macon, and North Carolina. Most significantly, in light of later developments, however, was the arrangement for a further meeting of southeastern archaeologists for November, 1958 at Birmingham at which the results of excavation and analyses would be presented according to the newly established system. It was this later meeting which then became the first of the Southeastern Archaeological Conferences in something like the format that has existed to the present day.

Readers who wish to learn more of this fascinating period in the development of our discipline may consult the following sources:

Brown, Ian W.

Griffin, James B.

Stoltzraan, James B.

Willey, Gordon R., and Jeremy A. Sabloff
Reminiscences

J. Richard Shenkel

I find that I cannot pass up this opportunity. I have not been here since the beginning of SEAC. My first meeting was in the very early 1960's when Hale Smith packed a car of us, like troops, in a two-ton pick up truck with a tarp covering the back like a covered wagon named Bucphalus. And we headed for Macon. I was a pretty green undergrad at the time. We slept in the Ocmulgee Museum cellar orcos bought for the purpose (Hale was ever prepared). Our feelings were much as I imagine are those of today where I have seen as many as ten students crammed into a hotel room. Our crew arrived in time for Stan South's historic sites conference because Hale as well as most of the rest of the Florida people were into that sort of thing. Afterall, in Florida we had Europeans permanently cluttering the landscape for almost 408 years with others intermittently passing through for 50 years prior to that and there is a lot of archaeology there as witnessed by this meeting.

The SEAC meeting (singular) started on Friday morning in a room no bigger than my standard class room with about sixty people. As I remember it, I feel that almost half were students and I am sure that our gang from Florida State were the largest contingent of undergrads. We did have a graduate student by the name of Bennie Keel.

The session started with "Show and Tell." Everyone got up by state call and described their previous summer. I think that was the meeting where Neitzel got up and showed his fly specked field maps of the Fatherland site. After lunch, Steve Williams moderated the discussion. Sorry Steve, I do not remember that year's topic. But that was what those conferences were about. A topic was chosen one year to be discussed on the Friday afternoon of the next year with all having a shot at the topic and everyone hearing all that was said. Saturday morning saw Williams trying to summarize what had been said the previous day. About 11:00, there was a business meeting, of sorts, and we decided where to go for the next year and what the next year's topic would be. Every other year was Macon back then which made the off years meeting a little shorter.

Following my first meeting, there was a session in Tuscaloosa, another at Macon, and a dashing trip to New Orleans. In that first half decade of the sixties, I recall several significant breakthroughs that happened before my innocent student eyes. Binford introduced his pipetstream dating method during one of the Thursday historic sessions, Struveer gave us flotation, and at New Orleans, torn and pottery were divorced.

After that I took a recess for work elsewhere. When I returned in 1970, I found the intimate conference had become this convention-like thing with multiple sessions. This has continued to grow into the monster we have today with a projected attendance of 400 to 500 people and program that has serious papers extending into the evening and well into Saturday afternoon. This is good for it indicates the amount of work that is being accomplished. But I really loved those first four meetings that I was privileged to attend. The intimacy of the size allowed us simple undergraduates to interact casually with all of the greats of the first and second generation of SEAC; the Griffins, Ford, Neitzel, Haag, Sears, Fairbanks, De Jarnette, Kelly, Caldwell, and all the rest. I hope the tradition of bringing students to these meetings continues and that we of the third and forth generations prove as accessible and stimulating to students as those gentlemen were to me. Those first four meetings of SEAC are probably one of the most significant reasons I am in this crazy profession.
Program

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19: 5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

Registration at the registration booth, second floor opposite LA GALERIE 6.

BOOK EXHIBIT — LA GALERIE 1

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1988

SESSION 1. LA GALERIE 3.

General Session: Historic Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Bonnie L. Gans, Chair

9:00 Archaeology and Historical Research at French Coboba. Bonnie L. Gans. Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL.


8:24 Archaeology in the Province of Timucua: 1988 Excavations at the Fig Springs Mission, Florida. Brent R. Wernan. Florida Division of Historical Resources.


10:00 Investigations into TCA162, The Battle of Tallahassee Site. Harry G. Holstein. Jacksonville State University, Alabama.

10:12 — 10:36 COFFEE BREAK


11:00 Looters, Indians, Archaeologists, and the Law. The Slack Farm Site (15UN28). David Pollock. Kentucky Heritage Council; Cheryl Ann Munnion, Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Kentucky.


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SESSION 2. LA GALERIE

9:30 Introduction Coles Creek (Part One), Stephen Williams, Organizer and Chair, and co-organizer Triaram P. Kidder, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.


9:40 Models of Coles Creek in the Heartland. Alex Barker, University of Michigan.

10:00 Coles Creek on the Western Louisiana Coast. Jen W. Brown, Harvard University.

10:30 — 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40 A View from the Inside Out: Coles Creek Culture in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Jon L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana and John Be'mont, Lower Mississippi Survey, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

11:00 Coles Creek Culture in the Tennessee Basin, Louisiana: A View from the Heartland. Triaram P. Kidder, Harvard University.


11:40 Coles Creek Culture and the Trans-Mississippi South. Freieck F. Schambach, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

SESSION 3. SALON H.

Symposium: Recent advances in Ohio Valley Archaeology, organized by Robert F. Musolowski (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers) and R. Berle Hardesty. Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky.

8:30 Introduction

8:49 Temporal and Spatial Articulation Variability in Kentucky Adena Mounds. Richard W. Jeffries, University of Kentucky.

9:00 Adena Ceremonial Settlements. R. Berle Hardesty. Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky.

9:20 The Ohio Fort Earthworks, Greenup County, Kentucky. A. Gwynn Henderson, Kentucky Archaeological Registry. David Yellack, Kentucky Heritage Commission, and Dwight R. Cooper.


10:00 Stone Tools in Cultural Perspective: Lithic Analysis at Two Ohio Valley Late Woodland Sites. Michael J. Short, University of Kentucky.

10:20 — 10:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:40 Ceramic Patterns at the Late Woodland Childers Site. Nancy O'Mally, University of Kentucky.

11:00 Woodland Subsistence Patterns in the Ohio Valley: A View From the Childers Site. Gerald Ornelas, University of Calgary.


11:40 Discussion: Mark F. Setman.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 20, 1988

SESSION 4. Salon H.
General Session: Ceramic and Lithic Analyses. J. Ned Woodall, Wake Forest University, Chair.

1:00 A Functional Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage of a Deposed Phase Midden. Rita Kenyon, University of South Carolina, Charlotte.

1:12 Occulting Big Berd Cord-marked Pottery. Keith Stephenson, University of Georgia.


2:00 Analysis of Surface Collections from Vlyolite Quarries in Randolph County, North Carolina. Andrea I. Novick, North Carolina Department of Transportation.

2:12 Recent Excavations at the Flint Ridge Quarries, Utking County, Ohio. Richard W. Yorks, Ohio State University.


SESSION 5. SALON H.
Symposium: Archaeology and History at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Organizers: David G. Anderson, National Park Service and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and John E. Ehrenhead, Southeast Region, NPS (Chair).

3:30 Introduction. John E. Ehrenhead, Southeast Region, NPS.


4:00 Large Scale Survey and Testing Projects at Fort Polk: An Example of Preservation Planning in Action. J. Jester Campbell and Priscilla M. Thomas, Jr. New World Research, Inc.

4:20 Archaeology and History in West-Central Louisiana. Research Results of Fort Polk Cultural Resources Program. David G. Anderson, NPS/SCIA.

4:40 National Park Service awards Presentation. Paul Hartwig, Deputy Associate Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service.

5:00 Concluding Remarks. John E. Ehrenhead, Southeast Region, NPS.

SESSION 6. LA GALERIE Z.
Symposium: Coles Creek (Part II) Stephen Williams, Organizer and Chair and Trizzram Kiddler, co-organizer, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

1:20 Introduction

1:30 The Formation of Emergent Mississippian Cultures in the Cahokia Heartland: An Overview. Andrew Porlier, University of Illinois.

1:50 Coles Creek and the American Bottom. Patterned Interaction. John Keel, Southern University of Illinois — Edwardsville CAVARI.

SESSION 7. LA GALERIE 3.

1:00 Introduction: The De Soto National Trail. Bennie Keel, National Park Service.
1:40 The De Soto Trail Commission. James Knight, University of Alabama.

2:00 The Significance of the De Soto Expedition. Jerald T. Milanich, Florida Museum of Natural History.

2:20 The Route of the De Soto Expedition. Charles Hudson, University of Georgia
3:20 - 3:30 Break

3:30 Panel Discussion. Charles Ewen, Florida Department of State; Nick Fielder, Tennessee State Archaeologist; David Hally, University of Georgia; Chester DePauwe, University of South Carolina; David Moore, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources; James Knight, University of Alabama; Patricia Gallaway, Mississippi Department of Archives and History; Dan Morse, Arkansas Archaeological Survey; Richard A. Weinstein, Coastal Environments, Inc.; Jim Corbin, Stephen F. Austin College; Jeffrey P. Brain, Harvard University.

Comments: Audience
5:00 Summary: Douglas Jones, University of Alabama

SESSION 8. LA GALERIE 2
5:10 - 6:30 SEAC Annual Book Roast
SESSION 9. CANCELLED

SESSION 10. LA GALERIE 2.

General Session: Aspects of Subsistence, the Analysis of Flora and Fauna. H. Edwin Jackson, University of Southern Mississippi, Chair.


6:48 Problems and Disparities in Zootarchaeological Analysis of Aquatic Faunal Collections. Randolph J. Wildner, University of Houston.

7:00 Using Age Class of Fishes to Determine Seasonal Occupation at the Fountain of Youth Site. Timothy S. Young, University of Georgia.

7:12 Freshwater Fish Remains from a Late Prehistoric Village Site on the Upper James River, Virginia. Thomas R. White, James Madison University.


7:48 Salvage Excavations at DIA11. Amy Fensley, Florida Atlantic University.

8:00 Veristic Fish Usage as an Inner Coastal Plain Carolina Plantation. Jack H. Wilson, Jr., North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

8:12 Late Nineteenth-Century Contexts in Wilmington, Delaware. Benjamin Resnick, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.

8:21 Cherokee Animal Names: Semantic Correlates to the Cherokee Zootarchaeological Record. Aline Fredkin, University of Florida.

8:36 Using Soil Chemistry in Archaeological Site Interpretation: A Push for the Experimental Approach. James E. Myers, University of Tennessee.

SESSION 11. LA GALERIE 3.


7:24 Redefining the Safety Harbor Culture: A Provisional Phase Sequence. Jeffrey M. Nitsch, Florida Museum of Natural History.

7:38 Archaeological Investigation of a Mississippian Fall-Line Chiefdom on the Middle Flint River. John E. Worth, University of Florida.


8:00 Mississippian Settlements in Eastern Tennessee: The View from the Chickamauga Reservoir. Marvin T. Smith, Atlanta.
8.12 Implications and Interpretations of a Burned Late Socketed Structure from the Cahokia Site, Carol A. DeMott, Rodney C. DeMott, and Bonnie L. Guns, Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University — Edwardsville.


8.48 Methods for Examining Structure of a Large Mississippian Settlement, Patrick Teltser
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1988

SESSION 12. LA GALERIE 3.
General Session: Paleolithic to Late Woodland. Robert M. Thorpe, University of Mississippi, Chair.

8:00 Paleolithic lifeways in the Chesapeake Region: A Different Perspective. Richard J. Decter, The American University.

8:12 Recent Investigations at the Baucom Hazelwood-Salton Site, North Carolina. Albert C. Goodyear, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina and C. Vance Haynes, University of Arizona, and John E. Foss, University of Tennessee.


8:36 The Vanderbilt Grassman Project: Preliminary Results. William R. Fowler and Kevin E. Smith, Vanderbilt University.


9:00 22CF17. A Buried and Stratified Alexander Shell Midden on the Central Tombigbee River. John W. O'Bear, Mississippi State University.


10:00 The Middle Woodland Fidgert Mound at the Welling Site. Vernon James Knight, Jr., University of Alabama.

10:12 — 10:36 COFFEE BREAK


11:00 New Perspectives on Ohio Hopewell-Southeastern U.S. Cultural Interaction. James B. Steinman, University of Wisconsin.


SESSION 13. LA GALERIE 2.
Symposium: The Mississippian Period in West Tennessee and Western Kentucky. Robert C. Mattingly, Jr., Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Organizer and Chair.

8:00 Ceramics and Chronology at Wofford Mounds. (15SAA). Kit W. Wesley, Murray State University.

8:20 The Running Sough Site: A Mississippian Period Village in Western Kentucky. Lynn Macon Wofford, University of Illinois.

8:40 Structural Evidence from Chucalissa Unit 5. Gerald P. Smith, Memphis State University.

9:00 Early Mississippi Period Components in Western Kentucky. Paul P. Kreis, University of Illinois.

9:20 The Shelby Forest Site. Charles H. McEwen, Memphis State University.


10:00 Episodic Zooarchaeology: Intrusive Variability in a Fossil Assemblage from Redwood Lake, West Tennessee. Rob Hofman, Tennessee Division of Archaeology.
10:20 - 10:30 COFFEE BREAK

10:30 Late Prehistoric Research in the Redstone Lake Basin, Kentucky and Tennessee. Robert G. Mains- ton, Jr., Tennessee Division of Archaeology, and Paul F. Kena, University of Illinois

10:50 Western Kentucky and Mississippian Site Planning. Charles P. Stross, University of Illinois and Richard W. Wahls, University of Wisconsin

11:10 - 11:40 Discussants: Dan F. Moore and R. Berle Clay

SESSION 14. Salon D

Symposium: The Influence of Palaeoethnobotany on Archaeology Over the Past Fifty Years. Current Trends and Research. Organized by Donna L. Butr, Florida Museum of Natural History. C. Margaret Sceary, Florida State University, Co-Chair.

8:30 The Intellectual Basis of Palaeoethnobotany in the Southeast. Richard E. Ford, University of Michigan

8:29 Recovering Plant Remains: Flotation Overview. Gail L. Wagner, Center for American Archaeology, Kemptville

8:42 The Archive: Then and Now. Jefferson Chapman, University of Tennessee and Patsy J. Watson, Washington University

9:00 Crops Before Corn in the East: Regional Patterns of Early and Middle Woodland Palaeoethnobotany. Gayle J. Fitz, University of Michigan

9:26 Late Woodland Overview. Scott Jorgensen, Minneapolis

9:40 Variability in Mississippian Crop Production Strategies. C. Margaret Sceary, Florida State University

10:00 Old Customs and Traditions in New Terrain: A Look at the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Palaeoethnobotanical Data from La Florida. Donna L. Butr, Florida Museum of Natural History

10:20 - 10:30 COFFEE BREAK

10:36 The Importance of Native Crops During the Late Archaic and Woodland. Richard A. Yarnell, University of North Carolina

10:50 New Methods for Studying the Origins of New World Domesticates: The Squash Example. Donna Decker-Ridgers, University of Georgia

11:10 Plants and People: Cultural, Biological and Ecological Responses to Wood Exploitation. Lee Newbon, Florida Museum of Natural History

11:30 - 12:30 Discussants: Leonard Blake, Washington University and William Marquardt, Florida Museum of Natural History
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 21, 1988

SESSION 15. LA GALERIE 2 AND LA GALERIE 3.
PLENARY SESSION: THEORY AND METHOD IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY COMMEMORATING FIFTY YEARS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE. Organized and Chaired by David H. Dye, Memphis State University.

1:50 Archaeology Comes to Grip with History in the Natchez Area. James A. Brown, Northwestern University.

2:00 The Southeast in American Archaeology. Robert C. Pauketat, University of Washington.

2:30 From History to Hermeneutics. The Place of Theory in the Later Prehistory of the Southeast. Christopher S. Paddock, Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University.

3:00 Plan: Cultivation in Florida — The View From Horton Island. Barbara A. Furdy, University of Florida.

3:30 Trend and Tradition in Southeastern Archaeology. Patty J. Watson, Washington University (St. Louis).

4:00 Time and Stratigraphy: The Eternal Search in the Southeast. Stephen Williams, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

SESSION 16. LA GALERIE 2 AND LA GALERIE 3. 4:45 — 5:30 SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

SESSION 17.

a. CARONDELET 6:00 Cash Bar

b. CARONDELET 7:15 Grand Banquet with short speeches, ARCHAEOLOGY, EMIC AND ETIC, and the necessary appropriate toasts.

c. CARONDELET 9:00 (or so) Fiftieth Anniversary, Golden Jubilee Ball lasting till about 12:00 to 1:00. Decades Dance Contest with Prizes for the Best and Worst with a totally impartial panel of judges. By the way, because of the early date of this meeting at the hotel's request, they are providing a free KEG for this function. First come, first served.
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1988

SESSION 19. LA GALERIE 2.
General Session: Skeletal Remains and Mortuary Practices. Charles T. Faulkner, University of Tennessee, Chair.
8:30 Those Skeletons in the Closet: Skeletal Collections as a Vital Biomedical and Biocultural Resource. M. Cassandra Hill and Brenda Baker, University of Massachusetts — Amherst.
8:36 Some Preliminary Observations on the Association Between Late Prehistoric Health and Settlement Pattern Diversity in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee. Leslie E. Eisenberg.
9:00 Physical Anthropology of the Prehistoric Collections in the State of Mississippi. The Archaeological and Biological Links, Phase I. Nancy Ross.
9:12 Winnsboro - An Archaic Florida Wet Site. Glen H. Doran, Florida State University.
9:24 Burial Status Differentiation as Evidenced by Fabric from Brooks Mount C, Georgia. Virginia Schreiber-Wymer, University of Texas - Austin and Lucy B. Sibley, Ohio State University.
9:36 Use-Wear Analysis of Burial Artifacts from the Little Spring Creek Mound (22AI656). Richard Stallings.

SESSION 19. LA GALERIE 2.
10:12 Contact Period Sites in North and North Central Florida. Kenneth Johnson, Florida Museum of Natural History.
10:36 The Bullard Site: Twenty-Four Mounds in the Georgia Swamp. Mark Williams, Don Evans and Bruce Dodd, LAMAR Institute, Mercer University.
10:48 Archaeological Investigations at the West Mounds (22U520), Tunica County, Mississippi. David H. Dye and Andrew C. Bacher, Mississippi State University.
11:00 Archaeological Visibility of Historic Indians. David H. Jurvey and Melissa Green, Southern Methodist University.
11:24 Patterns in 1,000 Years of Settlement in Coastal Louisiana: The Archaeology of Golden Ranch Plantation, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. Charles E. Pearson, Coastal Environmental, Inc.
11:36 Goldsmith Oliver I and 2 (3PU55 and 3PU306): Protohistoric Quapaw Phase Sites Near Little Rock, Arkansas. Marvin D. Jeter and James P. Hare, Southern Archaeology Survey.
12:00 Early Railroad Sites From the Pee Dee — Saxon Frontiers in the Piedmont of Central North Carolina. Joseph P. Mountjoy, University of North Carolina - Greensboro.
SESSION 20. LA GALERIE 3.
Symposium: Eastern North American Exchange at 1100 B.C., Ian L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Organizer and Chair.

8:00 Poverty Point - Norwood Relationships in the Late Archaic Gulf Coast Verwood. David S. Phelps, East Carolina.

8:20 The Ellsworth Complex: A Localized Poverty Point Complex Expression on the Northwestern Florida Coast. Premier M. Thomas and L. Janice Campbell, New World Research, Inc.


9:00 Evidence for Poverty Point Contact in the Western Middle Tennessee Valley. Eugene M. Fujita, University of Alabama.

9:20 Rocks from the Northeast, Middle and Late Archaic Exchange in North Mississippi. Jay K. Johnson, University of Mississippi and Sam O. Brooks, U.S. Forest Service.


10:00 COFFEE BREAK

10:20 The Late Archaic of the Little River Lowlands and Its Regional Relations. Robert C. Dunwell and Pam H. Warmovier, University of Washington.


11:00 Northeast Arkansas Trade About 1100 B.C. Dan F. Morse, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

11:20 Directional Exchange Patterns During the Poverty Point Period in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. Geoffrey R. Lehman, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

11:40 Trade Dynamics During the Late Archaic to Poverty Point Transition at the Cedarland and Clovis sites, Southern Mississippi. James B. Brench, Southern Methodist University.

12:00 The Local Side of Poverty Point Exchange. Ian L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana.

12:20 DISCUSSION: Howard D. Winters

SESSION 21. SALON H.
Symposium: History and Documentation of Southeastern Prehistory, Edwin A. Lyon, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Organizer and Chair.

8:00 Some Highlights in the History of Florida Archaeology. John Griffin, Southeastern Frontiers.


8:40 History of the Metric Yank Poiery Type. John Walker, National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center.

9:00 Public Archaeology, Cultural Resources Management, and Moss Tenner: Then and Now. Charles McGinness, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.


10:00 DISCUSSION: William G. Haag, Louisiana State University - Baton Rouge.
SESSION 12. SALON H.
Symposium: Recent Investigations in the State of Louisiana Sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Van Tres Button, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Organizer and Chair.

11:00 Recent Archaeological Survey in the Terrebonne Marsh Area, Louisiana. David B. Kelley and Richard A. Weinstein, Coastal Environments, Inc.


12:00 Which Came First, the Bottle or the Bowl: A Comparative Study of Manufacture/Deposition Lag in the New Orleans Area. Jessica E. Harris, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.


SESSION 23. LA GALERIE 2
General Session: Aspects of Method and Theory. Ezra Zubrow, State University of New York at Buffalo, Chair.

1:30 Extensive Growth: The Prehistoric Demography of the Southeast (A Trial Run). Ezra Zubrow. SUNY @ Buffalo.


2:42 The Role of Archaeology in Public Education: A Prehistoric Powhatan House Reconstruction Project.

Abstracts of Papers

4. Abernathy, Michael L. (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.). LITHIC PATTERNING AT AN UPLAND SITE LOCATION IN THREE RIVERS, TEXAS.

A project conducted in Three Rivers, Texas, is described in which controlled surface collection was able to delineate discrete site areas within a diffuse upland lithic scatter. Transsects were established to sample approximately 10 percent of the 302-acre project area. Field mapping of artifacts defined several relative concentrations that were subsequently examined for subsurface integrity. Following laboratory analysis, frequency graphs were generated for cores, flakes, and soils. These data formed the basis for defining seven prehistoric sites. Observations concerning lithic materials, technology, and the function of tools were useful in interpreting settlement patterns and lithic technology in this region.


Over the past 15 years an extensive program of archaeological and historical research has been conducted in the interstream zone of west-central Louisiana as part of the U.S. Department of the Army's ongoing cultural resource management program on the Fort Polk Military Reservation. To date almost 1700 archaeological sites have been identified, and close to 500 have been intensive testing or large-scale excavation. The compliance program at Fort Polk has generated a vast amount of information, and serves as a model to other federal land management agencies and installations. The process by which this research was accomplished, and some of the research results themselves, are examined to acknowledge the debt the archaeological profession owes agencies conducting responsible land management practices.


Fifteen years of cultural resource management on the Fort Polk Military Reservation have resulted in the discovery of almost 1700 archaeological and historic sites. The nature of the directed research that produced this database, and some of the major accomplishments of the program, are briefly summarized. Local, regional, and governmental, and assemblage data from all of the sites have been collected and standardized, and used to develop a local cultural sequence, and diachronic models of historic and prehistoric site location and settlement. Variability in population density and land use over the period of human occupation has been linked to changes in the physical and cultural environment at both the local and regional level.

1. Armstrong, Paul C. (Goodwin & Associates). NEW ORLEANS IS LOOKING FORWARD TO ITS PAST: AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PLAN FOR SECTIONS OF NEW ORLEANS.

During the fall of 1987, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., produced an in-depth study of the archaeological preservation needs of the city of New Orleans. Entitled "New Orleans is Looking Forward to its Past," this study identified important socio-economic groups in New Orleans' history and their settlement patterns, and discussed the likelihood of discovering intact, accessible sites associated with these groups. It also identified site problems, such as inadequate funding and lack of control over private development, which have hampered archaeological preservation in New Orleans. Finally, the report makes recommendations for future archaeological research within the city. (Mr. Armstrong would like to present the findings of this report as an independent paper for the SIAC.)


The majority of Late Prehistoric period Monongahela culture (sites) sites in the Allegheny Plateau section of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania, are in upland rather than stream terrace settings and represent the 101 of one or more horticulture villages. Upland village sites exhibit a strong correlation with drainage divides between streams flowing into the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Proximity to historic periods Indian trails with presumed prehistoric antecedents and to soils with high nutrient potential suggest that the upland Monongahela villages did not represent refugia occupied by politically weak groups driven from allegedly favorable valley settings by more powerful neighbors.

18. Baker, B., see Hill, H. Cassandra
2. Barker, Alex. (University of Michigan). MODELS OF COLES CREEK IN THE HEARTLAND. Most theoretical models of chieftains have been derived from and applied to secondary, complex chieftains. These models may not apply to primary, simple chieftains like those represented by Coles Creek settlements. Instead, a model is presented which emphasizes the structural capacities and limitations of simple hierarchies as decision-making systems. Using information and location theory it examines the scope and extent of authority exercised by chiefs in simple hierarchies.

10. Blackmore, W. G., see Standifer, Marie S.

1. Bevin, Stanley C., and Bruce J. Piatak. (Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board). DEVELOPING THE ST. AUGUSTINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION ORDINANCE. St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied city in the continental United States and represents one of our most important Spanish colonial resources. Rapid growth in St. Augustine and St. Johns County, Florida, threatened these significant archeological resources. To protect archeological sites in St. Augustine, an archeological protection ordinance was passed in December of 1986. The purpose of the paper is to outline how this ordinance was developed and enacted.

2. Brooks, Sam (U.S. Forest Service). THE PEABODY PHASE - COLES CREEK IN THE UPPER SUNFLOWER REGION, MISSISSIPPI. Coles Creek in the northern Great Basin suffered from an identity crisis. In 1986, it is certain that James Ford would have called Coles Creek. It is much closer to what Philip Phillips calls Desmoines and what Martin Robins calls Flomaton. This paper attempts to describe what is known of Coles Creek in the northern Flomaton Basin in terms of ceramic content, lithics, settlement patterns, and subsistence.

20. Brooks, S. O., see Johnson, J. K.

11. Brown, Alan J., George R. Bolley, Neel H. Lopinot, William L. Woods. (Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville). THE GROWTH AND DECLINE OF CARBONIA. A model describing site growth and decline of the Cahokia polity in the American bottom region has been developed through a synthetic approach. In this model the ascendency of Cahokia is attributed to processes of competition, consolidation, and agricultural intensification. Following this, Cahokia witnessed a period of maximum growth and pan-regional interaction. The dominance of Cahokia was short-lived due to a variety of social and physical environmental problems. These rapidly led to instability and a long period of decline at the site.

2. Brown, Ian W. (Harvard University). COLES CREEK ON THE WESTERN LOUISIANA COAST. This paper focuses on the development of Coles Creek culture in southwest Louisiana, particularly in the Peite Anse region where the Lower Mississippi Survey has conducted investigations since 1978. Considerable excavation has been conducted at the Morgan site (LMS 34 G 2) mound center on Pecan Island and at surrounding Coles Creek sites in the marsh of Vermilion and crews parishes. This paper examines the material culture of the Coles Creek peoples of this region, with an eye towards external
12. Chase, David W., (State Mountain, Georgia). MINER'S CREEK: PRESERVING ATLANTA'S PREHISTORIC PAST.
Atlanta is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. The intensity and speed of this expansion poses a threat to all cultural resources within a large area of northwestern Georgia. Miner's Creek, a significant multi-component prehistorically Woodland site, already partly destroyed, is being investigated by professionally led volunteer members of the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society. The remaining undamaged portion of the site has been sealed off by a thick mantle of flood alluvium thus allowing the site's integrity and importance.

23. Glassen, Cheryl, (Appalachian State University). NEW HYPOTHESES FOR THE DEMISE OF THE SHEELMOUND ARCHARCH.
The author explores shell mound archaeology ideology for several new competing hypotheses as to why shell mounds ceased in the terminal Archaic on the Green River. These hypotheses incorporate gender and religious beliefs based on recent ethnographic archaeological work in San Salvador Island, Bahamas.

3. Clay, R. B. (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky). ADENA CEREMONIAL SETTLEMENTS.
The excavations of the Nibert Site (46MS103) and the Mound Site (46MS112) in Adams County, West Virginia, provide new information on the structure of Middle Woodland Adena ceremonial settlements. The Nibert Site, a Mortuary camp with a series of circular enclosures, and the two burial mounds, suggest a sense of conquered activity loci, products of a ceremonial sequence structured around mortuary practices. A specific reconstruction of the Gallipolis locale and a more general reconstruction for Ohio Valley Adena is suggested.

Army installations are required to develop Historic Preservation Plans (HPP's) and coordinate these plans with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Fort Puky HPP is the mechanism for identifying and placing a priority on cultural resource efforts and obtaining the necessary funds for conducting studies. Fort Puky's HPP was developed in three phases: a technical synthesis of previous cultural resource investigations; a planning manual identifying future projects and coordination procedures; and a comprehensive site inventory/master series depicting known site loci and probability areas based on environmental parameters. The HPP process at Fort Puky has raised the level of historic preservation awareness within the installation command group and has placed historic preservation on an equal footing with other required and regulated activities.

12. Connaway, J., see Ford, Jocet

New methods for investigating the origins of New World domesticate include allozyme analysis and image analysis. In case of Cucurbita pepo, the allozymes provided strong evidence of two phylogenetically distinct species, one native in Mexico and the other in eastern U.S. Wild populations from Texas (var. texana) were allozymically distinct within the eastern U.S. lineage. Image analysis of seeds revealed that var. texana could be distinguished from closely related cultivars. A similar analysis on archaeological material from Florida classified many of those seeds as var. texana. These findings suggest that C. pepo remains in eastern U.S. cannot always be assumed to represent domestication.

The Cahokia Interpretive Center is discussing excavations identified a burnt Late Stirling phase, wall trench structure with an in situ metal inventory, one of only two such occurrences so far identified at the Cahokia site. The details recovered from this feature are significant in that they provide information regarding household materials contents and the organization of domestic activities.

3. DeMatt, R.C., see DeMatt, Carol A.

The Chesapeake region has yielded a substantial number of artifacts assignable to the Paleolithic period. Some of these artifacts constitute distinctive sites, many were collected from otherwise isolated contexts. Archaeology has traditionally minimized the analytical usefulness of these data. Major concerns center on either the belief that few actual sites exist in the region or an unwillingness to view isolates as useful information. This paper suggests another perspective. Based on recent research, a number of Paleolithic sites are identified and an argument is made for viewing isolates as a key toward understanding Paleolithic lifeways in the Chesapeake region.

19. Dog, R., see Williams, Mark
18. Doerr, Glen R. (Florida State University). WINDOVER - AN ARCHAEIC FLORIDA WET SITE. Wet site excavation provides unique archaeological opportunities and problems. Three test seasons have produced on of the largest collections of New World human skeletal material between 7,000 and 8,000 years old and a variety of normally perishable artifacts (fabrics, bone ground fragments, bone and wood tools to about 7,000 BC). The multidisciplinary approach to biocultural adaptation combines metric and geometric osteological information, stable isotopes and bone proteins. Bone deposits in the southeast are extensive but no burials of this nature have been identified outside of Florida.

20. Dun nell, Robert C. and Fred H. Whittlesea. (Department of Anthropology, University of Washington). THE LATE ARCHAIC OF THE EASTERN LOWLANDS AND ITS REGIONAL RELATIONS. Although Late Archaic remains are abundant throughout the Eastern Lowlands of the central Mississippi Valley, they are neither well described nor well dated. We describe our investigations at four localities assignable to the Late Archaic, which we take to be coincident with a stable, spawnculated settlement pattern dating from at least 2000 BC up through the early centuries of the Christian era. The appearance of vessel ceramics, limited numbers around 200 B.C. serves to identify the very latest period but otherwise the unit is temporarily undifferentiated. The general affinities and stylistic resemblances all lay with the archae of the lower Mississippi Valley, not surprising in view of the environmental similarities. Continuing contact is indicated by the close stylistic resemblance of traditional vessel pottery with that to the south. In contrast to their occupations, Late Archaic assemblages have abundant stone from diverse sources. While the bulk of the stone comes from Crowder's Ridge nearby, the high incidence of artifacts suggest either a significant regional trade in industrial materials (if sedimentary) or a larger territory (if mobile) than characteristic before. Many materials, securely identified as the product of long distance trade (e.g., serpentine) are rare and probably limited to nonindustrial use. Thus it would appear that the Late Archaic of the Eastern Lowlands participated only marginally in the long distance trade noted for other areas at this time.

15. Dun nell, Robert C. (University of Washington). THE SOUTHEAST IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY. Geographic regions tend to develop distinctive ways of doing archaeology partly in consequence of the nature of the physical remains and partly in consequence of the problems of a particular historical period. Less obvious geographic area oscillate in their relation to the discipline as a whole, sometimes contributing and sometimes consuming conceptual innovations. Southeastern archaeology is reviewed within this framework, beginning in the nineteenth century and continuing to the present. An attempt is made to explain the trends observed and assess the context and the validity of the discipline as a whole on the development of Southeastern archaeology.

15. Dye, David H. (Memphis State University). PLENARY SESSION: THEORY AND METHOD IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY COMMEMORATING FIFTY YEARS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE. In Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, this plenary session is offered with emphasis on the theoretical and methodological contributions of Southeastern archaeology. Over the last 50 years archaeology has witnessed an unprecedented growth in knowledge, resulting in the development and modification of theory, method, and associated field/labatory techniques. The resulting diversity of theoretical has contributed in turn to that body of theory. Papers in this symposium address the various theoretical and methodological trends of Southeastern archaeology in the past and present.

19. Dye, David H. and C. Andrew Buchner. (Memphis State University). ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE WEST MOUNDS (2TJ520), TUNICA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. In this paper we outline the 1984 archaeological investigations at the West Mounds (2TJ520) located in Tunica County, Mississippi. A preliminary analysis of the controlled surface collection at the site. Mound 2 stratigraphic cut from Mound A and B, and artifacts from the floor of Building No. 1 at Mound A are presented.

5. Ehrenard, John E. (National Park Service, Southeast Region), Chair and Introduction. Coordinator, David G. Anderson, U. National Park Service and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY AT FOR POLK, LOUISIANA, INTRODUCTION. Over the past 15 years an extensive program of archaeological and historical research has been conducted in the interriverine zone of west-central Louisiana as part of the U.S. Department of the Army's ongoing cultural resource management program on the Fort Polk Military Reservation. To date almost 1700 archaeological sites have been identified, and close to 100 have been intensive testing or large scale excavation. The compliance program at Fort Polk has generated a vast amount of information, and serves as a model for other federal land management agencies and installations. The process by which this research was
accomplished, and some of the research results themselves, are examined so acknowledge the debt the archaeological profession owes agencies conducting responsible land management practices.

10. Eisenberg, Leslie E., SOME PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LATE PREHISTORIC HEALTH AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN DIVERSITY IN THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION OF TENNESSEE.

Continuing research efforts focusing on population health and adaptation at several late prehistoric sites around Nashville, Tennessee, are yielding unexpected insights into the association between relative levels of health and disease in Middle Cumberland populations and site location. This paper will review the paleopathological research undertaken to date, and its provisional implications for interpreting settlement pattern diversity on a regional scale.

12. Elliott, Daniel T. (Lamar Institute, Inc.) and Jack T. Wynn, (U.S. Forest Service). THE VINING REVIVAL: A LATE SIMPLE STAMPED PHASE IN THE CENTRAL GEORGIA PIEDMONT. In 1938 A. R. Kelly proposed the type name Vining simple for central Georgia. In 1939, Vining was discarded by his colleagues in favor of Monny Oak. This was probably a mistake - Monny Oak's age, cultural affiliation, and geographical extent remain elusive. Vining has been forgotten. We attempt to revive usage of Vining - as a ceramic type and phase marker for central Georgia. Survey has focused many Vining phases sites in the Greene uplands. A post-South Creek and pre-Lamar age for Vining is suggested by the surface collections and limited test excavation. A summary of the data is presented.

19. Evans, D., see Williams, Mark


Eighty desiccated human's feces collected from the Big Bone Cave (49B103) were analyzed for dietary contents and parasitic products. Radiocarbon dated torch material from the cave indicated that it was a locus of human activity approximately 2177 ± 145 years ago. The suite of plant species present in the diet was suggested a specialized menu composed of lightweight high energy foods/fruit. Parasitic species infecting the population using the cave were: Enterobius vermicularis, Ascariis lumbricoides, Opisthoproctus bowdazzi and protozoan-like cysts identified as Giardia. The cysts were definitively identified as Giardia using an indirect immunofluorescent antibody test. The only report of Giardia in a prehistoric context is the identification of cysts in two 1800 year old paleodentist specimens from a cave in Israel. Giardia has never been reported from paleocloacae in the New World.


Preliminary report on five month salvage excavations of the Dolphin Stadium Site, Dade County, Florida - a multi-component black on tan midden site utilized from the Late Archaic through the historic Seminole Period. Research completed by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. focused on the nature of occupation at the inland site with emphasis on reconstruction of subsistence base and resource procurement areas. Research also sought to test the effectiveness of metal detection surveys on a Seminole Indian site and the use of a grade machine in the salvage of large archaeological sites.

12. Ford, Janet, and John Connaway, (University of Mississippi). THE TCHULA CONNECTION: EARLY WOODLAND IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

Review of the ceramic material recovered from excavations in northwest Mississippi over the past quarter century suggests that burn mounds were, in fact, part of the Tchula period cultural inventory. In addition, data from unreported, under-reported and under-outlined of Alexander culture as a link to the Tchula-Tchula-Lake Coromona-Alexander continuity across northern Mississippi from the area of the Alabama-Tennessee border to that of the Turkey Ridge, Boyd, Norman and Tucko phases in the Yazoo Basin.

14. Ford, Richard L., (University of Michigan). THE INTELLECTUAL BASIS OF PALEOETHNOBOTANY IN THE SOUTHEAST. The recovery and interpretation of plant remains from archaeological sites in the Southeast has paralleled similar activities elsewhere in North America. Among first focused on microscopic waterlogged plant foods, paleocloacae, beds, and textiles from Ken- tucky and the Ozarks. Large assemblages of cropped plant remains did not become commonplace until the WPA projects. The Kentucky shell mound project pioneered the direction for recovering micro- specific remains and pioneered water separation methods now commonplace throughout the South. The styles of interpretation first were botanical lists and ethnographic analogy. Now complex human ecological methods reflect the potential of an enlarged data base.

Factors in the development of Emergent Mississippian cultures in the Cahokia heartland are presented with particular attention given to the transition (A.D. 700-800) and early formative (A.D. 800-900) periods. The rise of courtyard villages, the introduction of maize, the increasing diversity in house types, expanded regional exchange, and new ceramic elements represent some of the hallmarks of the Emergent Mississippian period in the Cahokia area.

12. Foss, J. E., see Goodyear, Albert C.

12. Fowler, William R., and Kevin E. Smith, (Vanderbilt University). THE VANDERBILT GRASSMERE PROJECT: PRELIMINARY RESULTS. Recent excavations conducted at the Grassmere site in the Nashville Basin have revealed a shallow but significant Late Archaic-Early Woodland settlement along a small spring-fed tributary of the lower Cumberland River. Comparative data from contemporaneous sites in the lower Tennessee and Cumberland river valleys suggest that this was probably a seasonal hunting camp. Preliminary analysis of chipped stone artifacts indicates sequential occupation of the site spanning several centuries. The Grassmere data promise to improve our knowledge of the poorly understood transition from the Archaic to the Woodland period in middle Tennessee.

10. Fradkin, Arline. (University of Florida) CAPTIVES, ANIMAL NAMES, SEMANTIC CORRELATES TO THE CHEROKEE ZOOCARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD. Fold semantic analyses may be correlated with the study of faunal remains recovered from protohistoric and historical archaeological sites. The language and culture of the Cherokee Indians living in the Overhill towns in eastern Tennessee during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries serve as the subject for the present study. Cherokee animal names are examined as a means of gauging insight into the significance of particular animals within the Cherokee culture. Such findings, in turn, are compared to the Cherokee zoological archaeological record. The latter consists of faunal samples recovered from the Cherokee Choa and Cinco sites.

1. Frankis, H. A. see Yukhovik-Jill-Karen

14. Fritz, Gayle J. (University of Michigan). CROPS BEFORE CORN IN THE EAST: REGIONAL PATTERNS OF EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PALEOETHNOBOTANY. Practicing paleoethnobotanists generally agree that pre-maize plant husbandry systems flourished in eastern North America, with evidence for considerable amounts of food production by 500 B.C. Problems arise, however, in assessing dietary significance and social impact of the indigenous crops and in determining the geographic extent of...
12. Goodwyn, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina) and Vance Fossa, Jr. (University of Arkansas), and John E. Fossa, (University of Tennessee). RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BACUNO RAILWAY-DEPOT SITE, NORTH CAROLINA.

In September of 1987, archaeological, geological, and pedagogical investigations were conducted at the Bacunol site, a rich Early Archaic site on the Rocky River, Union County, N. C. Due to test undisturbed stratified Archaic remains between 2 and 3m below surface including hearts. The purpose of the activity was to evaluate the meandering and sandstone dune (sedimentary) the early Holocene occupation of the site. Over 500 archaeological samples were taken. The project is funded by the National Geographic Society.

19. Green, J., see Journey. David H.

21. Griffith John (Southwestern Frontier: SOME HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY.

An overview of the history of archaeology research in Florida is provided, centering on a few of the projects, people, and archaeologists representing the development of the discipline and the role of research in Florida in this development. The present summary will focus on the period prior to 1950, by which time the basic site-use framework had been established and the stage set for the more extensive and intensive involvements of recent decades.

3. Griesle, K., see Zierden, Martha

10. Guns, B. L., see DeMott, Carol A.

1. Guns, Bonnie L. (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL). ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH AT FRENCH COLUMBIA,

Founded in 1669, Catskill, New York was the earliest permanent French colonial settlement in the Mississippi River valley. Recent archaeological investigations within the modern town of Catskill have resulted in the discovery and analysis of a site to late eighteenth-century French colonial domestic architecture. In addition, archaeological work and historical research conducted by the Works Progress Administration and centered on the ca. 1737 Catskill Courthouse has been examined. As a result of these investigations further documentation has been provided for the Fourteenth Colonial Period at Catskill.


Rockshelters differ from other types of sites utilized prehistorically in that they are sheltered from the elements, limited in distribution by lithology and epigenetic requirements and of indefinite size. We should expect that location, and influenced the appropriateness of various locations for the performance of specific tasks. Recent attempts to interpret rockshelter function have been out this expectation. The most common interpretation of the presence of Unamerica function augments the limited range of activities pursued and the generally ephemeral nature of the occupation. A test of the "limited activity hypothesis" is presented using lithic materials excavated from a small rockshelter located within the Duca River in Middle Tennessee

(40M1469). Expectations derived from this hypothesis are concluded that the hypothesis is supported by the data considered.

19. Hacourt, J. P., see Jeter, Marvin D.


Tar kilns are a visible by-product of the naval stores industry which has been important to the economic development of North Carolina and other southeastern states. Recent surveys on the Croatan National Forest have reported numerous tar kilns. These large, Donaldson shaped features are relatively common in the Coastal Plain, but their information potential and National Register eligibility have not been adequately examined. Variability in kiln construction, firing and collecting techniques, and the physical results of these practices will be examined. A standardized terminology (for kiln elements) will be discussed, as well as a predictive model for determining tar kiln locations.

22. Harris, Jeanne E., R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) WHICH CAME FIRST: THE BOTTLE OR THE MANUFACTURE?

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MANUFACTURE-DEPOSITION LAG IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA.

Bottle lag in the chronological record has been the topic of several recent studies. Research into the mechanisms responsible for the manufacture-deposition lag have identified several factors that contribute to bottle lag. While similar research has been done concerning ceramic manufacture-deposition lag, little or no completion has been done between the ceramic and bottle lag times within site assemblages. This paper presents a comparative study of urban and rural site assemblages in the New Orleans area, based on manufacturer's marks and bottle embossments. Assemblages from three urban and three rural sites were examined. Further the site chronologic differences and similarities between ceramic and bottle glass assemblages were studied. The results of these studies reveal that despite similar manufactures-deposition lag, bottles still enter the archaeological context earlier than ceramic vessels. The study results also indicate that the bottle lag time was less in the urban area than in rural.
3. Henderson, A. Gwenn, (Kentucky Archaeological Registry), David Pollack, (Kentucky Heritage Commission), and Dwight R. Cooper, (South Portsmouth, Kentucky). THE OLD FORT EARTHWORKS, GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

The Old Fort Earthworks, the westernmost segment (Group A) of the Fortana Works, in Greenup County, Kentucky, consist of a square earthfast enclosure with linear areas that extend from its east and west walls. Investigations at this site in the late 1830's by Charles T. B. Babcock under the auspices of the W. P. A. documented the manner in which this important Hopewellian earthwork was constructed and the planned nature of its construction.


This paper details the results of historical research concerning the Battle of Riley, April 12-13, 1863. The research determined the extent of the battlefield and its boundaries, the location of key sites, the nature and potential distribution of archaeological remains expected to be associated with the battlefield. The relative significance of the battle was assessed, both in the context of the Civil War and within the larger framework of military history. An assessment of the potential impact to the battlefield was made. In order to determine the integrity of the archaeological deposits predicted by the research, since the battlefield was determined to be intact, the quality of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places was evaluated in order to develop a research design for future archaeological investigations.


Human burial and associated artifacts are an integral part of the reconstruction of past lifeways. In addition to the more obvious information on temporal and special biological development and transformation, the skeletons often reveal insights into the ultimate success or failure of various biological systems in the ongoing process of adaptation.

Hussein skeletal remains provide direct evidence of the overall health of prehistoric populations, and invaluable insights into modern and past disease processes which impact the skeleton and are difficult to study in living individuals. Reburial results in uninterpretable loss of biological and cultural data, without which the keys to unlocking our past and future may remain embodied.


In 1985, Goodwin & Associates, Inc. presented a research design and data recovery plan for the historical archeological treatment of properties located within a series of four planned floodwall segments on the east descending bank of the Mississippi River in the city of New Orleans. The results of this plan identified eleven of a total of forty-two city blocks, and two additional significant locations in the upper segment, as potentially containing buried cultural resources. Because of the narrow linear configuration of the direct impact areas, monitoring and archaeological recoveries during construction had the potential to provide important information on the history of the waterfront. In this paper is a comparison of this plan with the actual results of the floodwall monitoring projects. Included in this discussion is a review of the unforeseen problems encountered during monitoring that hindered the identification and delineation of anticipated buried cultural resources.

13. Hoffman, Rob (Tennessee Division of Archaeology). EPISODIC ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: INTRASTATE VARIABILITY IN A FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE FROM REELFOOT LAKE, WEST TENNESSEE.

Faunal assemblages from archaeological contexts are very often represented as monolithic sets, an amalgamation of data from various locations within a single site. This allows for types of analysis that ultimately focus on very general patterns of resource exploitation at the settlement level. Analysis of intrasite variability in faunal assemblages is much less common. At the Mississippi River site of OKLA at Reelfoot Lake, fauna remains recovered from spatially discrete pit features give a more mosaic view of the zoological context within a single settlement. Comparisons of these features suggest that the environmental and geographic variability in resource exploitation may produce zoological assemblages that are as profound within sites as between sites. Consequently, researchers may want to incorporate the intrasite variability in faunal assemblages as a factor in generating multivariate comparative models.

11. Holley, G. R., see Brown, Alan.

11. Holley, G. R., see Wells, Chrisly L.
Jacksonville State University, Alabama. TAR KILLI YVING PSENSSSAGE AND SIGNIFICANCE. INVESTIGATIONS INTO ICA162, THE BATTLE OF TALLAHASSEEN BY SITE.

Jacksonville State Archeological Resource Laboratory recently began excavating ICA162, the Battle of Tallahassee Site, near Alexandria, Alabama. This site is believed to be the location of a major military encounter of the War of 1812 in which 1,000 Tennessean militia under the command of General Andrew Jackson attacked a Red Stick Creek Indian village. The course of the battle, 187 Creek Indians and five Tennessean Militiamen were killed. Archaeological, historical, and epigraphical data gained through this investigation confirm ICA162 as the location of the historic battle.

2. Holstein, Harry O. (Jacksonville State University, Alabama) and Carey B. Oakley, (University of Alabama). INVESTIGATIONS AT CATHEDRAL CAVERNS, 105575, MARSHALL COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Jacksonville State University, the University of Alabama, Northeast Alabama State Junior College, and the Alabama Department of Conservation conducted a preliminary investigation at Cathedral Caverns, Ma557, near Grizz, Alabama. Twelve two-meter square excavation units revealed a substantial Archaic and Woodland aboriginal presence near the mouth of the Cavern. Archaeological deposits extend to a depth of 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) cm (9.67) below surface. Artifact assemblages and ecological remains indicate a continued use of the Cave as a short term hunting/gathering camp from Archaic times.


Comparison of Kent phase settlement patterns with that of the neighboring Parke phase indicates a lesser degree of settlement nucleation and perhaps less stability of settlement. Small-scale excavations carried out in March 1986 at two Kent phase village mounds, Clay and Kent, revealed deep artificial fill sequences with surprisingly low densities of occupational debris. Preliminary interpretations are that evidence for fortified villages and suggest cooperatively rapid settlement and community paunch change over the span of the Kent phase.


Research initiated in my graduate seminar about a decade ago was continued with a renewed interest in the earliest periods of European contact with Southeastern Indians by a number of anthropologists, archaeologists, historians, as well as geologists. Our research at the University of Georgia and the collaboration with other specialists has provided a more accurate and reliable route for the De Soto expedition that previous scholars have been able to suggest. The route of the expedition is described and key data are presented in support of the interpretation of the De Soto expedition's travel across the southeastern quarter of the nation.

5. Jefferies, Richard W. (University of Kentucky). TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL ARTIFACT VARIABILITY IN KENTUCKY ADENA MOUNDS.

The University of Kentucky Archeological Project has focused on examining and reanalyzing field records and artifacts from Adena mounds excavated in the 1930s by WPA archeologists. As part of this ongoing project, founder stone artifacts from the Robards and Wright mounds were reanalyzed and assigned to specific mound construction episodes using WPA field notes and profile drawings. Metric and morphological data were compiled for artifacts within each mound. Artifacts from these mounds are compared to assess regional artifact variability during late Adena. Artifact recovery efforts of WPA excavations are evaluated to identify the problems and limitations of using these collections and records.


This paper will consist of three primary parts. It will (1) Characterize the late Woodland period in the Mobile drainage basin; (2) Briefly summarize the late Woodland phases in that region and briefly discuss their relationship to Coles Creek; (3) Discuss the Mississippianization of the region, i.e., the origins of the Mobileville and Moundville cultures and their morphological, temporal and spatial relationships to the indigenous late Woodland cultures.

7. Jeasing, Calvin H. (Colorado State University). NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT NAUTICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.

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Based on the history of navigation in the New Orleans District developed by Coastal Environments, Inc., the District has developed a plan for the future management of submerged nautical sites in its waterways. 1800 wrecks, dating between 1221 and 1985, have been reported for the District through 2006 and have been recorded at archaeological sites. The management plan is based on a system of evaluation of the information potential of a site in relation to a group of problem domains. The significance of each site will also be assessed in terms of its association with events or people important in national, regional, or local history. Site integrity and the degree to which its data is represented in the current inventory of National Register nautical properties will also be considered. The District intends to develop a memorandum of agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, which will allow use of this plan in lieu of site-by-site review.

19. Jeter, Marvin D., and James P. Harron, (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). GOLDSMITH OLIVER 1 AND 2 (3PU5 AND 3PU50): PROTOHISTORIC QUAPAW PHASE SITES NEAR LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS. The Goldsmith Oliver site (3PU5) has long been known as a protohistoric era historic Quapaw phase habitation site, based on surface collections. Recent research discovered the adjacent and related Goldsmith Oliver 2 site (3PU50), which was partially mitigated by the Survey in 1987. It yielded 10 burials and a ceramic assemblage dominated by "heated bowls" glass and tubular metal beads were also found. This is the first major excavated site of this complex since Ford's (1961) work at Mentrod, and will contribute to the resolution of the Quapaw paradox.

21. Jeter, Marvin D., (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). E.L. LEVIS, A BLACK ARTIST AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATOR IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA. Henry Jackson Lewis (c. 1800-1891), born a slave in Mississippi, trained himself as an artist. He lived in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and sold drawings to national periodicals. In late 1982 and early 1983, he worked with Edward Painter of the Smithsonian's Mound Exploration Division, drawing Arkansas mounds. Of the 37 drawings he made during this trip, 31 are still in the Smithsonian. Later in 1883, he also drew the Troyville Mounds in Louisiana. Here, I will present and discuss his mound drawings, another aspect of his life, especially his later career in Illinois as the first Black political cartoonist.

14. Johannessen, Sissel, (Minneapolis). LATE WOODLAND OVERVIEW.

20. Johnson, Jay R., (University of Mississippi) and Saa O. Brooks (U.S. Forest Service). ROCKS FROM THE NORTHEAST, MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC EXCHANGE IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI. The Fort Payne formation in northeast Mississippi is thought to be an important source of exotic chert at the Poverty Point site. An examination of the distribution of this raw material in north Mississippi documents an extensive and complex exchange network coincident with the Bynum horizon (3500-3000 B.C.). The occurrence of Fort Payne chert during the remainder of the Archaic is much more restricted. Likewise, there are few other indicators of late Archaic cultural complexity in north Mississippi, suggesting that this was not a major area of access.

15. Johnson, Kenneth, (Florida Museum of Natural History). CONTACT PERIOD SITES IN NORTH AND NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA. The Florida Museum of Natural History is conducting a series of archaeological surveys in north and north central Florida to locate Indian village sites contacted by early European explorers. Prior research over the past forty years had verified the archaeological sites of early Spanish-Indian sites in southeastern Florida. This survey has identified two major series of early Spanish-Indian sites with new areas of sites situated well back from the river, and the sites are oriented to take in a narrow band of good soils. Many of these sites are situated along major trail corridors. Investigations at one large site, Indian Pond, have revealed 17th century artifacts over a 50-plus acre area, with discrete concentrations marking the locations of probable Indian structures as well as Spanish-style structures.

18. Johnson, S., see Faulkner, Charles T.

19. Johnson, W. C., see Athens, Williams P.

20. Joiner, K. M., see Ramenofsky, Aan F.

21. Jones, D. S., see Quiroyer, Irv R.

19. Jorrey, David H., and Melissa Green, (Southern Methodist University). ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISIBLE OF HISTORIC INDIANS. The discontinuous nature of cultural development has been captured in the archaeological and ethnohistorical records of The Cherokee and Alabama/Coushatta, among other southeastern Indian groups. Both were prominent during the dislocation of native groups westward in advance of Colonial American frontiers. Their material culture changed in response to progressive acculturation, and some of the late eighteenth and nineteenth-century historic Indian artifact assemblages resemble Anglo-American assemblages of similar periods. In the absence of these groups can be found from
their heartlands in the interior southeast, through Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, and represent the material and social evolution of these societies.

7. Keel, Reese C. (National Park Service). Symposium Abstract: THE DE SOTO HISTORIC TRAIL: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH. The implication that the exploration of the interior southeastern United States by P. De Soto was a nationally significant event was recognized by the 106th Congress in the passage of Public Law 106-187. The Act requires the National Park Service to undertake a feasibility and desirability study of designating a historic trail commemorating De Soto's travels. Subsequently, NPS has taken advantage of the recent interest renewal of interest in the early Spanish contact period across the region in developing its study. The papers in this symposium explain the study process required by the National Trails System Act, as amended (Keene); the role, functions, and structure of the Southeastern De Soto Commission (Knight); the archaeological and historical significance of the De Soto expedition (Miyanishi); and the reconstruction of the course (Holden). A panel of experts has been assembled to consider and to answer questions regarding the trial study and De Soto's route. The chairman of the Southeastern De Soto Commission (Jones) will summarize the symposium.

7. Keene, Sharon (National Park Service). THE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL PLANNING PROCESS. Public Law 106-187 requires the National Park Service to undertake a feasibility and desirability study of designating a De Soto National Historic Trail. Such studies must be conducted in accordance with the Act which requires appointing an advisory council, conducting technical studies, holding public meetings, preparing a report recommendations, and other administrative requirements. Information regarding the planning process is provided in order for the membership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference to evaluate the status of the NPS study.

22. Kelley, David B., and Richard A. Weinstein (Coastal Environments, Inc.). RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE TERRIBONNE MARSH AREA, LOUISIANA. Beginning in the fall of 1986 and continuing into the spring of 1987, Coastal Environments, Inc. carried out a program of extensive survey and limited test excavations in the marshes of Terrabonne, St. Mary, and Assumption Parishes. The research was performed under contract to the New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers, as part of the planning process for flood protection in the Morgan City area. Fieldwork included a sample survey of 1% of the 300,000-acre area reconnaissance surveys of several levee alignments, and results to 35 previously recorded sites. The results of the research are being integrated with the findings of a recent geophysical study of the area in order to develop a sequence of prehistoric relocations of the sites. Another portion of the research will utilize the results of a recent predictive model of environmental change in the marsh to consider the impacts of various flood protection alternatives on the archaeological sites located there.

6. Kelly, John, (CMAVR), COLES CREEK AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM: PATTEMLED INTERACTIONS. The development and growth of Cahokia can be attributed in part to a very extensive network of interaction with adjoining areas of the Mississippi Valley. For Cahokia this interaction was most intense in the Mississippian complex of the American Bottom. This paper will examine the current evidence for this interaction and its impact on the respective participants in the American Bottom and the Lower Mississippi Valley.

4. Kenyon, Rita (University of South Carolina -- Charlotte). A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE OF A DEPTFORD PHASE MIDDEN. How did ceramic containers function in the storage and processing of foodstuffs and hunting-gathering? This paper attempts to categorize Deptford Phase ceramic vessels into functionally meaningful categories, using an assemblage of over 500 fragmentary and reconstructable vessels from the G.S. Lewis-West Site (SAK229), which served as a multi-seasonal, residential base for a Middle Woodland, logistically-oriented, settlement system positioned on the Savannah River.

6. Riddler, Tristan R., (Harvard University), COLES CREEK CULTURE IN THE TENSAS BASIN, LOUISIANA: A VIEW FROM THE HEARTLAND. The Tensas Basin of Louisiana has long been considered to be one of the locations where Coles Creek culture evolved and late Brookville. While the culture historical position of Coles Creek in the Tensas Basin is reasonably well known, we have least of an understanding of the culture's subsistence and social organization. This paper will briefly synthesize the culture historical sequence in the Tensas Basin and these data to present a tentative outline of regional Coles Creek culture dynamics, focusing particularly on internal political and economic organization and external contacts.

7. Knight, Verona James, Jr., (University of Alabama). THE DE SOTO TRAIL COMMISSION: Over the course of 1986-1988, the De Soto Trail Commission has evolved from an ad hoc steering committee to a formal commission with repre
sought by the government of each of the
in De Soto state. Its changes include promotion of
trail marking efforts in the individual states, coor-
dination of exhibits and commemorative events for
the 495th anniversary assistance to the National
Park Service for the De Soto National Historic Trail
Study, and encouragement of scholarly research on
the initial contact period in the Southeast.

12. Knight, Vernon James, Jr., (University of
Alabama), THE MIDDLE MOOLOAND PLAT-
FORM MOUND AT THE WALLING SITE.

The Walling site, in the eastern Wheeler Basin
region, has long been recognized as a Middle Wood-
land village associated with the Capepor mortuary
complex. Three mounds are peripheral to a ring-
shaped settlement. Two conical mounds lie just to
the east. Recent excavation of the platform mound
on the northern margin reveals three initial stages
built between A.D. 1000 - 1500. Summit remains dis-
close a pattern of mound use that is neither
monumentary nor domestic. Instead, I infer a com-
bination of mortuary, production and temporary
storage of goods involving local and exotic raw
materials, and ritual activity involving erection of
large poles.

19. Kowalewski, Stephen A., (University of Geo-
rgia) and James W. Hatch, (Pennsylvania State
University), THE 16TH CENTURY EXPANSION
OF SETTLEMENT IN THE UPPER OCONEE
WATERSHED, GEORGIA.

We summarize excavations at 13 non-riverine, late
Lamar habitation sites: intensive surveys of non-
riverine, cleared land, involving 3500 ha; and
extensive surveys of forested land. These data sug-
gest expansion of dispersed homesteads as densities
of 5-11 sites per sq. km, over an area of 9000-4000
sq. km. A great majority of these sites date to the
16th and early 17th centuries; some have glass beads
and peach pits. Availability of feral, upland soils
was one key factor behind the high density of
settlements. Though it would be unusual, we can-
not yet rule out a possible 16th or 17th century
demographic expansion.

13. Kreisa, P. P., see Mainfort, Robert C.

13. Kreisa, Paul P., (University of Illinois), EARLY MISSISSIPPI PEEDOM COMPONENTS IN
WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Recent excavations have resulted in the identifica-
tion of several early Mississippi period components
in western Kentucky. While radiocarbon dates indi-
cate the contemporaneity of these components,
artefact assemblages differ greatly. Assemblages
from Marshall (15CE27) and several other sites from
southwestern Kentucky resemble material from the
Cairo Lowland in southeast Missouri, northwestern
Tennessee, and northeastern Arkansas.

19. Kreisa, Paul P., (University of Illinois), EARLY MISSISSIPPI PEEDOM COMPONENTS IN
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artefact assemblages differ greatly. Assemblages
from Marshall (15CE27) and several other sites from
southwestern Kentucky resemble material from the
Cairo Lowland in southeast Missouri, northwestern
Tennessee, and northeastern Arkansas. As-
semblages from Twin Mounds (13BU2) and other
sites in northwestern Kentucky are more similar to
those in southern Illinois and the Tennessee-Cum-
berland region. The assemblages from western
Kentucky are contrasted, and implications for
regional interaction and cultural boundaries are dis-
cussed.

11. Knutrud, John Tredick, (Louisiana State
University, Baton Rouge), TEXTILE AT-
TRIBUTES AND PRODUCTION COMPLEXITY AS
INDICATORS OF CADDIAN STATES DIFFEREN-
TIATION.

Differentiation of production and use of textiles by high
and low status groups within the Arkansas Valley and
southern (Arkansas) Caddoan culture are inves-
tigated. The 119 textiles studied were recovered
from burial contexts in Craig Mound at the Spirit Site
in eastern Oklahoma (high status) and in eight
Osage bluff shelters in Missouri and Arkansas (low
status). The research consists of an analysis of both
material and specific textile attributes and a rank-
ing of the textiles according to an ordinal index of
production complexity.

11. Lafferty, Robert H., III, (Midcontinental Re-
search Associates) and Neal H. Lepinot,
(Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville), MISSISSIPPI HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION
AND SUBSISTENCE DURING THE MIDDLE-FOUR-
TEENTH CENTURY IN THE BUFFALO RIVER OF
THE ARKANSAS OZARKS.

Archaeological excavation in 1986 at the Erbic
campground situated along the Buffalo National
River in the Arkansas Ozarks resulted in the iden-
tification of a Mississippi period house and
associated features. This homestead dated to the
mid-14th century, and consisted of a 8 x 4.5 m in-
dividually set post structure and seven inearl pits
with excellent hearths and real preservation. A
wide range of cultivated (maize, beans, squash,
chopsgourd, sunflower, little bates) and wild
(roe, fish, birds) species are represented suggest-
ing year-round occupation. Spatial and functional
analysis of the plane zone inates define three
household activity areas: domestic, stoneworking,
and sleeping.

19. Leader, Jonathan, THE LAKE JACKSON SITE:
A DISCUSSION OF TRADE AND METAL WORK-
ING TECHNOLOGY IN A NORTH FLORIDA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE.

This paper discusses a late Mississippian site in terms
of its contacts with other neighboring sites. Metal
artefacts recovered from the site demonstrate exten-
sive trade from without the site and the incorpora-
tion of these materials within the site.

20. Lehman, Geoffrey R., DIRECTIONAL EX-
CHANGE PATTERNS DURING THE POVERTY
POINENT PERIOD IN THE YAZOO BASIN, MISSIS-
SIPI.

A session based on the major general source areas
of foreign gifts from Poverty Point components in
the Yucatan Basin, Mississippi, suggests that the source areas may have been exploited differentially through time, materials from all major source areas were utilized in the Yarnell Basin. Materials from the upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers were the first to disappear, followed by those from southeast Missouri. These trends may coincide with the final shift of the Mississippi River from its Stage 4 meander belt to the present Stage 5 meander belt. The main source of overland routes to the west and east is evidenced by the continued exploration of the Ouachita source area and by the introduction of Middle and late Gulf Formational ceramics.

11. Logiotto, N. H., see Brown, Alan J.
12. Logiotto, N. H., see Safferty, Robert H.

21. Lyons, Edwin A. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Symposium Abstract, HISTORY AND DOCUMENTATION OF SOUTHEASTERN PREHISTORY. The 50th anniversary of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is an appropriate time to reconsider the history and documentation of Southeastern archaeology. This symposium will review selected events and processes in the history of Southeastern archaeology, including an overview of Florida archaeology, the career of an archaeological illustrator, the history of a pottery type, and the Moss-Bennett bill. The second focus of the symposium, archaeological documentation, will be discussed by no papers, despite its importance in the characteristics of archaeological documentation, and the other on the University of Kentucky's archaeological archives program.

21. Lyons, Edwin A. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), FORMATION PROCESSES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS. Archaeological records are an important resource for contemporary archaeological research and the history of archaeology. The Society for American Archaeology is developing a program to preserve and improve access to archaeological documentation, but we lack a clear understanding of the characteristics of records. This paper will present a systematic approach to archaeological documentation as a basis for a preservation program. It will apply the concepts of formation processes of the archaeological record to archaeological documentation. Cultural and noncultural processes will be identified followed by a discussion of implications for preservation and use of archaeological documentation.

2. Maher, Thomas O., THE HOLDING SITE: A HOPEWELL HORTICULTURAL VILLAGE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. The Holding site represents the first substantial Hopewell residential site excavated in the American Bottom. Seven structures, 143 pits, 13 stains of in-determinate function, and 74 nonstructural postholes were identified. Ceramics and lithics were recovered indicating interactions with Middle Woodland groups in the lower Illinois River valley, southern Illinois, and possibly the lower Mississippi River valley. Artifacts created from non-local materials (obsidian, mica, and copper) were also recovered. Seeds of domesticate grasses, gossypium, erect knownoweed, and little barley were recovered from feature contexts. The position of the Holding site in a large Hopewell settlement of the American bottom is also discussed.

13. Mainfort, R. C., see Moore, Michael C.
14. Mainfort, Robert C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), Symposium Abstract, THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD IN WEST TENNESSEE AND WESTERN KENTUCKY. The landmarks of prehistory produced by the Lower Mississippi Valley Survey have generally ignored west Tennessee and western Kentucky, leaving readers with the impression that there are virtually no significant Mississippian sites in the region. This is certainly not the case, but despite its rich archaeological record, relatively little fieldwork had been conducted in the region until recently. The papers in this symposium vary in scope from test excavations at single sites to large-scale regional surveys and syntheses. Particular attention is paid to ceramics, chronologies, and site structure.

15. Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and Paul P. Kristin, (University of Illinois), LATE PREHISTORIC RESEARCH IN THE REEFLOX LAKE BASIN, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. Recent fieldwork in the ReefloxF Lake Basin has yielded a large sample of sites dating between A.D. 700-1500. Temporal trends in ceramics from the region are outlined. Based on ceramic data and radiocarbon dates, the nature and location of major sites are examined over time. Interpretive difficulties posed by small sites are also discussed.

1. Manhein, Mary H., and Ann M. Whitmer, (Louisiana State University - Baton Rouge), THE PORT HUDSON CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY (61OEG). In 1863, toward the end of the siege of Port Hudson, a Confederate cemetery was supposedly established near the old town of Port Hudson, Louisiana. Believing that they had located the cemetery, the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the 1960's placed commemorative markers over the graves. In 1987, a team of anthropologists from Louisiana State University was asked to archaeologically confirm the presence of Confederate interments. Our investigations revealed that civilians were buried beneath the markers, that the military cemetery was located forty meters away, and that Confederate and Union soldiers had been interred side by side.

In the North Carolina Piedmont ceramic change over the time period from ca. 300 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1600 has traditionally been viewed along typological lines. Recognition of the loss of information which may result from such a normative interpretation of surface variability has recently led some researchers to study Piedmont ceramics at the functional level. An alternative of changes in ceramic attribute states in terms of their function within the technological subsystem of the culture producing them has been undertaken. It is proposed that shifting emphasis between and within specific activity sets through time is responsible for observed trends in Piedmont ceramics.

1. Marrs, Rochelle. (Florida State University), SPANISH MISSION ARCHAEOLOGY IN FLORIDA: THE PATATE MISSION, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.

Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Patate was founded during the first wave of missionization of the Apalachee people of northwest Florida around 1633-34. The mission's name persisted to the end of Spanish involvement in this area and is among those figuring in accounts of destructive raids led by James Moore of South Carolina. One location of this mission has been under investigation by the Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, since 1984. This paper presents a summary of findings within the context of current mission investigation in Florida and Georgia. Contrasting interpretations of Spanish mission archaeology from the 1940s to the present are also considered.

2. Masiakowski, Robert F. (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers) & Clay R. Berle (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky), RECENT ADVANCES IN OHIO VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY.

Surveys, excavations and mitigation projects on Woodland sites in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky have advanced our understanding of Woodland and technological processes. Re-analyses of WPA mound and earthwork excavations have also contributed to interpretations of Woodland archaeology. The following papers summarize major advances in each of these areas using data from recent surveys and excavations as well as WPA excavations.


The perceptions of public archaeology, Cultural Resource Management, and the Moss-Bennett legislation have shifted somewhat from initial conception, to implementation, to current practices. Understanding the history of these and all such developments is made more difficult because the perceptions of the key participants can become almost unconsciously skewed and the hindsight of nonparticipation is flawed badly away. The evolution (actual and imagined) and interrelationships of the concepts identified here will be briefly reviewed.

13. McNutt, Charles H., (Memphis State University), THE MELBY FOREST SITE.

The Shelby Forest Site (40SH69) is located in Shelby County, just north of Memphis, Tennessee, and was tested in 1987 by Eda C. Fain. Under the supervision of the author. The cultural deposit consisted of a deeply buried and apparently uncontaminated Early Mississippian midden overlain by a thin deposit of late (20th century) historic material. The Early Mississippian deposit shows a very strong preponderance of shell-tempered ceramics, with red-painting quite common. Large jars, pans, hooded water bottles, and juck presses are represented. No incised decorative occurs. A small number of non-distinctive Basket Flat sherds and presumably intrusive examples of Coole Creek Ware, blakey or Greenhorne occur. Two radiocarbon dates suggest a calibrated occupation date in the 12th century.

20. McNutt, Charles H., see Smith, Gerald


The Mobile Bay Pipeline project conducted by New World Research, Inc. (NWR) for TRANSCO, Inc. contributed greatly to the prehistoric data for southwestern Alabama. Among the many research issues addressed by NWR's investigations is a refinement of the morphological characteristics and temporal affiliation of the Washington projectile point type, a point type which is apparently restricted to the southwest Alabama region. The Washington point, which has rarely been recovered in controlled subsurface test excavations, is shown to be primarily associated with Middle Woodland and Miller II phase components as well as less frequent associations with Late Woodland McLeod and Miller III components. In addition to clear associations with Middle and Late Woodland ceramics, a study of the form and dimensions of a fairly large sample (n=49) shows that two varieties - variety Washington and variety Okapissa - are present within the parent type. Evidence suggests that the morphological variations may be related to methods of manufacture.

21. Miller, G. R., see Smith, Virginia Grady

13. Moore, Michael C., and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), TEST EXCAVATIONS AT 40LK, REELFOOT, TAKING, TENNESSEE.
ALKS consists of a badly eroded platform sound and an extensive habitation area. Because of downwarping caused by the New Madrid earthquakes, most of the latter is normally submerged below the pool level of Stilwell Lake. During 1987, low lake levels permitted excavation of several large features at the site. Two radiocarbon determinations suggest an age of approximately A.D. 900.

20. Moree, Dan F. (Arkansas Archeological Survey), NORTHEAST ARKANSAS TRADE ABOUT 1000 B.C.

Northeast Arkansas during the late Archaic was the location of a vibrant population. Trade was an important aspect of their behavior. Copper, chert, quartz crystals, mica, limestone, and conch shells were imported. Local resources included chert, quartz, and red ochre, some of which were probably exported.

19. Mountjoy, Joseph F., (University of North Carolina - Greensboro), EARLY RADOCARBON DATES FROM A SITE ON THE PEER DEE-SUAN FRONTIER IN THE PEDMONT OF CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA.

Controlled surface sampling and test excavations in 1973, 1974, and 1985 at a small habitation site (the Payne site) on a riviere terrace in the southern fringe areas of the North Carolina Piedmont have revealed remnants of a Late Woodland occupation, including refuse middens and pits. Around dwelling, two hole smoking pits and two human burials. Approximately 47% of the classified pottery remains in the Peer Dee tradition. Best known at the Twin Creeks site 50 miles northwest of the Payne site, and another 47% is attributable to the Watauga-Caraway-Dan River series best known from sites of possible Smokey Mound dispersion. Located to the north of the Payne site. Three radiocarbon dates have been obtained from materials excavated from different sites. Features—corn cobs from a hole smoking pit, charcoal from the refuse associated with a subfloor hearth, and charcoal from a trash pit. The initial date ranges from A.D. 1940 for the corn cob, to A.D. 1090 for the subfloor burn, to A.D. 1120 for the trash pit. All dates plus or minus 50 years. Based on the ascribed pottery, Peer Dee in the first two instances and more. Peer Dee in the third, those dates are surprisingly early. Some of the implications of these dates are discussed.

1. Marine, C. A., see Pollack, David

23. Nance, Jack D. (Simon Fraser University), PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING.

Statistical sampling has become commonplace in archaeological research. It has been used in general site excavation, and in collecting samples for specialized within-site studies. It is fair to say that the introduction of probabilistic sampling in archaeology has significantly altered the way in which the archaeological record is perceived, has had a substantial impact on how archaeology is currently practiced, and perhaps has influenced our view of what is and is not good archaeology. Yet, in spite of the fact that intensive study of archaeological sampling has occurred over the last decade and a half, use of probabilistic sampling plans in archaeological investigations remains problematic. Many, if not most, of the problems faced by the statistical sampler in an archaeological context originate because of the researcher’s inability to assemble samples of archaeologically relevant entities in which all significant variables are controlled in a satisfactory degree. This paper presents a review of some of the major problems that plague attempts to probabilistic archaeological sampling and suggests some sampling procedures and analysis techniques that may play a significant role in avoiding some common archaeological sampling problems.

3. Newman, Christine, and Bruce John Patrick (Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board), IMPLEMENTING THE ST. AUGUSTINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORDINANCE.

St. Augustine, Florida has a unique archaeological ordinance which can serve as a model for similar preservation efforts. The ordinance calls for the protection of the city’s rich cultural heritage on both public and private lands. The ordinance is implemented through the city’s planning and building department. A wide variety of projects have been conducted since the ordinance was enacted in 1986. Volunteer participation, public response and property owner reaction has, on the whole, been positive.

14. Newsome, Lee. (Florida Museum of Natural History), PLANTS AND PEOPLE: CULTURAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND ECOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO FOOD EXPLOITATION.

Recent studies of biological remains from archaeological sites have undergone progressive refinements and innovations that parallel changes in the discipline of archaeology as a whole. In prehistoric societies wood and woody maceran—is vital for cooking, heating, lighting, housing, transportation, and ideological paraphernalia—are often central to human adaptation and change. Analysis of wood and charcoal has moved from simple enumeration of species present and use as baseline subsistence and environmental data, to broader applications such as the study of sociopolitical development, human impacts on the environment, and cultural responses to resource depletion. This paper focuses on specific case studies that show the potential of wood analysis included are two examples from South Florida where species used for fuelwood were types that can withstand great exploitation pressure and may even respond positively to such pressure, and finally, recent applications of wood to paleoenvironmental studies.
12. Osiley, C. B. see Hostetler, Harry G.

19. Patton, S. see Faulkner, Charles T.

19. Pearson, Charles E. (Coastal Environments, Inc.). PATTERNS IN 1,200 YEARS OF SETTLEMENT IN COASTAL LOUISIANA: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GOLDEN RANCH PLANTATION, LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA.

Over the past two summers, Coastal Environments, Inc. of Baton Rouge, has been involved in an archeological survey and temporal study of Golden Ranch Plantation, located in the upper Barataria Basin in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. The habitable land on the plantation consists of the natural levees of a large creek spew off of Bayou Lafourche, a former Mississippi River main channel or tributary. The focus of the study has been to inventory the archeological sites on the property and to examine the patterns of prehistoric and historic settlement on this single, large, natural feature. The survey has found over 100 archeological locales. The vast majority of the covered sites are small, prehistoric and historic junga camera shell middens located on the natural levees of the three major channels of the creek system. The earliest components found date to the late Coles Creek Period ( فترة A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1200) and the site data suggests that the creek spew off on which the plantation is located was formed slightly earlier than that time period. Occupation of the creek continued through the prehistoric period into the present. Several locales were found which contain very late aboriginal ceramics in association with European wares, such as French faience and lead-glazed red wares. The current supposition is that these sites are related to the Choctawhatchi or Ousha-Indians who occupied the area when first visited by the French in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Sites dating to the historic period include several mid and late eighteenth century components associated with the early French ownership of the property plus a number of locations dating to the mid-nineteenth century and associated with various components of the sugar plantation established there in the 1830s. The pattern of settlement of the creek spew off is approximately 1,200 years of occupancy and destruction. The data reveal differences in settlement patterns over this period reflecting shifts in exploitation of the natural resources of the creek. These shifts are related to changes in the cultural systems of the occupants of the creek as well as to changes in the natural system itself.

15. Peebles, Christopher S. (Glen A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University). FROM HISTORY TO HUMANISTICS: THE PLACE OF THEORY IN THE LATER PREHISTORY OF THE SOUTHEAST.

Southeastern archaeologists, much like Candid, have preferred to cultivate their gardens rather than join in the rhetorical battles that have beset the discipline over the last three decades. Some have explained the reluctance to join in the debate as unfamiliarity, others have attributed it to plain good sense. In either case it is obvious that the best work done in the Southeast over the last thirty years is equal to that done anywhere, including works produced in the very community where the methodological debate has been most bitter. It is thus appropriate to examine the implicit and explicit roles given to theory in contemporary Southeastern archaeological research. Familiarity dictates that most of the examples be drawn from recent work on several Mississippian polities in the region. The approach taken will be that (1) logical empiricism and its antipathy to history as a discipline, which were hallmarks of the so-called 'New' archaeology, were moribund before they could reach the Southeast, (2) the family cognitive, experiential, models of science championed by figures as diverse as Gerard Holton, Ian Finacking, Ronald Green, and even Karl Popper actually do describe why Southeastern archaeology has been productive— they emphasize the art of the capable, (3) the next set of battles, which loom on the horizon, will be fought over whether or not archaeology is a science, and irrespective of that-what answer to this question, whether or not it is an autonomous discipline that, to quote Ian Hodder, is neither ir nor science. In all of these cases, but over the right to interpret the past and the legitimacy of the interpretations off ered.

20. Phelps, David S. (East Carolina). POVERTY POINT - NORWOOD RELATIONSHIPS IN THE LATE ARCHAIC GULF COAST NETWORK.

The Norwood phase is the final Archaic occupation of the Poverty Point complex in the Big Bend region of Florida, in the latter part of which the transition to a more elaborate cultural tradition with Cahokian affluence began. During the Norwood phase, flint tempered ceramics were introduced as part of a pan-Southeastern cultural exchange, seen as a response of the group which originated in the Poverty Point complex. The Norwood phase assemblage reflects the influence of the Cahokia cultural network of that time, as well as being a distinct regional entity.

24. Phillips, Timothy P. RANK ORDERING OF SITES IN THE KISATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST.

Although numerous cultural resources surveys have been conducted on large portions of the Kisatchie National Forest, little is presently known about the settlement and land use patterns of the original inhabitants of the forest. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the distributional patterns of upland aboriginal sites in terms of a hypostatized model of the distribution of the sites. The model, which is an economic/ecological model, will be tested by use of the Kruskal-Wallis rank ordered statistical procedure.

1. Faske, B.J. see Bowl, Stanley C.
SHELLS OF MODERN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOUTHERN QUABOGS, MERCENARIA CAMPECHENSIS, FROM CHARLOTTE HARBOR, FLORIDA.

A longitudinal study (1986-87) of the timing and seasonal pattern of annual shell growth increment formation in living and collected modern southern quahog Mercenaria campechiensis, collected from two locations in Charlotte Harbor, Southwest Florida provides a cool analysis of shell growth and movements. Quahog shells mark seasonal changes in the aquatic environment much like tree rings record environmental events from the terrestrial habitat. During the course of this study, we correlated changes in annual cross-sections of southern quahog shells with seasonal environmental variations throughout the year. This represents an important first step in understanding the seasonality of archaeological site occupation. When this contemporary model is compared to quahog shells excavated from Joseph Island (RLU3), a late winter - early spring period of barren is indicated. Shells from Utopia Island (RLU31) represent a spring harvest.

18. Kaminsky, A. F., see Stanzler, Marie S.


Josh Paul is a prehistoric site located on an alluvial ridge near Lake Mate. The site was surface collected in 1980 and a subsurface testing program was initiated in 1988. Although analyses have rarely begun, preliminary assessments suggest that the area was inhabited sequentially from the Terminal through Paleoindian periods, the most extensive and intensive use was confined to the Paleoindian period. In this report, the logic of surface collection and excavation are presented alongside preliminary assessments of the geomorphic setting and site structure. The field flotation system is also described.

14. N.S. Donna L. Florida Museum of Natural History and C. Margaret Scoary (Florida State University). SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACT. THE INFLUENCE OF PALEOGEOBOTANY ON ARCHAEOLOGY OVER THE PAST FIFTY YEARS: CURRENT TRENDS AND RESEARCH.

One purpose of this symposium is to provide a diachronic overview of the theoretical, methodological, and substantive changes that have occurred in the field of palaeoethnobotany over the past five decades. It is here that the paper and discussions will elucidate the change that has occurred over the years from the isolate approach to the integral components of interdisciplinary archaeological research and theory building.
such as the origins of incipient horticulture and the emergence of Mississippian chiefdoms have always been of major interest to the archaeological community. Methodological advances have vastly improved our understanding of the role of theory and method in restructing our views of the various Temporal, Spatial, and Cultural Evolution in the United States. Section seven was intended to touch on the potential that new empirical methods and interdisciplinary research hold for the future.

18. Richardson, Rick R. (University of Tennessee). A COMPARISON OF INFLUENCES ON MORTALITY BETWEEN ARCHIAC HUNTER-GATHERERS IN MISSISSIPPIAN HORTICULTURAL TN TENNESSEE.

Although there is general agreement among many researchers concerning the decline in health and nutrition which accompanied the shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture, few studies have directly addressed the differences in infant mortality between these two distinct cultural adaptations. This research focuses on infant mortality as an indicator of general health and nutritional status. Results from the present study, which utilizes more than 1,000 skeletal samples from seven sites, indicate a significant difference in infant mortality between archaic hunter-gatherers and agriculturalists in Tennessee.


Plum Grove (46W17) is a multi-component site in upper-east Tennessee which was occupied from the Archaic through Proto-historic periods. Lithic resources in the area include small nodules of chert found in nearby dolomite formations, and quartz and granite cobbles from the adjacent Nolichucky River. Examination of lithic tools from various temporal periods indicates that the selection of raw material was influenced more by the relative sizes of tools characteristic of those periods than by availability of raw materials.


The multi-year study, the first of its kind for Mississippi, is being sponsored by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Skeletal material from Tchula through Late Mississippian sites is being analyzed from a physical anthropological and an archaeological perspective to develop a multi-dimensional understanding of temporal changes in subsistence patterns of prehistoric societies. The study is intended to complement and work synergistically with current archaeological research. Traditional macroscopic analysis is combined with microscopic studies. Remote sensing technology, with the help of Stennis Space Center (NSL), is being explored as a technique to enhance the microscopic analysis of the material.


Initially Spanish settlers and missionaries attempted to establish a microcosm of the Old World in La Florida. However, traditional foods such as wheat and grapes were not easily adaptable to the sub-tropical habitat. Evidence from 16th century Spanish colonies reflects a period of experimentation and adaptation with Indian domesticates being integrated with the Old World cultigens. Yet, 17th century archaeobotanical data and ethnographic materials indicates continued experimentation of these preferred Spanish foods as resources were established north and west of the founding colonies reflecting varying processes of colonial (Spanish and Indian) adaptation.

14. Scarry, C. Margaret. (Florida State University). VARIABILITY IN MISSISSIPPIAN CROP PRODUCTION STRATEGIES.

Dependence on maize has long been recognized as a distinctive feature of Mississippi subsistence economies. Archaeological and human skeletal studies indicate a dramatic rise in maize production and consumption in the Late Prehistoric period. There is, however, increasing evidence for regional variation in Mississippian subsistence systems. This paper examines the production strategies of several major Mississippian polities. Variation in production strategies is evaluated within the context of our current understanding of pre-maize habitation systems and of the social transformations that mark the emergence of the Mississippian chiefdoms.

20. Schepan, P. A., see Tankersley, Kenneth B.

18. Silby, L. R. see Wimberly, Virginia Schueler.

20. Smith, Gerald and Charles H. McIntosh, Memphis State University. POVERTY POINT IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Several elements of the Poverty Point complex, including Poverty Point objects, specific projectile forms, and caved jasper beads have been recorded in west Tennessee. Much of this material occurs on the surface. Other material appears to be associated with Early Woodland and later horizons. Excavations have not produced a component that can be satisfactorily interpreted as a site unification into
Tubers of _Aplis americana_ (groundnut) are known to have been used by numerous historic Indian tribes and have been reported from several archeological sites in the Eastern Woodlands. Identifying tuber fragments in archaeological samples is difficult and requires modern comparative material. This paper focuses on a study of experimentally charred groundnut tubers and describes anatomical and morphological characters useful in identifying archeological specimens.


In the late 1960's, a small Weeden Island burial mound was excavated at Pulaski County, Georgia, and the material that was recovered was donated to West Georgia College. A typological analysis of the vessels and sherds from this mound was conducted in 1988 and is presented. The Shelly Mound is apparently an Early Weeden Island mound with some distinctive ceramic characteristics. These are discussed in relation to our understanding of regional variations of Weeden Island and the dynamics of population growth and expansion during the Woodland Period. It is suggested that the Shelly Mound represents a manifestation of Weeden Island ceremonialism that was practiced by indigenous peoples of the Middle Ocmulgee Basin who did not use Weeden Island series at their secular lives. This sacred/secular dichotomy is discussed in relation to evolving models of Weeden Island life.

13. Stout, Charles B... (University of Illinois) and Richard W. Nalls, (University of Wisconsin - Madison), WESTERN KENTUCKY AND MISSISSIPPIAN SITE PLANNING.

Generally consistent patterns of site organization are recognized at many Mississippian centers in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys, e.g., intervals between functional units, directional orientation ofтиве site axes, and the proportion of plaza area to the area covered by mounds. Research results from western Kentucky Mississippian sites are compared with those from other sites to illustrate consistency.
and variation of general engineering themes. Previous unstated methods are suggested to gain more needed data applicable to spatial studies.


The potential effects of the Isaac Island Levee Extension on the Terrebonne Marsh prompted several problems for the assessment of impact on the archeological resource base. These problems include a complex site-resource situation, sparse archeological survey coverage, a subsided environment, and generalistic identification of impact areas. The solution implemented was a two-phased study. The initial phase was a detailed geomorphological analysis with assessment of archeological implications, followed by a stratified random sample survey of the Terrebonne Marsh. The sample survey represents the first regional attempt to develop a settlement model in the Louisiana coastal area based on a statistically valid sample.

12. Strickland, S. J. see Steinen, Karl T.

1. Swain, S., see Boyd, C. Clifford

20. Taskerley, Kenneth B. (Indiana University) and Famaa A. Sienesia (Mercy State University). WYANDOTTE CHERT AND ITS LOCALITIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR LATE ARCHAIC EXCHANGE.

Wyandotte chert from southern Indiana/northern Kentucky is one of the highest quality sites in the midwestern United States and was extensively exploited during prehistory. Artifacts of this material have been recovered from late Archaic sites that are greatly distant from the Wyandotte chert source, and the presence of the material has been used to reconstrue widespread exchange networks. The presence of Wyandotte chert tool-kits in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, however, are complicating issues. This paper will provide petrographic attributes that can be used to distinguish Wyandotte chert from its localities and suggest alternative procurement areas used during the late Archaic.

23. Taylor, Michael. THE ROLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION: A PROTO-HISTORIC POWHATAN HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

Primary historical accounts and technological research provide the basic background source material for a hand-sized Proto-Historic Powhatan Indian Village replication. An interpretive project at Jamesvillle Festival Park in Jamestown, Virginia. By utilizing the archaeological record as a documentation resource the general public is exposed to the culture, technology and history of Native Americans in Tidewater, Virginia through permanent educationally oriented living history programs. This presentation will detail the role archaeology has played in the reconstruction of a Proto-Historic type Powhatan Longhouse. Interpretive and technological strategies will also be summarized concerning archaeology's contribution and enhancement to public education experiences.

5. Thomas, P. M., see Campbell, L. Janice

20. Thomas, Patricia M., Jr., and L. Janice Campbell. THE ELLIOT'S POINT COMPLEX: A LOCALIZED POVERTY POINT EXPRESSION ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA COAST.

Elliot's Point is a regional manifestation of poverty point cultural characteristics on the northwest Florida Gulf Coast from around 2000 B.C. until 500 B.C. Defined originally on the basis of limited inventory, the number of Elyot's Point components has increased to over 50. more of which are concentrated in four clusters around Choctahatchee Bay. Elliot's Point groups were involved in the trade network that were centered at the Poverty Point site around 1100 B.C. However, situated far to the southeast of its northeastern Louisiana site, the Elyot's Point complex is a marginal participant. While the assemblages are characterized by typical Poverty Point artifacts, lapidary items and exotic raw materials are rare. Nevertheless, whatever the stimulus may have been for the rise and flourishing of Poverty Point, its influence was felt on the northwest Florida coast where groups also developed their own localized expression of this terminal archeological phenomenon.


While archaeology has gone through a period of methodological and methodological intensification, concern for the conservation of artifacts and preservation of field records has been largely neglected. This research examines the methods used by a number of major Southeastern repositories to curate field records, including paper and photographic materials. These techniques are evaluated for their effectiveness and life expectancy of the records. Archival storage methods and materials, which would guarantee the preservation of these irreplaceable documents, are discussed and the costs are addressed.

10. Tuchter, S. C., see Standifer, Marie S.


Flotation is a well-established method for recovering small plant remains. Like any other recovery
technique, it selective limits which of the preserved remains will be recovered. Small changes in method or equipment can result in different recovery rates. Ideally, the analyst should be able to account for the effect of the recovery system on the data base. In the overview of Oto-Mast, I summarize the techniques consistently used and evaluate their practicality as well as their effects on the data base.

23. Wagner, David. (Space Remote Sensing Center). THE USE OF AN AIRBORNE MULTISPECTRAL SCANNER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN FLORIDA.

A Dacal 1260 multispectral scanner was flown over several research areas in Florida yielding digital data with a spatial resolution of .75 meters. The scanner's spectral resolution covers 11 discrete bandwidths of the electromagnetic spectrum ranging from long wavelengths ultraviolet through visible, light and reflected infrared into thermal infrared. A variety of image-processing routines were run on the data including contrast enhancement, dimensional filtering, band masking, and principal components analysis. These routines enhanced a variety of features not visible in conventional aerial photography, and preliminary ground truthing has yielded very promising verification of Spanish archaeological features.

15. Wahls, R. W., see Stout, Charles 2.


The history of the Macon Thick pottery type serves to illustrate the development of pottery typology in the Southeast. Recognized as an unusual ceramic by 1959, sherds of this type were taken in the first conference on Southeastern pottery typology at Anna Arbor in May 1958. Six months later a description of the type was presented at the second pottery conference in Birmingham. Withdrawn because of disagreements regarding classification of the type, the Macon Thick description was not published until 1960. The description was of a flat-based cylindrical site; however, when one of the "jars" was finally restored in 1971, it proved to be a funnel similar to "Vickilite Thick.


The Ogletree Island site (11T4238), previously reported as 11T4107 in the northeastern site known to contain Knyitka complex ceramics. Although the site has been fully analyzed and reported, Ogletree has received a fair amount of attention in the archaeological literature over the past several years. This interest was sparked by the recovery of a North Carolina Twisted head from the floor of a burned aboriginal structure during the 1961 excavations.

20. Watson, Betty Jo. (Washington University - St. Louis). TREND AND TRADITION IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY.

Major and minor themes characterizing archaeological inference in and about the Southeast are described and analyzed using authoritative synthesis from different times in the last 50 years. These themes are compared with those that dominated American archaeology as a whole during the pre- and post-depression. Conclusions are drawn concerning the status of archaeological theory and method in the Southeast ui present and at various times in the past.

14. Watson, P.J., see Chapman, Jefferson.

27. Weinstein, Richard A., see Kelly, David B.


During excavation of the Doyle site, a late Mississippian farmstead in Fayette County, Illinois, a single-post structure with an extended raft leading into the rectangular basin was identified. Such features, termed keyhole structures, typically relate to early Woodland occupations. Although similar features have been identified at Mississippian sites in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, none are associated with such a context. The results of the Doyle site excavation and their significance in regard to interior upland Mississippian settlements will be discussed.

1. Whitmer, A. H., see Markham, Mary H.
19. Williams, Mark; Doe Evans and Bruce Dodd, (Lamar Institute, Meeker University). THE HOLLAND SITE: TWENTY-FOUR MOUNDS IN THE GEORGIA SWAMP. Archaeological research has been initiated on the almost unknown Bullard site, located 20 miles south of Macon, Georgia near the east bank of the Ocmulgee river in Twiggs County. The Bullard site has a staggering total of 1,244 mounds, all likely dating to the DeSoto period. Most of the mounds are small, ranging in height from only 1 to 2 meters. Their small size may be due to the very short life span of the settlement. Most of the mounds appear to be round in shape, but at least two are square. Almost all of them seem to have hankled each other rings around their summits. An accurate map has now been produced of the mounds and the exact of the village around them is now being determined. If our excavations confirm that Bullard dates to the DeSoto period, its role in theChiphton of Ichisi, a presumed center at the Lasso site, will need to be addressed. The fact that there are such a huge number of mounds marks this a unique site in Georgia and all of the South Appalachian Mississippian area. Whether the mounds are of purely domestic origin or of ceremonial nature is a key question to be addressed in our ongoing excavations.

2. and 6. Williams, Stephen, (Peabody Museum, Harvard University), Synopsis Abstract. THE COLES CREEK CULTURE. The Coles Creek culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley is broadly contemporary with Emergent Mississippian cultures throughout the southeastern United States. The Coles Creek culture during the period A.D. 700-1100 underwent a presumed rapid growth of population, and concurrently, the development and expansion of socio-political stratification and complexity. Coles Creek and related culture groups expanded to fill virtually every area of the Lower Mississippi Valley, and also exerted important influences on neighboring groups to the east, west, and north. Despite the importance of Coles Creek and its regional significance, little is known about the culture in terms of settlement, subsistence, and social systems. Furthermore, we have a poor understanding of the role of Coles Creek in pan-regional development. What is the relation of Coles Creek to Emergent Mississippian or Caddoan cultures or even Weeden Island? How and where are these contacts manifest? What models can be utilized to explain these relationships? Papers presented at this symposium will address two related questions: 1) what is known about Coles Creek in terms of indigenous development; and 2) what impact does Coles Creek have on neighboring cultures, and also what significance do these cultures have for the origin and development of Coles Creek culture in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

15. Williams, Stephen, (Peabody Museum, Harvard University). TIME AND STRATIGRAPHY: THE EXTERNAL SEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST. An historical consideration of the search for these essential ingredients for understanding prehistory: the time scale applied to the archaeological remains in the Southeast, broadly considered, and the association with native Americans will be discussed in the perspective of some current views on a "list" picture. The search for significant stratigraphic records in the area to document the temporal dimension will also be reviewed.

18. Kimberley, Virginia Scherffel, (University of Texas—Austin) and Lucy R. Sibley, (Ohio State University). BURIAL SITES DIFFERENTIATION AS EVIDENCED BY FABRICS FROM ETOWAH MOUND C, GEORGIA. The Etowah Phase burials of Mound C, Etowah, Georgia, were analyzed for differences that would indicate that individuals were accorded different types of mortuary treatment and ritual grave accompaniments relative to the ability to command preferential treatment owed to their various and cumulative social postures. While textile evidence was closely associated with copper artifacts, there were two burials that displayed textile evidence which did not have copper artifacts. Fabric pieces were very small fragments of three structural types: broad, obliquely interlaced, and spaced two strand s. Wrappings, though limited in these burials, did appear to be related to status differences. If textiles were merely utilitarian objects than the distribution of types should have been the same or very similar throughout the graves. This was not the case. Different structural complexity types were found in separate burials and these burials were one designated as higher status by the non-textile mortuary practices.

10. Wilson, Jack H., Jr., (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources). VERTEBRATE FAUNA USAGE AT AN INNER COASTAL PLAIN CAROLINA PLANTATION. A total of 1230 bone elements weighing 2122.5 grams from excavated contexts at Oakland Plantation were analyzed for this study. Samples were obtained from three nineteenth century localities at the site—the main house, a posted slave structure, and an unidentified domestic activity area. The analysis followed standard zooarchaeological procedures, with bone mass determinations being made using lomograms. The patterns exhibited by the uncolonized biomass contributed by various animal species differs markedly from patterns found at plantation sites of the tidewater and interior settings of the Carolinas and Georgia. This divergence is not unexpected given that the plantation is situated on the Waccamaw River in the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina. The results of this study provide support for the proposition set forth by Reitz, Gibb and Ratbrough (1985) that the slaves both within and out-
side tidalwater/estuarine locations would utilize wild animal resources, with differences in the patterns of faunal exploitation being tied to differences in the environment, and to suspected differences in behavior.


This data oriented discussion of materials excavated from two test units at the Running Slough site (15FLU67) is part of a continuing effort to understand the late prehistory of western Kentucky's Jackson Purchase. Estimated from two radiocarbon samples, the calibrated age range for Running Slough is AD 1012 to AD 1245. Ceramic styles are similar to those from other sites in western Kentucky with overlapping age ranges. The subsistence remains from this village site provide a comparative sample for the subsistence remains from the more heavily sampled large Mississippi town sites.


Early Woodland societies along the Etowah and Coosa Rivers of Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama are studied through an analysis of Long Branch Fabric Matted and Dunlap Fabric Matted potteries. Techniques used in the study include trace elements: analysis of sherds and a regional approach to the distribution and frequency of both types. The study concludes that the clays from which the two types were made are different in terms of their chemical composition. When coupled with frequency distribution curves, these data provide a glimpse of the ebb and flow of influence among Early Woodland societies in the region.


Test excavations of the shell midden site IMN 360 on the lower Alabama River indicated multi-component occupations with a strong late Woodland complex. The site was rich in both vertebrate and invertebrate materials. Faunal specimens from both fine-screen and one-quarter inch samples were analyzed. A moderately high diversity of vertebrate species taxa were identified while the invertebrate species taxa diversity were rather low. Faunal materials occurred primarily in the shell midden as opposed to pit features. Analysis of these faunal materials represents the first zooarchaeological data from a freshwater river site in the lower Gulf Coastal Plain.


Building on recent studies in ceramic technology now is possible to model the changing patterns of ceramic technology in terms of particular functional categories of Woodland pottery in North Carolina's Piedmont. Early Woodland vessels are designed for heating efficiency and portability; after A.D. 600 storage becomes increasingly important and cooking in pottery declines; after A.D. 1200 cooking is again emphasized, but not portability. After A.D. 1200 decorated bowls increase in frequency. The Late Woodland pattern may reflect the introduction of legumes and increased territoriality and boundary marking encouraged by ecologically isolated communities with scarce arable land.

11. Woods, W.L., see Brown, Alan J.

11. Woods, W.L., see Wells, Christy S.

1. Worth, John E., (University of Florida). ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A MISSISSIPPIAN FALLLINE CHIEFDOM ON THE MIDDLE FLINT RIVER.

This paper presents the results of two years of archaeological research on the Middle Flint River in central Georgia. Regional survey and test excavations were carried out with the aim of delineating the geographic and chronological distribution of Mississippian occupation associated with two known platform mounds immediately below the Fall-Line. Ceramics from the site and collections from both Nealer (9TH) and Hartley-Forsey (9TH12) mounds were employed in the construction of a Mississippian period ceramic chronology for the region, and data from regional survey were examined in order to assess the spatial distribution of archaeological sites contemporaneous with periods of mound construction and use. Results reveal the existence of a small chiefdom centered on the large floodplain habitat below the Fall Line. The excavation of a crystalline quartz bead fragment, possibly Spanish in origin, may support the hypothesis that this chiefdom was the Province of Toa visited by De Soto in 1540, shortly before the abandonment of the region.

3. Wymer, Dee Ann, (Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society). WOODLAND PALAEOTHOBOXYT OF THE OHIO VALLEY APPALACHIAN PLATEAU.

Several projects in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, particularly the Gallipolis Lock and Dam Replacement Project, have yielded dense and diverse archaeological assemblages. The projects' paleoenvironmental records, ranging from arctic through late Woodland, reveal clear trends in the evolution of subsistence systems, as well as changes in human-land interaction through
Editorial Comment

It was noted on reviewing many of the papers that were submitted that the late prehistoric period named after the middle range of the Mississippi River, the Mississippi Period, had two different spellings, one preferred by computer dictionaries, Mississippian (with an "e" as the third from last letter), and the other, a more traditional spelling, Mississippian (with an "i" in the same place). This latter spelling seems to have been a more logical choice given that Mississippi does end with an "i". In this bulletin, we have elected to use the traditional spelling as used in Archaeology of the Eastern United States, James B. Giffin, Ed., University of Chicago Press, 1952, (otherwise known as the Green Bible). This is also the preferred spelling used in Jennings's Ancient North Americans. Newman also used this spelling in An Introduction to Louisiana Archaeology as Fagan in People of the Earth. This list could continue for many pages.

It would seem that this would be an acceptable time to decide on the appropriate spelling of Mississippian vs. Mississippian. If the traditional "i" version is preferred, the various software companies with dictionaries should be notified as to our preferred spelling of the word. After all, as a proper noun, it is again our work.

This all reminds me of a family named Weedon who owned an island in Tampa Bay which was named after them. A site of some significance was found there and became the type site for an entire period of Gulf Coastal prehistory named Weedon Island. In this case, the final "o" in Weedon became an "e" somewhere in the original description, and the "e" spelling has been with us ever since.

J. R. S.