PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This bulletin of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference contains the program and abstracts of papers and symposia presented at the 47th Annual Meeting, held in Mobile on November 7-10, 1993. The bulletin consists of the meeting schedule, including sessions of contributed papers and symposia, as well as other events through the symposium's chronological order; and finally, abstracts of presented papers, organized alphabetically by author or section co-author. Names of junior co-authors are also included in the alphabetical listing, with reference made to senior co-authors.

The responsibilities of meeting preparation were divided, probably unevenly but nonethelesst logically, between Jackson and Wetherby. Jackson prepared the conference program and assembled the bulletin, while Wetherby tackled the more onerous task of making the local arrangements.

We would like to thank a number of people without whom this meeting could not have taken place. First of all, our thanks to Dr. James Dreyer, University of California, Berkeley, for our keynote address Friday evening. We are pleased that we were able to continue the SEAC tradition of attracting keynote speakers working outside the Southeast to discuss topics of interest to the profession as a large.

A number of individuals helped to produce the program in particular, our thanks to USM graduate student Angela Montana, Sky Quidlin, Doug Price and Doug Sims. The bulletin was typed by the USM Printing Services, whose assistance is appreciated.

We gratefully acknowledge the help of numerous individuals with local arrangements. At the University of South Alabama, President Frederick P. Whiddon, Dean of Arts and Sciences Sterling Cruscy and Larry Allen, and Associate Dean J. Stephen Theobals all facilitated our plans to host the conference. General assistance during registration and with projections were provided by members of the USA Anthropology Club (especially Laura Williams, club president, Curtis Anupa, Jody Butillo, Don Oergy, Terry McClung, Bridget Noon, and Roy Richards) and Archeological Research staff members Amy Garrett and Warren Russo, as well as several USM student volunteers. Diane Wiliey and Catharine Porter arranged reception catering, selected the Joe Lewis Hall for the dance, and compiled the restaurant guide.

Read More was instrumental in obtaining Fort Conde for the reception Thursday night, as well as arranging to use the university yachts, Alices, for a cruise to Old Mobile, a historic colonial archaeological site, on Sunday morning following the conference.

Our thanks to authors, symposium organizers, and those who graciously agreed to chair sessions of contributed papers. Jackson would like to thank the great majority of participants who managed to get their abstracts in on time and under (or at least close to) the 100 word limit. To those whose abstracts that were shortened every effort was made to retain the essential information.

The special events and the diverse array of symposium and election party scheduled promise to make this a very interesting meeting. Enjoy your stay in Mobile.

H. Edwin Jackson
The University of Southern Mississippi

Gregory A. Wetherby
University of South Alabama

October 1990
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .................................................. 81

1990 MEETING PROGRAM .............................................................. 1
   Wednesday, November 7 .......................................................... 1
   Thursday, November 8 .......................................................... 3
   Friday, November 9 ............................................................. 5
   Saturday, November 10 .......................................................... 5

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA ............................................................. 10

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS ............................................................... 11

Notes on Cover Illustration:
The cover illustration is a remotely prepared map of The Battle Creek Site (1Bay), a Mississippian center in the Mobile River Delta. Courtesy Gregory A. Wootsock, University of South Alabama.
1990

MEETING PROGRAM

REGISTRATION, PLANTATION TILE AREA
Wednesday (November 7) 5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.
Thursday (November 8) 8:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M.
Tuesday (November 13) 9:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

BOoth EXHIBITS, ALABAMA 1 ROOM
Tuesday 9:00 A.M. 5:00 P.M.
Wednesday 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.
Sunday 9:00 A.M. Noon

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7
1:00 - 4:00 P.M. De Soto Trail Conference, Morgan Rooms
4:00 - 6:45 P.M. ASCC Board Meeting, Morgan Rooms

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8

1. General Session: The Human Toll on Historic North American Archaeology
Chair: William B. Sermont
Co-Chair: Antoinette L. Bynum
8:00 Stewart, Rebecca U. (Univeristy of Florida) HUMAN BURIALS AT THE DADDEN SITE, ALACHUA, FLORIDA
6:20 Fagan, K. (Mississippi State) A PROTOHISTORIC HOUSE-FRAME FROM NORTH CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI
8:40 Holley, H. (South Carolina) EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA VILLAGE LIFE: A CHRONICLE OF UPLAND FARMING
9:00 Berkey, Roger (University of Florida) THE BELVOIR COMPASS: AN EASY GUIDE TO PRE-ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA SETTLEMENT
9:20 Wimb, John E. (Florida) ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE TENNESSEE MISSION PROVINCE: PRE-COTTON CROPS IN SOUTH BOUND VILLAGE
8:40 Cotton, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS
11:00 BREAK
10:20 Cawse, William and Cawse, B. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, U. of South Carolina) THE TULANE EXCAVATION AT THE MEADOWPOOK SITE IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSISSIPPI
11:20 Jackson, H. Louis (University of Mississippi) THE PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: CULTURAL AND IDEOLOGICAL TRENDS AT THE ARIES CHICK-FIT, SOUTHEASTERN ARKANSAS

2. General Session: Southern Studies
Chair: William B. Sermont
Co-Chair: Memoria
8:00 Binn, George A. (University of North Carolina) THE USE OF BRICK AS HABITAT BY THE YADJAY MOUND'S MILL SHAPE
8:20 Roach, James E. (University of North Carolina) THE RESIDENCE AND SETTLEMENT OF THE YADJAY MOUND'S MILL SHAPE
9:40 Tenner, William M. (University of South Florida) THE PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
9:00 Bowers, John (Florida State) THE PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC SUBSURFACE AND ENVIRONMENT AT THE CARLTON SITE
9:20 Amu, Frank J. and Scott, H. (South Florida) RESOURCE ACQUISITION AT THE 14TH CENTURY SYRACUSE SITE
9:45 Macie, Mari, and E. (Florida) EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA VILLAGE LIFE: A CHRONICLE OF UPLAND FARMING AND SETTLEMENT PRACTICES FROM A PROTOHISTORIC SITE
11:00 Cawse, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS

3. General Session: Southern Archaeology: Social and Political Conditions
Chair: John Babb

10:20 Judge, C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology) SOME PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITIONS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES: THE HABITAT STRATEGIES IN THE PROVINCES OF OKEECHOBEE AND COTTONWOOD
11:00 Cawse, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS

4. Southern Conference: Aboriginal Public Archaeology
Chair: David E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology) ANDREW WADSWORTH: THE FUTURE OF THE SPECIALIST'S ROLE IN POST-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
10:20 Molina, Yvonne G. (Florida Institute of Technology) THE HISTORY OF THE ARAHOGHOU CAMPUS BOARD OF REGENTS, BILTMORE STATE COLLEGE, 1884-1971
10:40 McIver, Thomas A., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS
11:00 Cawse, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS

5. Southern Conference: Aboriginal Public Archaeology
Chair: George A. (University of North Carolina) THE PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
10:20 Binn, George A. (University of North Carolina) THE USE OF BRICK AS HABITAT BY THE YADJAY MOUND'S MILL SHAPE
10:40 Roach, James E. (University of North Carolina) THE RESIDENCE AND SETTLEMENT OF THE YADJAY MOUND'S MILL SHAPE
11:00 Tenner, William M. (University of South Florida) THE PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

6. Southern Conference: Aboriginal Public Archaeology
Chair: John Babb

10:20 Judge, C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology) SOME PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITIONS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES: THE HABITAT STRATEGIES IN THE PROVINCES OF OKEECHOBEE AND COTTONWOOD
11:00 Cawse, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS

7. Southern Conference: Aboriginal Public Archaeology
Chair: David E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology) ANDREW WADSWORTH: THE FUTURE OF THE SPECIALIST'S ROLE IN POST-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
10:20 Molina, Yvonne G. (Florida Institute of Technology) THE HISTORY OF THE ARAHOGHOU CAMPUS BOARD OF REGENTS, BILTMORE STATE COLLEGE, 1884-1971
10:40 McIver, Thomas A., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS
11:00 Cawse, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS

8. Southern Conference: Aboriginal Public Archaeology
Chair: George A. (University of North Carolina) THE PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
10:20 Binn, George A. (University of North Carolina) THE USE OF BRICK AS HABITAT BY THE YADJAY MOUND'S MILL SHAPE
10:40 Roach, James E. (University of North Carolina) THE RESIDENCE AND SETTLEMENT OF THE YADJAY MOUND'S MILL SHAPE
11:00 Tenner, William M. (University of South Florida) THE PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

9. Southern Conference: Aboriginal Public Archaeology
Chair: John Babb

10:20 Judge, C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology) SOME PREDINOS-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITIONS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES: THE HABITAT STRATEGIES IN THE PROVINCES OF OKEECHOBEE AND COTTONWOOD
11:00 Cawse, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS

10. Southern Conference: Aboriginal Public Archaeology
Chair: David E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology) ANDREW WADSWORTH: THE FUTURE OF THE SPECIALIST'S ROLE IN POST-CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
10:20 Molina, Yvonne G. (Florida Institute of Technology) THE HISTORY OF THE ARAHOGHOU CAMPUS BOARD OF REGENTS, BILTMORE STATE COLLEGE, 1884-1971
10:40 McIver, Thomas A., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS
11:00 Cawse, Jason E., and Lang, Carter, 14TH CENTURY LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES IN THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUKANS
16. Central Seminars: Middle Woodland Studies  
Chair: James Bailey  
Room: Athens III

2.50  
Chase, Davis W. (Center for Ancestral Archaeology)  
THE RANCOA-FAVE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND COMPLEX IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

3.00  
Greb, Norm (Chisolm Museum of Natural History)  
A RECENT REPORT ON INFLUENCES IN CAPITOL MOUND MANUFACTURING OF PATTERNS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO

3.50  
Belford, Jim (Campbell State).  
MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI

5.00  
Musgrave, Robert C. (Harper's Ferry Division of Archaeology) and Richard Kading (Museum of Geology, Indiana)  
CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY FOR EARLY MOUNDS

4.00  
Stone, Frank (South Carolina College) and North Thompson (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), at EMILY's, A 9TH CENTURY SOUTHERN CREE KINGDOM SITE IN THE APALACHEE, FLORIDA, PLAIN OF GORGIA

4.15  
Central Seminars: Analytical Methods  
Chair: J. Allen Johnson  
Room: Athens IV

5.30  
Bishop, Russell L. (University of Tennesse) and Violence (University of Tennessee)  
ANCIENT HUMAN NAVAL TRADITIONS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

5.50  
Peppers, Taylor T. (University of Virginia)  

6.15  
Mesoamerican, Robert E. (Arizona State University)  
WHERE THE APACHE CERAMICS COME FROM?

6.30  
Taylor, Richard M. (Arizona State University)  
ANCIENT NAVAJO POTTERY IN THE SOUTHEAST

7.15  
Symposium: LaRee of the Southeast Mice in Archaeological and Ethnological Perspective  
Chair: Gary Hester and Samuel T. Redstone, Jr., University of Michigan  
Room: Athens III

1.15  
Scott, Thomas B. (Michigan)  
THE BEDROCK MOUND OF CANADIAN FORKS: A DIALECTICAL OR DOMINANCE

1.30  
Smith, Bruce B. (Seminole Mission)  
MISSISSIPPI RIVER SITE IN THE APALACHEE, FLORIDA

1.45  
Kline, Barbara E. (Utah State University)  
WHERE IS THE CHIEF'S COOLEY CREEK SOCIO-ORGANIZATION AND SOCIETY IN NORTHWEST OHIO

2.00  
Coffin, James B. (University of Illinois)  
RANCHO CLAVERNO: THE ABSENCE OF AN ELITE GROUP IN MEXICO'S SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO VALLEY

2.15  
Forsyth, Ed (Ontario)  
THE HEALTH OF THE APALACHEE AMONG THE APALACHEE ANCESTORS

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
SOUTHEASTERN HISTORIC ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE
Organizers: Craig T. Stefan, Jr. (Adams University, Management) and Gregory A. Winstead (University of South Alabama)

Considerable research has focused upon late prehistoric mound, plaza, palisade, and community sites, but little has been done to examine the available data on architectural public architecture after European contact. Public architecture is community-based construction considered during the historic era, with many structures serving as political, social, and religious functional equivalents of their pre-contact predecessors. These studies trace the varied patterns of post-contact public construction in different areas of the Southeast.

THE APALACHEES ACROSS THE SOUTHEAST AND BEYOND
Organizers: Steven C. McPherron (Florida Bureau of archaeological Research)
The Apalachee Indians of northeast Florida are among the most important Native American cultures for examining change as a result of European contact. Despite hostile encounters with the Naroce and de Soto enclaves, by the early 17th century the Apalachee not only accepted missions, but were seen as being "thoroughly Christianized." After receiving raids in 1602/4, they were forced to abandon Apalachee Province. This session explores cultural transformations among the Apalachees in their homeland, and the fate of those who emigrated to various regions under British, Spanish, and French control.

Mesoamerican/Southeastern Connections: A NEW LOOK AT AN OLD QUESTION
(A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION)
Organizer: Stephen W. Hixson (University of Florida)

This roundtable discussion considers the old question of possible connections between Mesoamerican and the Southeast. The presentation starts with an introduction to the problem by Hixson. Smith and Stone then present their ideas of evidence from both worlds. Mannix will review evidence for ties between the Gulf and the Caribbean. With both at broad level of relationships, and Griffin gives an overview. General discussion by the participants will then ensue.

FRENCH COLONIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizers: Gregory A. Winstead (University of South Alabama)

Since the last of the "Franco-Regime" conferences about a decade ago, archaeologists working on French colonial research have jotted down a wealth of information on recent finds and compare ideas. This session brings together individuals from across the Southeast involved with the entire range of French colonial sites in the region.

CROSSING THE DIVIDE: STUDIES IN NORTHERN GULF COAST PREHISTORY
Organizer: Robert S. Hafer (Coastal Archaeology, Inc.)

Research in Gulf Coastal Plain prehistory often is confounded by river valley culture-historians usually defined by their north-south trending drainages. Such concepts work best for the upper Coastal Plain where water-column settings are more narrow and distinct and where drainage divides present greater barriers to population movements. Such physical and historical constraints are less pronounced in the lower Coastal Plain, where homogenies of drainage-oriented perspectives have yielded conflicting and unbalanced views of prehistory. To provide some balance, this symposium moves the theme of the Tocana/Army Industries Conference of a decade ago by presenting some additional "Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory."

LODOS OF THE SOUTHEAST: ELITES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND EPILOGICAL HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE
Organizer: Alan Barker and Timothy R. Pauketat (University of Michigan)

It is believed that a regional perspective is necessary to an adequate and informed understanding of the development and maintenance of prehistoric political hierarchies. This symposium examines the dynamics of elite relations with non-elites or elites from these areas at neighboring polities using ethnohistoric and archaeological data from the Southeastern United States. Contributors focus on the problems of identifying, quantifying, and explaining the rise of elites and their broad distribution across the Southeast.

6

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Andersen, David G. (National Park Service)
David W. Stable (University of Arkansas)
Malcolm K. Cleveland (University of Arkansas)

CLIMATE, HISTORY, AND PREHISTORY ALONG THE SAVANNAH RIVER

Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum L. Rich) root zone growth ring data from locations near the Savannah River Valley have been used to develop precipitation reconstructions for the previous millennium. The paleoclimatic record, explicitly linked to wood rings during the historic period, specifically the period of otial Spanish exploration and settlement, is used to examine relationships between climate, agritional productivity, resource technology, and political organization among the prehistoric Mississippian societies occupying the Savannah River basin. The study elucidates the role and potential of paleoatic linking archaeological, historical, and paleoclimate/bronchoclimmological data in the southeastern United States. (119, 900)

Berkoff, Alex (University of Michigan)

POWHERATANS PURSE STRINGS: LINE OF SURPLUS IN A 17TH-CENTURY VIRGINIA CHIEFDOM

The sources, rates, and significance of agricultural surplus are examined for the Powhatan, a 17th-century Algonkin chiefdom on the Virginia coast. The connection between domestic production, transition for subsistence and political economies driven by surplus is explained. Estimates of agricultural productivity, degree of intensification, and size of overall labor force are presented. It is argued that the expansion of the Powhatan polity was not caused by population pressure but by a complex variety of "economies," rather than intensification, of production over social and political demands. (119, 515)

Barrett, John (Florida State University)

PREHISTORIC SURVIVAL AND ENVIRONMENT AT THE NEW PASS SITE (8FR2)

Recent excavations at an oyster shell midden on St. George Island, Florida, radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1100+50 - 1270+50, are yielding important information about prehistoric procurement strategies, food preferences, and notes of habitation. Controlled excavations at this Wammen Island/Palaearctic site have provided a stratigraphic sequence that will aid in a ceramic chronology for the area. Measurements of oyster valve scars may provide evidence of harvesting pressure. Biomass calculations show heavy reliance on shellfish and carbonate fish anchored by a reliable economy based on shellfish gathering. (119, 900)

Bishop, Ronald L. (Southern Illinois University)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Tracing the source of obsidian might be considered the first major application of materials characterization that markedly affected the southeastern United States. Archaeologists were trying to answer giant, copper, shell, ceramics, fi and more recently, contact materials, which are distributed throughout the Southeast. More recent studies attempt to characterize production at the local level in order to understand how populations exploited their immediate environments. The earlier studies, as well as the new one, outline a number of analytical techniques, including those from such diverse fields as engineering, petrology, analytical chemistry, and archaeology. The impact of these techniques on the development of new interpretive models are examined relative to their appropriateness and contribution to Southeastern archaeology. (119, 250)

Black, Jon M. (Case Western Reserve University)

BLACKWATER, William J. (see Sandifer, Mark S.)

Blatt, John (CLNY Graduate Center)

DEFENSE, STORAGE AND "CHIEF"? DEFENSE, STORAGE AND "CHIEF"?

The emergence of formal leadership institutions in Mississippian societies may be related to conditions promoting harmonized local center integration in the Central Mississippi River area. The need to protect dispersed households and their...
harvest created a situation for which storage and consumption of pooled food at a fortified center was a solution. Incongruity between the scale of fortifications and the small size of the resident population at_Loghe Creek sugarcane cultivation and defense involved fumigated populations. Defense and central storage created two potential sources of political influence: (1) supervision of pooled resources through appeals to sacred authority and (2) leadership in war. (11/8/11/07)

Boyde, Cliff (Rutland University)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE TIFTON-HAYNES HISTORICAL FARM, JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE
While the state-supported Tifton-Haynes farm has long been recognized as a significant site in the early history of eastern Tennessee, its archaeological potential was not recognized until recently. Field schools conducted by East Tennessee State University in 1985, 1986, and 1989—initially directed extensive prehistoric and historic site components. A variety of field methods—from surface survey to precise plotting of artifacts to excavated test units—were used to study the site. The excavations at Tifton-Haynes serve as a good example of mutually beneficial cooperative efforts which can develop between state-supported historic sites and local universities. (11/9/11/40)

Broeker, David M. (National Park Service)
AN INTRODUCTION TO MATERIALS RECOVERED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SITE AND ITS IMPLICATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AT CANA-VIRAL-NATIONAL SEASHORE
In 1972 a relics hunter using a metal detector discovered early historic material in a shell midden that is now Cana VIral National Seashore. Almost twenty years later, this discovery was brought to the attention of the National Park Service through intermediaries. Many of the items recovered appear to be 18th-century Spanish shipwreck material and thus, considering the location and temporal association, an affiliation with the 1655 El Cazador shipwrecks has been hypothesized. This paper presents National Park Service plans for public education and investigation of the site. (11/9/8/06)

Broeker, David M. (National Park Service)
MATERIALS RECOVERED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SITE (VIDEO PRESENTATION)
The video documents artificial remains recovered from the Armstrong Site, possibly an early 18th-century Spanish shipwreck. (11/8/8/03)

Brower, Mark J. (et al.) (Sanmar, Donald E.)
THE APALACHEE IMPOSTERS:
Review of archaeological and historical data suggest that the Apalachee of northwest Florida were only one of many ethnic groups sharing a last fort Wallen archaeological culture. They were also among the latest groups to adopt a non-Creek-advanced variant. Alternative (non-Apalachee ethnically derived) socio-political models of early and western Fort Wallen societies are more logical and less hierarchical. (11/8/8/40)

Brown, Ken W. (Harvard University)
SALT PRODUCERS ON THE NORTHERN GULF COAST: THE VIEW FROM AVERT ISLAND, LOUISIANA
Crop-interior cottons in the Southeast can be noted back into prehistory and, fortunately, many farms transferred when owners moved and retained the archaeological record in burial furniture. But other products were organic and have left little visibility in the ground. Salt is one such item. Although known historically to have been an important trade good in the Southeast, it is difficult to ever evaluate its impact on states outside of willams. This paper discusses the prehistoric importance of salt in linking up interior and coastal cultures. The focus of discussion is the archaeological profile of salt production at the famous salt Mine Valley site on Avery Island, Louisiana. (11/8/8/40)
Bruce, Rebecca (see Wynn, Jack T.)

Campbell, L. Janice (see Thomas, Pamela M.)

Cooke, Kathleen M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

COMPUTERIZED INVENTORY AND CATALOGING OF COLLECTIONS FROM ARKANSAS POST: TWO APPROACHES, ONE SOLUTION

Managing quantities of analytical and provenance data from artifact collections is a challenge faced by all archeologists. The National Park Service and the Arkansas Archeological Survey have developed independent solutions that are being used together to address this problem. The AAAs has developed an efficient program which allows archeological and provenance information in its education relational database called DILLOS to be converted to the National Park Service's Automated National Catalog System (ANCS). The program has been successfully used to produce ANCS catalog records for over 60,000 artifacts excavated from Arkansas Post National Memorial (JARH) in 1956-57, 1966, 1968, and 1971. (11/9, 2/0)

Caponetti, Veletta (see Bishop, Ronald L.)

Cassidy, Charles E. (New South Aquatics)

FOOD PRODUCTION AND LATE WOODLAND CULTURAL SYSTEMS: A VIEW FROM SITE 31AM278

Traditionally, theoretical models concerning the role of food production in settlement patterns can be classified as evolutionary and encompassing large geographical areas. Currently, this view is changing. Recent research has adopted an evolutionary perspective in which agricultural intensification reflects the gradual acceptance of crops by people to cope with changing cultural and ecological needs. As a consequence, the potential for technological experimentation is expected to vary both between and within cultural groups and geographic regions. Data gathered from Site 31AM278, a Late Woodland occupation located in the North Carolina Piedmont, indicates that the evolutionary model has greater explanatory power in describing cultural systems inhabiting the northern Haw River drainage. (11/9, 4/10)

Carleton, Kenneth H. (Mississippi Band of Choctaw)

PROBLEMS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF 18TH-CENTURY CHOCTAW VILLAGES

Due to the dispersed nature of Choctaw settlement patterns, the identification of an archaeological site as a known 18th-century village is very difficult. In the past, many researchers have overlooked the possibility of two or more hamlets in an area of one akwac section as a specific 18th-century village. Considering that many of the villages covered an area of seven square miles, this is ridiculous. It will be necessary to survey larger contiguous areas, looking for numerous sites which can be correlated, either by obvious grouping or some statistical technique, to prove some spatial correlation before an identification as a known 18th-century village can be conclusively determined. (11/9, 10/40)

Carson, Kenneth C. (Ohio State University)

EXCAVATIONS AT FORT JEFFERSON: THE FIRST DECADE OF FIELD TESTING CLOSES

Fort Jefferson was a frontier military and civilian outpost constructed in 1870, now part of the Florida Keys National Park. Since its rescue at the present location of this field project were undertaken. Since then, additional studies of the area have been employed to determine the location of this site and significant archaeological site. A discussion of the results of these studies is presented in this paper. (11/9, 8/40)

Cawt, Lee L. (see Wynn, Jack T.)

BULLETIN 33
Chase, David W. (Great Adena Archaeological Society)
THE FANOLA FAKE, A MIDDLE WOODLAND COMPLEX IN THE GEORGIA REDSOIL
Investigations conducted at the Minter Creek Site in southern Dade County, Georgia, have revealed evidence of a large community featuring the production of both simple and complicated earthenware in almost continuous association for an estimated 550 years. This complex appears to be related to Swab Creek cultural remains further south. (11/9, 2:50)

Chesland, Malcolm K. (see Anderson, David G.)

Cobb, Charles R. (SUNY-ESF-Hamilton)
Patrick H. Garner (Gowen and Assocwants)
A REEVALUATION OF WOODSTOCK CULTURE IN NORTH GEORGIA
The Woodstock culture has been cited as the northern Georgia equivalent of Emergent Mississippian. Yet important aspects of Woodstock settlement patterns, material culture, and subsistence do not appear to conform with emergent Mississippian characteristics. These differences suggest that, either Woodstock is more representative of a Late Woodland pattern despite its temporal placement, or that Emergent Mississippian is manifested quite differently in Georgia than in other areas. Resolving these questions is crucial for unraveling the nature of the Late Woodland to Mississippian transition and understanding the timing of Mississippianization across the Southeastern U.S. (11/8, 2:50)

Cotrell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Richard Vernoeh (San Luis Archaeological and Historical Soc)
PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF 14TH-CENTURY APALACHEE COLONIAL WARE FROM THE SAN LUIS MISSION SITE
Excavations at the 14th-century Spanish mission of San Luis de Talimali from 1978-1990 have contributed significantly to knowledge of Colonial-era pottery. This paper discusses new discoveries about the occurrence of Spanish ceramics in various contexts across the site and provides a detailed analysis of Colonial-era vessels. In addition, preliminary findings from a multi-disciplinary and methodological study of San Luis Colonial ware pottery are presented. The pottery analysis was directed toward testing the continuity of manufacture of traditional Apalachee and European ware pottery in terms of material and manufacturing techniques. (11/8, 2:50)

Cowens, A. Walsley (Cincinnati Museum of Natural History)
PREHISTORIC CULCHERTOM FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU OF EASTERN KENTUCKY
Desiccated Culchertom finds, seeds, and pollen from Eastern Kentucky rockshelter sites are described. Squash (Cucurbita pepo) and bottle gourd (Lagenaria siceraria) from the Licking, Red and Kentucky river drainages, from contexts ranging in age from the Middle to Late Late Woodland periods of cultural development are described. Based on seed and soil characteristics, several distinct forms of squash and gourd seeds are recognized, and the implications for the evolution of agriculture on the interior of the Southeastern U.S. are discussed. (11/8, 1:30)

DePrater, Chester B. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
THE APALACHEE IN SOUTH CAROLINA: THE DOCUMENTARY RECORD
In the 1704 English raid on the Apalachee nation, Setts Moore and his Indian allies captured more than 1200 Apalachees. Those captives were enslaved, and many of them were transported to the West Indies. Another 1300 "free" Apalachees willingly returned to Carolina with Moore and they settled in several towns on the Savannah River. These "free" Apalachees remained in Carolina until 1715, when they sided with the Creeks and Yamasees against the English in the Yamasee War. Most of these Carolina Apalachees then moved south to join the Lower Creeks on the Chocascookee River. (11/8, 3:35)

DePrater, Chester B. (see Green, William)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Durham, Gary (University of Virginia)

A LATE WOODLAND BURIAL MOUND COMPLEX IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Though late Woodland burial mounds have been the focus of archaeological attention in central Virginia since Jefferson’s famous excavation of a mound on the Rappahannock, they have not figured prominently as explanations of late prehistoric cultural change. Employing data from the University of Virginia’s recent excavations at the Rappahannock-Malone (46OR1), these mounds are considered: (1) How named burial practices spatially and temporally vary across the study region; (2) the relationship between named burial ritual and concomitant transformations in sedentary agriculture and cultural complexity; (3) the interpretive potential of ritual and symbolic analysis for prehistoric cultural change. (11/8, 2:30)

Eastman, James (University of North Carolina)

LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES OF THE 17TH-CENTURY SOUTHWEST

The impact of European contact and the introduction of metal tools and weapons on native stone-tool technology can be seen in two distinct sites in the North Carolina Piedmont. During the first decades of direct contact and intensive trade, native stone technologies were adapted to meet the increased demand for axes and hoes and to fit the increasingly hostile social environment. During the final decades of the 17th century, the use and production of entire tools was sustained, due to the widespread incorporation of metal implements and European weapons into indigenous technological systems. (11/8, 9:40)

Edginius, Richard (see Riley, Thomas J.)

Edgington, Richard (see Stas, Charles)

Ewen, Charles (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

THE Protohistoric Apalachees

Recent work at the Mississippian site of North Carolina in the history of the Apalachee chieftainship. Previous archaeological work has centered on the early prehistoric, and later historic periods of the chieftainship. The Mississippian period is identified as the principal site of the Apalachee where Henselino de Saño spent the winter of 1539-40, lies within the late prehistoric period, completing the historic sequence and providing a picture of the Apalachee as they were at first contact. (11/8, 1:20)

Fitzl, Gail (see Tikles, Tristan C.)

Fuller, Richard B. (Cultural Resources, Inc.)

POTTERY TRENDs, TRADITIONS, AND HORIZONS: A STYLISTIC APPROACH TO WOODLAND PERIOD CULTURE-HISTORY IN THE MOBILE BASIN

Stylistic trends in the southern portion of the Mobile River basin, and the influence of these trends on the development of ceramic traditions in the Southeast. (11/8, 10:30)

Gunter, Kathy Jones (Henderson University)

REMINISCENCES OF THE FLORIDA GULF COAST: AN INTERVIEW WITH GORDON R. WILLEY (VIDEO PRESENTATION)

During the summer of 1940, Gordon Willey and Richard Woodbury conducted an archaeological survey of the Florida Gulf Coast from Pensacola to St. Mark's. This survey led to the synthesis of Florida archaeology published in 1949 entitled Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. In this interview, Professor Willey talks about the background of the survey and the influence of a number of his colleagues including Kelly, Ford, Lugdon, and Stirling. He discusses the impact of the Federal Relief program on Southeastern archaeology. Several sites are highlighted, especially the Crystal River site. The video celebrates the 50th anniversary of the field work. (11/8, 9:00, 1:00)

BULLETIN 13

11
Gillow, Joe L. (University of Southeastern Louisiana) 
B. Avoloy Tischler (G.S. Soil Conservation Service) 

LIQUID LIMITS AND ARTIFACT MIGRATION: A POVERTY POINT EXAMPLE

Different soils have different engineering properties. Silty soils have low liquid limits and low plasticity indices, and clays with high liquid limits and high plasticity indices. In many soils, artifacts will "float" or migrate downwards until they reach the clayey subsoil. The soils at the Poverty Point Site are silt, and the downward migration of artifacts complicates stratigraphic interpretations. (11/10, 10:40)

Green, William (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) 
Chester B. DePauw (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) 

ORIGINS OF THE YAMASSE: 

The Yamasee Indians arrived in South Carolina in 1684 and remained there until the outbreak of the Yamasee War in 1715. Historical documents indicate that the Yamasee were a multi-ethnic confederation composed primarily of refugee populations from coastal and interior Georgia. The Yamasee confederation was a byproduct of the European colonial system, and for a while the Yamasee functioned as part of that system. Their towns served as a buffer against Spanish attacks on Carolina, and their wide-ranging raid provided Indian slaves for the Charleston slave market. Absent by traders, mounting debt, and other economic considerations were major causes of the Yamasee War. (11/8, 10:20)

Grebe, N. Wood (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) 

A FIELD REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS IN CAPITOL MOUND, MARIETTA EARTHWORK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO

The Marietta Earthwork included a complex set of enclosures and mounds. Capitolium is one of three flat-topped mounds with attached side ramps which were within a nearly square enclosure. Such mounds are rare in Ohio. Small scale excavations at this mound in sections of Capitolium where an elevator is to be constructed recovered Mudfire Woodland latches and ceramics. Some of these ceramics are unusual and may aid in determining the range of possible contacts of Muskingum Valley Forgewell peoples. Those artifacts were associated with an accurate series of carefully constructed, contemporaneous activity floors and platforms. It is hoped that analyses in process will result in a more exact chronological placement for the mound's construction. (11/9, 3:10)

Gremillion, Kristen J. (Smithsonian Institution) 

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION IN CHEMOURDION FROM KENTUCKY

Prehistoric studies of Chemoursdion from two eastern Kentucky rockshelter indicate limited intrapopulation variation in, and high frequency of traits associated with domestication. In contrast, demographic material from Salt Cave may indicate an intermediate stage in the evolution of this culture or its divergence from a symmetric population. Contrasts in trait frequency between the cave and rockshelter sites suggest a development of Chemoursdion based upon along different lines with respect to timing and the local evolution. The relationship between crop and wood forms. Comparison of these data with analysis of other prehistoric calixids confirm that morphological variability in calixid populations fluctuates according to the nature and intensity of human-produced selection. (11/8, 1:12)

Griffin, James A. (Smithsonian Institution) 

PORT ANCIENT HAS NO CLASS: THE ABSENCE OF AN ELITE GROUP IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES IN THE CENTRAL OHIO VALLEY

Diligent searches of publications dealing with later prehistoric societies in southern Ohio, north central and northeastern Kentucky and western West Virginia, identified by archaeologists as Port Ancient, did not identify any behavioral patterns that might represent the presence of an elite group. Personal communications from authoritative figures in Port Ancient archaeology confirm the absence of identifiable practices that could represent the presence of an upper class. (11/9, 2:20)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Hale, H. Stephen (Florida State University)
FONTANEDA'S VILLAGE LIST: A CALOSA LINGUA FRANCA?
Phonetic and semantic research on the list of Calosa villages noted by Fontaneda supports the hypothesis that these words were part of a lenguaje mixta (trade language) based on Latin, Latin-based Spanish, and Portuguese root words. Word extension (real word locution) and word intrusion (abstract imagery) are substantiated for many of the words by historic documents. (11/9, 8:40)

Hale, H. Stephen (see Kiel, Frank J.)

Hale, H. Stephen (see Marson, Marilyn A.)

Hale, H. Stephen (see Sauer, William M.)

Hally, David J. (See Smith, Marvin T.)

Hammersten, Susan (National Park Service)
INVESTIGATIONS AT THE FRENCH WAREHOUSE SITE, EAST-SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI
Archaeological investigations were conducted at the French Warehouse site (GU8 98), East Ship Island, Mississippi, by archaeologists from the Southeast Archaeological Center. The purpose of the investigation was to gather information needed to prepare a National Register Nomination. Testing and excavation revealed that the site dates to the first half of the 18th century and probably the remains of a house site rather than the warehouse itself. The artifacts recovered from the site strongly suggest that the site is the remains of the warehouse keeper's house and that the house is probably related to the later warehouse established on the island in 1717. (11/9, 9:20)

Hann, John H. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)
THE APALACHEE OF THE SOUTHEAST AND BEYOND: THE HISTORICAL RECORD
The historical record shows that when the missions were destroyed the Apalachee had become a very different people in many aspects than they had been 100 years earlier when they first sought contact with Europeans. But the record also shows that they maintained many traditional aspects of their culture. As a consequence of the missions' destruction in 1704, these inhabitants were scattered to the east, north and northeast, and west. Those who moved westward appear to have survived and retained a sense of their identity as Apalachee the longest. (11/9, 3:30)

Harmon, Michael A. (U.S. Forest Service)
Rodney Sneadker (U.S. Forest Service)
SMALL SITES, LIMITED TESTING AND BIG DECISIONS (SMALL SPACE, HIGH YIELD ARCHAEOLOGY)
Small upland sites in the National Forests of North Carolina were located during compliance surveys and limited test excavations were conducted to determine their significance. Inferences of site functions and activities derived from survey-level

BULLETIN 33
data are compared to those obtained from test-excavation data. The effectiveness of various techniques for evaluating site content are addressed. The information contained in these sites is important for understanding the complete archaeological record of the mountains and the southeast. (11/8, 11:10)

Hayes, Christopher (New World Research, Inc)
Robert A. Pace (Univ. Tennessee)

PERSPECTIVES ON PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU: THE VIEW FROM STATION CAMP

Recent archaeological investigations of two terrace components on the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River have recovered archeological and contextual data useful in reconstructing aspects of Late Archaic and Late Woodland settlement on the southern Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. These investigations are discussed with reference to previous reconstructions of prehistoric settlement which have been based primarily on data from upland and rockshelter sites. Comparative analysis of radiocarbon data from the Station Camp components indicates that early remains are attributable to changes in Archaic/Woodland technological organization. We suggest that these changes reflect differences in toolkit structure and settlement organization. (11/10, 9:20)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT HISTORY AND MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PROCESSES IN THE KENT PHASE, EASTERN ARKANSAS

The outlines of Mississippian period culture history and settlement pattern change over the span of A.D. 1100-1600 have begun to emerge from investigations in the region of the mouth of the St. Francis River. A transition (or oscillation) between “dispersed” and “clustered” settlement pattern modalities appears to have occurred sometime after about A.D. 1350, associated with an artifact assemblage corresponding to Phillips’ Kent phase. Variation in surface artifact density among “large” Mississippian sites, some of which have platform mounds, does not agree with a “towns and temples” dichotomy. This archaeological pattern appears to reflect high rates of settlement pattern change and a complex settlement history on both site and regional levels. (11/9, 11:02)

Hunter, Donald G. (Coastal Environment, Inc)

THE APALACHIES ON RED RIVER, 1763-1834

In the fall of 1763, a band of Apalachicola Indians from Mobile petitioned French administrators to move west of the Mississippi River and settle in Louisiana. This immigrant group was probably descendant from the Talihina band who had originally fled the northwest Florida mission of San Luis in 1704. These Indians maintained their identity as Apalaches for almost eighty years on the banks of Red River in present central Louisiana. This paper provides an overview of their history on Red River and examines some of their material culture excavated at the Zimmerman Hill site (16RA335) in eastern Rapides Parish. (11/18, 3:20)

Isenring, William R. (see Gam, Bonnie L.)

Jackson, H. Edwin (The University of Southern Mississippi)

THE PREHISTORIC-PROHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AT THE ABILES CREEK SITE, SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS

The Abiles Creek site (JD6214) in Drew County, Arkansas is a component of the Prehistoric-Till Complex. It served as a cemetery from the 14th through the 16th centuries, thus straddling the initial period of contact with European explorers. Despite considerable disturbance by relic collecting and agricultural activities, recent examination in ceramic assemblage has permitted an assessment of changes in mortuary program that seem to be indicative of the changing demographic processes predicted to have been a consequence of European contact. (11/9, 11:20)

14

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Johnston, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
Jensen, D. Yraus (University of Mississippi)
Nancy Ross-Stallings (WAPORA, Inc.)

THE 18TH-CENTURY CHICKASAW OCCUPATION AT THE MEADOWBROOK SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

Data recovered as the result of a cooperative effort including the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the University of Mississippi, private developers and the Chickasaw Nation are reviewed. The recently completed fieldwork relied on controlled surface collection, test pits and mechanical removal of the plowzone to recover one house pattern, thirteen burials, several features and thousands of European and Aboriginal artifacts. The artifacts will be examined in order to answer questions about chronology as well as to measure the effects of European interaction upon native culture. Humans will be studied to determine age, gender and pathology and relate these to observed differences in the burial program. Finally, reinvention will be discussed. (11/8, 1/0)

Jones, Dennis (Louisiana State University)
Malcolm Shuman (Louisiana State University)

SURVEY AND MAPPING OF PREHISTORIC EARTHEN MOUNDS IN LOUISIANA

Since 1986, Louisiana State University has been involved in a project to report on the prehistoric earthworks of Louisiana. These reports consist of context maps, computer graphics, artifact analysis, and the compilation of past research efforts at certain sites. The computer graphics are especially important as they present views of prehistoric mounds that vegetation often hides in photographs. To date about 150 sites in 14 parishes (counties) have been investigated and many have been found in association with Archaic to Contact Period artifacts. Anopolis Parish, the scene of much pioneer archeology during the WPA era, has seen the most recent work and the information on such important sites as Marksville and Greathouse has been updated. (11/9, 1/0)

Jones, Dennis C. (Louisiana State University)
Carl Kutting (Louisiana State University)
Malcolm Shuman (Louisiana State University)

THE KLEINJETZER SITE (1AB25), EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA

The Kleinjeter Site is an important and complex site located on Baton Rouge Canal in north Louisiana. Cultural components span the sequence from Tchefuncta through Plaquemine periods and continue through Proto-historic and historic times. The site was visited by Irving in 1699. Until recently, when portions of the site were affected by housing construction, the site remained in pristine condition. This paper presents a description of the site, the history of archaeological research there, a summary of the 1990 mapping and excavation program, the various occupations, and the importance of the site for understanding the prehistory of this portion of Louisiana. (11/10, 9/0)

Mark Reed (New South Associates, Inc.)

AN INCREASE OF THE TOWN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MOBILE CONVENTION CENTER SITE

Archaeological and historical studies for the proposed Mobile Convention Center focused on the development of Mobile's waterfront during the 19th century. Mobile's growth was predicated on the city's role as port for the Alabama cotton trade. The city witnessed a substantial increase in size and population during this period, which fostered and was supported by land reclamation along the Mobile River. Both episodes encapsulated 19th century wharves and other maritime architecture, which have been studied and documented through this and previous archaeological projects. Following land reclamation, the project site housed a wide variety of commercial and industrial concerns engaged in maritime commerce, which have been studied archaeologically and historically. (11/10, 1/0)

Judge, Christopher (South Carolina Heritage Trust)

SOME PRELIMINARY THOUGHTS ON BARBACOAS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD STORAGE IN THE PROVINCES OF COOSA AND CITTAKEHI

Ethnohistoric evidence from the 16th Century in the southeastern United States provides descriptions of barbacos amongst aboriginal populations. A variety of food and non-food items, intended for both subsistence and tribute, were stored in these

BULLETIN 33

15
structures. However, the decipherment of these structures in archaeological contexts has been somewhat difficult due to their posthistorical construction, lack of associated artifacts, and small number of pits. This paper reviews the ethnohistoric and archaeological data from the provinces of Coosa and Cofitachequi. (11B, 1022)

Kel, Frank J. (Florida State University)

H. Stephen Hales (Florida State University)

RESOURCE PROCUREMENT AT THE EDGE OF THE EVERGLADES: THE GUY BAILEY SITE (8DA4752)
The Guy Bailey site (8DA4752), a large inland site in the eastern Everglades, was excavated by Robert Cott in 1981. Faunal analysis revealed that the inhabitants were concentrating their subsistence efforts on the local wetland resources. The size of the site, small quantities of ceramics, and minor incidence of marine resources suggest the site functioned as a resource procurement locus or a short-term camp. Marine and estuarine resources indicate differences between inland and coastal sites in the South Florida subsistence network. (11B, 9, 22)

Kelley, David R. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

COLES CREEK TAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN THE OUACHIHA RIVER VALLEY OF SOUTHERN ARKANSAS
Recent analysis of a large collection of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains from the Paw Paw site (3CO422) has provided extensive data on Coles Creek faunal exploitation in the Ouachita River valley of southern Arkansas. The site has a long sequence of occupations, including those during the Coles Creek period. Over 16,000 specimens from Coles Creek contexts document a consistent reliance on white-tailed deer, small channel and backwater fish, and a variety of small and medium mammals supplemented by muskrats, turtles, and turtles. Despite a relatively stable subsistence, there are indications that exploitation strategies were gradually intensified, which is argued here to be a function of growing regional population. The possibility of increasing involvement in horticulture is also examined. (11B, 6, 30)

Kelty, John E. (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville)

THE REALM OF PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE AT CAHOKIA
Despite the destruction caused by the European invasion, one cannot fully understand the continuing and changing nature in public architecture of the various historic societies of the southeastern United States without a full comprehension of their historic architecture. This paper examines the nature of public architecture at the large Mississippian center of Cahokia. It focuses, first, on the variability and context of the architecture during the Mississippian occupation and, second, on the changes that might provide insight into the sociopolitical collapse of this system over 200 years prior to the advent of the Europeans in the greater Southeast. (11B, 10, 27)

Kidd, Trismem R. (Tulane University)

WHITHER THE CHIEF? COLES CREEK SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND EVOLUTION IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA
Coles Creek culture is known for the numerous mound-round sites scattered across the lower Mississippi Valley. Traditionally three people are thought to have been ceremonial centers with a chiefdom-level sociopolitical organization. Evidence from recent excavations has challenged prevailing concepts about Coles Creek chieftaincy and social organization. Many archaeologists were not as important as it was once thought. Furthermore, the development of complex sociopolitical systems appears in the Coles Creek sequence. Although they do not manifest many of the classic traits of chiefdom-level societies, it is evident from several lines of archaeological evidence that Coles Creek populations living in north-eastern Louisiana underwent organizational changes in the last decades of the first millennium A.D. with the end result being the formation of simple chiefdoms. (11B, 1435)

Kiddel, Trismem R. (Tulane University)

Gayle Fritz (Washington University)

LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE: EXCAVATIONS AT THE KENO BRAKE AND OSCEOLA SITES, TENNESSAS PARISH, LOUISIANA
The Late Woodland period in the Lower Mississippi Valley is well documented in terms of ceramics and to a lesser extent settlement patterns. The relationship between social organization and subsistence change, however, is poorly understood. Troyville, Coles Creek, and Plainview cultures are separated from one another by ceramic time, but it is not known if they differ in other, perhaps more fundamental ways. The Osceola project is investigating Late Woodland and early Mississippi
period subsistence patterns and their relationship to social organization. This paper describes the research strategy and archaeological methodology of the project and outlines the preliminary findings to date. (11/8, 4-50)

Kimbrough, Rhonda L. (U.S. Forest Service)

NORWOOD PERIOD SITES IN THE APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA

The predominant type of prehistoric flake-tanged ceramic in the Northwest Florida area is called "Norwood". This ceramic is diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period in this area of Florida (about 2000-1000 B.C.). This paper discusses a predictive model for the location of "Norwood Period" sites within the geographical boundaries of the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, based upon investigations of known sites within this area. Cultural resource management implications are included. (11/9, 1-10)

Kuttruff, Jenna T. (Louisiana State University)

MISSISSIPPIAN TEXTILE REMAINS FROM WICKLIFKE MOUNDS, KENTUCKY (15BA4)

The charred remains of two textiles were recovered in the late 1960s from Wickliffe Mounds, Kentucky (15BA4). The recent analysis of these textiles and their comparison with published information on other Mississippian textiles and fabric impressions in pottery from Wickliffe Mounds indicate that one is similar to reported textile evidence and one is quite different. The textile recovered with a cache of charred corn was similar to reported textiles and would have been utilized in nature. The other is unusual in fabric structure, is decorated with flat bone beads, and would have functioned in Mississippian ceremonial or status related situations. (11/9, 10-40)

Kuttruff, Carl (see Jones, Dennis C.)

Law, Zada (Tennessee Department of Transportation)

Richard Taylor, Jr. (Dundale and Associates, Inc.)

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SHOVEL-TESTING IN UPLAND TENNESSEE

Recent methodological debates have examined shovel-testing in archaeological survey and site discovery. The Tennessee Department of Transportation is evaluating the efficacy and economy of various shovel-testing strategies in the uplands of the Western Highland Rim of Tennessee. Initial results suggest that 50 cm2 units are more reliable than 20 cm2 units in identifying prehistoric sites in upland settings with little soil differential. Additionally, fewer shovel-tests placed in a systematic pattern across upland knolls and hillslopes may be as reliable in identifying sites as more extensive transects. The effectiveness of 50cm2 shovel-tests to identify intact artifact density on any early prehistoric upland site is also evaluated. (11/8, 1-50)

Lawrence, William L. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

Robert C. Mottart (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

A MISSISSIPPIAN STRUCTURE FROM THE BRYANT MOUND, 40LK1, LAKE CO., TENNESSEE

40LK1 consists of the remains of a large and 13th-century Mississippian substructural mound and an associated habitation area. Earthmoving and agricultural utilization of the site have severely impacted the early extant mound, prompting archaeological investigations designed to salvage an intact structural surface from the mound. Data from the site are discussed in relation to current research in the Kentucky Basin and western Kentucky. (11/6, 9-40)

Lundin, Richard (Walden Research Institute)

AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONS TO FLORIDA (1562-1567)

The 1562-1567 French expeditions to Florida and Georgia represent an important chapter in the history of the United States and the early European Colonial Period. These historically important expeditions have been extensively treated in the historical literature but have not been extensively studied archaeologically. Past salvage and survey studies at various associated sites have not encountered definite associated artifacts. The potential for finding additional terrestrial or underwater sites by geophysical surveys appears good and such studies are planned for the 1990-1991 field season by various governmental agencies and private research organizations. (11/9, 8-20)

BULLETIN 13

17
Manieit, Robert C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Richard Walling (Permatron Consultants, Inc)

CALIBRATED RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY FOR PENSON MOUNDS

Pensom Mounds is a large Middle Woodland mound complex located in West Tennessee. Calibration of all radiocarbon dates for the site were resolved in a re-evaluation of the site's internal chronology. A number of previously uninterpreted dates are also presented. (11/9, 3:53)

Manifort Robert C. (see Laurence, William L.)

Manheim, Mary H. (Louisiana State University)
Ann M. Whiteman (Louisiana State University)

THE PORT-MISSION CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD SITE: A REVIEW OF THREE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

One of the longer stages in U.S. military history occurred during the Civil War along the Mississippi River at Port Hudson, Louisiana. The battle involved more than 35,000 troops. The surrender of the Confederate forces at Port Hudson on July 9, 1863, gave the Union army control of the Mississippi River. During three field seasons, LSU archeologically investigated the identity of suspected sites within the battlefield. This report outlines our results, especially the discovery of an extensive Confederate cemetery, the identification of at least two civilian cemeteries, and the identification of two house sites occupied before, during and after the siege. (11/10, 5:0)

Manheim, Mary H. (see Whiteman, Ann M.)

Mariott, Rochelle A. (Florida State University)

AN OVERVIEW OF SETTLEMENT PLAN IN THE MISSIONS OF LA FLORIDA

Franciscan missions became a dominant settlement type in La Florida during the period from 1572 to 1704. Because the number of farms in a mission usually did not exceed two, construction of the European-inspired mission complex was undertaken by native peoples. Surviving missions churches in the American West have indicated subtle expressions of native values in ornamentation and construction techniques. Excavations in several mission areas have produced information relating to settlement composition and pattern. This paper examines the current archaeological data from La Florida for evidence of continuity and change in native practices expressed through architectural evidence. (11/9, 5:42)

Mariott, Rochelle (see Simson, William M.)

Masso, Marilyn A. (University of Texas)
H. Stephen Hale (Florida State University)

SOUTHEAST FLORIDA SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE HONEY HILL SITE (MMAH)

An analysis of faunal remains from the Honey Hill site is used to reconstruct the subsistence patterns of aboriginal south Florida at an inland freshwater locale. Diachronic comparisons are made from the Archaic, Late Prehistoric and Historic components of the site. Results indicate chronological fluctuation in the exploitation of freshwater aquatic species, large game and estuarine forms which may reflect variation in cultural reference and re-exploitation of several species. The faunal area is used to interpret patterns of settlement, seasonality, duration of occupation and inter-regional interaction. (11/9, 9:40)

Mathews, James (New World Research, Inc)

NEW TECHNIQUES FOR SORTING WHITE BODIES TABLEWARES

This paper outlines techniques helpful in separating white bodied tablewares, including creamwashes, pearlwares, whittaways, and monochromes. Although these wares are important to site interpretation because of their chronological value, they are very similar in appearance and easily confused. Discrimination of pearlwares and whitewares, and whitewares and monochromes are usually the most difficult by visual inspection alone. Recent studies by the author and other researchers suggest that the use of

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
additional techniques, such as the ultraviolet lamp. Mohs hardness tests and chemical spot tests may be helpful in testing these troublesome stones. These techniques are discussed and evaluated. (111/10, 10:40)

McGowen, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) 
THE APALACHEE COUNCIL HOUSE AT SAN LUIS DE TALMADGE
As the 17th-century capital of the Spanish mission chain in western Florida, San Luis de Talavera was the most populous of the Apalachee missions with over 1,400 people under its jurisdiction. Excavations in the council house at San Luis have revealed important information about various facets of prehistoric life in the mission community including architecture, activities, and accommodations on the part of both Spanish and native inhabitants. (111/8, 8:20)

McGowen, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) 
THE MISSION PERIOD IN APALACHEE PROVINCE
Despite requests for missionaries from the first decade of the 17th century, the first Franciscan missions were not established in Apalachee Province until 1633. The exploration of the province proved to be highly successful and its resources were referred to as St. Augustine's "Haven". Using archaeological and historical data, the economic and cultural consequences of interaction among the Apalachee are examined. (111/8, 1:35)

Mikell, Gregory A.
THE FORT WALTON MISSISSIPPI CULTURE VARIANT ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF COAST
It has long been recognized that Fort Walton ware of the lower Choctawhatchee and Apalachicola Valleys and Tallahassee Red Hills is "different" than Fort Walton in the Red Hills and Apalachicola drainage region. It has also become evident that Fort Walton and Pensacola, while both Mississippian variants, are regionally distinct cultural manifestations. Fort Walton sites located within the Choctawhatchee and St. Andrews Bay systems reveal an interesting dichotomy of Fort Walton and Pensacola variant characteristics and regional expressions of generally similar themes. The Fort Walton variant can be divided into at least three sub-variations with phases of cultural development that can be utilized to address problems associated with spatial and temporal relationships that account for variability in ceramic assemblages and other cultural remains documented throughout the Northwest Florida region. (111/9, 10:40)

Mirus, John J. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) 
SITE SELECTION AND PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS
Highway construction during the spring of 1990 revealed a bluff shelter complex consisting of three separate bluff shelters situated just south of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Data recovery excavations conducted in the late spring and early summer of 1990 revealed a local tradition, approximately one meter thick, and at least four cultural components: Dalton, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. The prehistorian analysis of assemblage from the Will Site (32AR787) suggests that the site was used for the manufacture of lithic artifacts and as a gathering and processing area. (111/0, 8:40)

Mitsch, Jeffers M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) 
INTERPRETATIONS OF BEAD USE FROM APALACHEE MISSION EXCAVATIONS
Excavations at several 17th-century Franciscan missions in the Apalachee Province of northwestern Florida have yielded glass beads and pendants in substantial quantities. Recent excavations at San Luis de Talavera have produced large numbers of these items from functionally distinct contexts. By comparing the assemblage from each context separately, we can discern patterns of use based on ethnic identity (such as Spanish or Indian), functional situation (religious or secular), and possibly differences based on gender. Such patterns form the basis of hypotheses that can be tested at other mission sites. (111/0, 2:28)

Moore, David G. (North Carolina Office of State Archeology)
AN OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
Relatively few historic period archaeological sites have been excavated in western North Carolina. When conducted, excavations usually focused on mounds as the expense of other site contexts. Therefore, it is difficult to describe specific examples or patterns of public architecture. Nonetheless, the limited data suggest that public architecture of the early Historic period was

BULLETIN 33 19
Moore, Sue (Georgia Southern University)

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT WRIGHTSTOWN, GEORGIA: THE HUNT GENERAL STORE.

Wrightstown is one of Georgia’s dead towns. Settled in 1768 by Quakers from North Carolina, it flourished until the railroad passed it by in the 1850s. By 1940, it had ceased to exist. Since 1984, Georgia Southern has been involved in archaeological investigations at Wrightstown and, in 1985, a field school excavated part of the remains of one of the general store buildings. Artifacts ranged in age from early 1700s to 1930s, when the building was destroyed by fire. These have yielded valuable information about the lifestyle of the community’s inhabitants. (11/10: 11:30)

Moore, Dan R. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

NORTHEAST ARKANSAS DURING THE 17TH CENTURY

Between the De Soto Expedition exploration of northeastern Arkansas in 1541 and the initial penetration by the French in 1673 were “...200 years. It was 1541 before the explorations of De Soto, La Salle, Port Royal...” (Pilgrim, 1965:347-348). The late 17th-century summer village of the Mitchigamea has finally been discovered and the survival of the “Neches phase” into the early to mid 17th century has been recognized. (11/9: 8:40)

Myers, J. Emien (Smithsonian Institution)

WHERE DID THE MARTIN SITE CERAMICS COME FROM?

The Martin Site in Tallassee, Florida is that remains of the 1539-41 De Soto winter encampment. Samples of the site’s twenty small red-and-white plain ceramic sherds were analyzed by instrumental neutron activation (INAA). The samples are chemically similar to each other and very probable from the same source. They do not, however, match the possible Spanish or Italian sources of Seville, Talavera, Manises-Paterna, Faenza, and Ligarre. Now do they match any known 16th-century Mexican sources. The significance of the present anomaly and the necessity of expanding the existing ceramic database are discussed. (11/9: 15:30)

North, E. Terry (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, So.Louis)

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTY OF UPPER LOUISIANA: SHARED IDEAS AND SHARED ERRORS

In the years following the Seven Years War, English and French military cartographers prepared detailed maps of the central Mississippi River Valley, in particular the site of seven French settlements located between present-day St. Louis and Clinton, Illinois. Inspection of extant 18th-century maps suggests considerable inter-exchange among cartographers. Detailed analysis demonstrates that once the general physical features of the valley were recorded, little attention was given to the accurate representation of subsurface components. As a result, significant misrepresentation of the valley’s configuration appears on maps of the Illinois Country for more than three years. (11/9: 19:20)

Norick, Lee (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

AN EXAMINATION OF CAROLINA PRE-MOSS SURVEY STRATEGIES

Archaeological work in the Carolinas has a long history. Accounts of 16th-century naturalists and recent historical research provide a framework regarding environmental conditions and erosion in the region. This framework, in combination with a variety of research and compliance projects, provides an excellent data base for examining land use through time and comparisons of survey coverage. Many studies of survey coverage in the southeastern, the Great Basin, and the eastern woodlands are available. This paper examines various survey strategies to assess coverage of areas and site discovery rates. The results indicate that patterned redundancies is prevalent in the Piedmont upland sites. With respect to survey coverage, the best results are achieved when small sampled areas are intensively examined using a rigorous shovel testing program. More sites are found with a rigorous sampling strategy than with a 100 percent survey. (11/9: 2:20)

20

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
O’Hearn, John (Mississippi State University)

**DATING ALEXANDER**

Before 1980, there were no radiocarbon dates on the Alexander culture of the Tombigbee and Middle Tennessee river areas. A dating between 600 and 130 B.C. was postulated, on the basis of dates on earlier and later materials and cross-dating with contemporaneous cultures in adjacent areas. Since 1980, eleven dates have become available from five sites. This paper presents a review and analysis of these dates in conjunction with a reassessment of Alexander pottery from eleven areas. A time span of 150 to 400 B.C. is proposed, in this internal chronology where Alexander assemblages dominated by incised designs are earlier than assemblages with large amounts of punctated sherds. (11/9, 1:50)

Pace, Robert A. (U.S. Army, Aberdeen Proving Ground)

**PADDEN, Timothy R. (University of Michigan)**

**THE REGION AND RISE OF CAHOKIA: LORDS: A DIALECTIC OF DOMINANCE**

The regional centralization of political power at Cahokia lasted around a century and a half. An analysis of elite and non-elite architecture and artifacts from this period at Cahokia is used to offer change in the political and ideological means by which the elite retained power. A high degree of centralization once the production and distribution of material goods is evidenced early in this period. Later, an ideology which legitimated the growing authority of Cahokia lords was exposed in iconography, the allocation of community space, and elite monuments. However, this ideology may have lessened the need for increased control over production and exchange, actually weakening the competitive position of the Cahokia lords relative to elites from other polities. (11/9, 1:15)

Payne, Claudeine (Florida Museum of Natural History)

**Jhon Scarry (University of Kentucky)**

**APALACHEE PREHISTORY: THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF THE LAKE JACKSON PHASE**

The Apalachee of northwestern Florida occupied the area around present-day Tallahassee for over 600 years. We present on overview of the earliest Apalachee, the prehistoric predecessors of those individuals encountered by Delano in 1559. During the Lake Jackson phase (AD 1100-1500), a mid-sized, sedentary Mississippian chieftain grew and centered for a while. Drawing on abundant archaeological data acquired over the last 50 years, supplemented by recent excavations in the multi-phase Lake Jackson site, we examine social, political, economic, and demographic change during the phase and offer some preliminary conclusions regarding the origins, development, and transformation of the chieftaincy. (11/8, 1:05)

Payne, Claudeine (see Smith, Marris F., Jr.)

Pennock, Dave (Mississippi State University)

**A PROTOHISTORIC HOUSE FEATURE FROM NORTH-CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI**

House features are rarely found at Protohistoric sites in north-central Mississippi, due to the location of such sites on thin and easily eroded chalk soils. Test excavations at 22K0694, in Okolona County, revealed the remnants of a stone and dirt house. Analysis indicates that the day for the site was gathered within the habitation area. Artifacts recovered from beneath the dirt include several large sand-and-shell tempered sherd. Site chronology is discussed, the preprotohistoric temporal sequence is reviewed, and the hypothesis that the Protohistoric settlement pattern reflects increased emphasis on domestic hunting is examined. (11/8, 8:20)

Pearson, Charles E. (Cultural Environments, Inc.)

**LE VACHERIE: AN 18TH-CENTURY FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH LOUISIANA**

In 1744 Claude Joseph Desbrosses, Jr. purchased a large tract of land on the west side of Lake Sabine in present-day Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, from the resident Ouachita and Chussion Indians. Through the 18th century, Desbrosses and his descendants used this land as a cattle ranch, or maraître. Archaeological remains related to the period of use of the property have recently

**BULLETIN 13**

21
been discovered. The European and aboriginal artifacts recovered, particularly the ceramics, provide valuable information on the material culture of the archaeologically little-known colonial period in Louisville. The archaeological remains are discussed within the context of the identity of the property and in relationship to French material culture as it is known from other 18th-century sites in North America. ([119, 1120])

Pullenius, Richard (University of Tennessee)

ASPECTS OF ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE

Examples at 18th-century Overhill Cherokee public architecture are described and compared with selected aspects of prehistoric and protohistoric Mississippian period public architecture in the Great Valley of East Tennessee. ([118, 9.20])

Foster, Douglas T. (National Park Service)

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF X-RAY AND X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSES ON CLAY AND POTTERY, ST. JOHN, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

A basic ceramic classification system exists for the Caribbean region but is frustrated within the Virgin Islands where as much as 99% of recovered ceramics are non-diagnostic. The use of XRF and X-ray diffraction analyses on slip-pressed and clay materials offers the possibility of determining compositions between clay extracts, ceramic manufacturing locations and techniques and cultural contexts (vs. exchange vs. local consumption). Preliminary results compare specific of clay samples collected on St. John with aboriginal and possible Ato-Caribbean pottery recovered from archaeological contexts on St. John. Implications for region-wide studies and databases are addressed. ([129, 3.13])

Pettiwell, Mary Luan (University of Kentucky)

IN THE BEST HEALTH? DIET, DISEASE AND TRAUMA AMONG THE MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE

Comparisons of skeletal data on diet, disease, and trauma in elite and non-elite population samples from Mississippian sites throughout the Southeast have yielded a variety of patterns, some concordant and some paralleling expectations based upon ethnographic accounts of elite summary behavior. Although direct element analysis of human bone from Alabama and Tennessee suggests that elites are relatively more meat than their presumed social inferior, non-elite burial does not seem particularly compromised. The high prevalence of trauma in elite male burials at Cahokia may reflect the role of warfare in male social advancement. The beds of the Southeast and their families may have been in effect "inexhaustible" relative to everyone else, but probably not to the extent of historically documented African and Polynesian chiefly barrows whose inscrutable emblems of their superior social status impressed visiting travellers and ethnographers alike. ([119, 215])

Prentice, Gay (National Park Service)

Marie Prentice (National Park Service)

THREE SEASONS OF EXCAVATIONS AT THE ANDERSONVILLE CIVIL WAR PRISON SITE

The National Park Service has funded three years of excavations at the Civil War prison camp at Andersonville, Ga. A summary of the results of these excavations is presented and includes data on the construction techniques and in the original construction of the stockade, the extension built by the prisoners, the north gate, and an attempted escape tunnel that failed before completion. ([119, 9.42])

Prentice, Marie (University of Pennsylvania)

Rafferty, Janet (Montclair State University)

MIDDLEWOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

In the central Mid-South, Middle Woodland mixed groups such as Englewood, Pinson, Pothos, and Byram have received much archaeological attention. Other sites report evidence underscoring the role of mounds in the settlement pattern. However, the present evidence of year-round habitation in the area, likely seasonal camps include large sites with many sandstone tools and sites producing mainly chert debitage and bifaces. Mounds appear early in the Middle Woodland sequence; serving as central places, they may have been crucial to the expansion of sedentary settlements into tributary valleys from their earlier beginnings in the major drainage. ([119, 3.30])

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

22
Raymer, Leslie E. (New South Associates)

THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF SUBTERRANEAN FOOD STORAGE STRUCTURES: AN ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF PIT STORAGE.

The principal factors affecting the selection and use of subterranean food storage structures are identified through an examination of a worldwide sample of ethnographic data on pit-using societies. This paper examines the relationship between subsistence practices, mobility patterns, and the use of subterranean food storage. The comparative ethnographic data show that food storage pits are used for a variety of reasons (general storage, consumption, processing) by groups with a wide range of mobility patterns and subsistence practices. These data are used to examine common assumptions about the form and function of storage pits in the archaeological record. (11/30, 10:40)

Reed, Mary Beth (see Joseph, J. W.)

Ratts, Elizabeth (University of Georgia)

VERTERATE SUBSISTENCE IN APALACHEE PROVINCE

Archaeologists working in Apalachee Province have found faunal remains to be either lacking or in poor condition; but there is now an archaeological glimpse into subsistence in the province. Faunal materials suggest that Apalachee was more congenial to Spanish life that St. Augustine and such missions as Santa Carolina de Guale. This is based on the observation that domesticated animals are far more common in deposits from San Luis de Talagah than from these other Spanish communities. Other archaeological and documentary evidence is used to examine the impact this had on the Apalachee. (11/9, 1:52)

Repp, Andrea C. (U.S. Forest Service)

PAST AND CURRENT RESEARCH OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA

The U.S. Forest Service began its cultural resource management program in the National Forests in 1978. Since that time, survey archaeologists have recorded over 1500 sites, more than 82 in 1990. The initial research consisted of inventory of proposed timber cutting areas and few constructed evaluation projects. Today, more attention is being paid to cultural resources, more money is being budgeted. Sites are being evaluated in-house and more archaeological research is being done in our Florida forests. (11/10, 10:22)

Riegler, Veronic (University of Tennessee)

THE OLIVER SITE: ARTEFACT DISTRIBUTION AND INTERPRETATIONS FROM A TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY TENANT FARMER'S HOUSE

The Oliver site (4010103) is a turn-of-the-century tenant farmer's cabin excavated in December in 1989 and early 1990. The dwelling appears to be a two-room frame structure resting on a limestone foundation and having a central stone and/or brick chimney. Archaeological excavation indicates that the building was disassembled and the construction material removed from the site for use elsewhere. In addition, an intensive shovel testing program revealed a variety of depositional patterns which shed light on refuse disposal, activity areas, and the socio-economic status of the tenant family in turn-of-the-century Tennessee. (11/10, 9:20)

Ritchhart, Charles (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

A STATUS REPORT ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S SITE FILES

The past two years the Information Management Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has undertaken to upgrade the state's archaeological files. With the project completed, the data base is ready for computerization. This paper summarizes the problems encountered, their solutions, and discusses various statutes describing the present status of South Carolina's archaeological sites (at the county level). This information is presented in order to remind the archaeological community of the importance of good record-keeping and good-records management. (11/9, 1:38)
CULTIVATIONS IN PREHISTORIC EASTERN NORTH AMERICA: CHANGING PARADIGMS

The widely accepted view that eastern North America was a separate center of plant domestication has resulted in an increasingly contentious perspective on the region’s culture history and a neglect of research on the diffusion into it of tropical cultivars. New data on archeobotanical macromorphology, the chemical and chromosomal composition of archeobotanical remains challenge old paradigms. In particular, the diffusion of tropical cultivars via the Caribbean and the Gulf Coast must now be seriously considered. This paper argues, current research suggesting alternation to existing paradigms in relation to four plants (maize, tobacco, beans, and chrysanthemum) and various prehistoric eastern North American relationships is instead of isolation from, pre-Columbian and South America. (11/8, 2:30)

Riggs, Brett H. (see Schmidt, Gerald F.)

Rivera, George M. (Louisiana Archaeological Society)

THE USE OF WEIRS AS SHRIMP TRAPS FOR JUVENILE TYPE I PENAEID SHRIMP

Although some penaeid shrimp presently are caught offshore by gillnet, considerable quantities are caught along the Mexican Pacific coast with nets and weirs. In the "Marinus Arconalis," weirs are exceptionally effective to trap large schools of juvenile type 3 penaeid shrimp as they migrate into the nearshore environment. In the 17th-century Southeast, before offshore trawling began, 95% of shrimp caught commercially were juvenile white shrimp, a type 3 penaeid species, which were not caught using oysterweirs. Data supporting and opposing the possibility that juvenile adult shrimp were trapped with nearshore westwardly pelagic will be examined. (11/8, 6:00)

Roe, Kevin J. (University of Georgia)

ANALYSIS OF POST-MORTAL REMAINS FROM WILLIAM SCUAFS’ 1913 EXCAVATION OF THE ETOWAH MOUND SITE

Fossil remains from the Etowah Mound site were examined. Analysis of the materials revealed the presence of several species of small mammals, including domestic and rats. These remains are increasingly rare. Evidence of a black bear, a marine species of fish, was also recovered. Measurements of deer elements from the site compared with specimens from near destinations and sites near Macon, Georgia, show an increase in size of deer from the central region to the mountains. This observed difference may be the result of Bennett’s rule or availability at quality taphonomy, and may correlate with cultural complexity in the area. (11/8, 8:20)

Rogers, John J. (Wade Forest University)

A STUDY OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES AND BOUNDARIES ON THE SIOUAN WESTERN FRONTIER, NORTH CAROLINA

Recent data from the Purse Site suggest that the late Woodland Period “Siouan tradition” can no longer be regarded as a unilineal cultural enterprise. Analyzing late Woodland social processes, as opposed to applying previous notions of homogeneous Siouan vs. non-Siouan entities, provides a more useful understanding of Siouan social organization and interaction with neighboring groups. The presence of both discontinuous and continuous culture traits along the Yadkin suggests a hypothetical construction of Siouan ethnic identity likely was ongoing. Purse Site data support the notion that social boundaries are perpetuated on interactions and exchange processes which encourage cultural differences. (11/8, 9:30)

Row-Stillings, Nancy (See Johnson, Jay K.)

Rowan, Jack (see Riley, Thomas J.)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

MARK J. BROWN/ ЮOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

CULTURAL QUANTITIES: STRATEGIES FOR SCAVENGING AND RECYCLING LITHIC MATERIAL

Over seven millennia of human occupation in the Southeast resulted in the accumulation of lithic debris that was exploited as

14

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
raw materials by late prehistoric tool makers. In particular, Early Woodland tool makers often tapped Late Archaic sites as "cultural quarries", scavenging any available materials for recycling or expedient use. Other strategies of provisioning sites with rock reflect the resourceful use of refuse at otherwise habit-poor locations. Examples of Early Woodland scavenging and recycling from sites in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina illustrate the significance of "cultural quarrying" to interpretations of technology, settlement patterns, habit organization, and lifeways. (11/9, 1:30)

Scarry, John (University of Kentucky)

POLITICAL OFFICES AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE: ETHNOHISTORIC, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE NATIVE LORDS OF APALACHEE

Ethnohistoric accounts of the Apalachee provide information about native political structure, and describe offices with a variety of political, military, and religious duties. Unfortunately, the Apalachee were transformed by incorporation into the Spanish colonial system, and the degree to which these offices correspond to precontact offices is unknown. Archaeological data suggest the existence of several offices in the preethnohistoric Apalachee division, although we cannot define the nature and scope of authority and power tied to those offices. While archaeological data provide little insight here, theoretical models suggest the native offices could have existed in a similar form before contact. (11/9, 3:00)

Scarry, John (to Paymar, Claude)

Scarry, C. Magaret (University of Kentucky)

PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT IN APALACHEE PROVINCE

At contact, the Apalachee were skilled farmers, whose granaries contained sufficient foodstuffs to feed de Soto's army for six months. With the establishment of the Apalachee missions, the province became the breadbasket of La Florida. Food supplies were exported from Apalachee to colonists in less hospitable locations and even to Cuba. Analyses of plant remains from late prehistoric and mission sites in Apalachee province provide insights about the effects of contact on the production and procurement of plant foods. Additionally, data from the missions give clues to variability in plant use between public and domestic contexts and between ethnic groups. (11/9, 3:05)

Schambach, Frank P. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

THE PLACE OF SPIRO IN SOUTHEASTERN PREHISTORY: A REINTERPRETATION

Current interpretations of the Spiro site rest on several unsupported and possibly unsupported assumptions: (1) that it is one site; (2) that it is a Caddo site; and (3) that it was a Mississippian site ceremonial center at the apex of a hierarchy of subsidiary centers. I will argue that while the Brown Mound group was probably Caddoan, the Craig Mound was Mississippian, and that the people accumulated at the Craig Mound were the heirs of Mississippian rulers rather than Mississippian chiefs. (11/9, 11:20)

Scricco, Gerald F. (University of Tennessee)

Bret H. Riggs (University of Tennessee)

INVESTIGATIONS OF CHEROKEE VILLAGE PATTERNS AND PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE AT THE CHATTANOOGA SITE

The second field season to identify village patterning at the Cherokee Lower towns of Chotaunoga included making additional surface collections, excavating 1 meter test pits, and expanding coverage of the anthropometric survey. The location of the council house was confirmed and 18 m of excavation revealed a portion of the exterior wall, interior benches, and control floor. It is possible to identify discrete artifact patterns associated with the building's core because the floor was preserved when the structure burned. The structure dates between 1720 and 1740 and is comparable in plan to mid-18th-century Overhill Cherokee townhouses. (11/9, 10:05)

Serrello, A. Frank (New World Research, Inc.)

SOIL HORIZONS AS CHRONOLOGICAL TOOLS

Geomorphological research in most southeastern archeological investigations has concentrated upon descriptive characteristics. However, modern geomorphological approaches provide powerful diagnostic and interpretive tools for

BULLETIN 33
understanding the range and character of prehistoric components in general area or specific sites. While consideration of Southeastern environments and their landscape analysis are integral to this approach, this paper concentrates upon sociopolitical changes occurring in the Southeastern United States during the Late Woodland period. The report presents that regional, compound site profiles can be utilized to locate the archaeology that contains without the presence of certain diagnostic attributes. This approach aids in predicting the chronology range in proposed survey areas. (11/16, 1/12)

Sheldon, Connie T. Jr. (Shelby University, Montgomery)
PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE HISTORIC UPPER CREEKS
After large scale inland and palisade contact ceased at the end of the Mississippian period, public architecture continued on a reduced but still complex level at succeeding historic Upper Creek sites in southeast Alabama. Archaeological excavations at the site of Fauquier Creek in Alabama, and ethnohistoric accounts indicate that large towns, public buildings, and associated features dominated the center of the community. Underlying several stages of rebuilding, such complexes were the expression of the overall level of social, political, and religious integration. (11/12, 9/10)

Shepard, Richard (University of New Orleans)
STABILITY AND CHANGE: THE FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF SITE AND THE UNIVERSITY IN EASTERN PONTOCHAI BAY
About 1250 years ago, the Pontotocia Batau became relatively static. It was somewhat larger than the Mississippi settlements had not yet adopted as current configuration. At this time, people and we now call the Eastern Pontotocu moved in to take advantage of the location. These people settled and the site was occupied for about 400 years. When the Eastern Pontotocus left, the site was abandoned, and the site was occupied by the people. As we see it happening today, the Eastern Pontotocus abandoned and the site was occupied by the people. (11/12, 9/10)

Shuman, Melton (University of Maine)
THE APALACHES AT FORT LOUIS DELA LOUISIANE, THE SITE OF OLD MOBILE
Built in 1632 to 1711, the French settlement of Fort Louis de la Louisiane covered the capital of the colony known as Louisiana. The historic records, along with recent archaeological investigations, have indicated that this town incorporated a number of individuals from various Native American cultures. Of these, the Apalaches are the best-represented non-local group. At Fort Louis, the Apalaches continued the largest living space under the control of the Capuchins. Investigations at Fort Louis are providing important data on culture change among the Apalaches and on inter-tribal relations during their initial depopulation, beginning in 1700. (11/12, 3/12)

Smith, Bruce D. (University of South Alabama)
MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE AND SOLAR ALIGNMENTS: A REFLECTION OF MANAGATIONAL NEXCESSITY, OR LEVELS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY?
Two different, but not mutually exclusive interpretive perspectives on Mississippian alignments are discussed. From the architectural perspective of Peanut and Kauffman among others, such solar alignments are "observation points" such as the well-known Cahokia, would be viewed as integral to the history alignment and scheduling of complex maize cultivation strategies and the revaluation and control of the annual cycle of field clearing, planting, and harvesting. In contrast, from the perspective of Anthony Golden, such solar alignments "observation points" can be alternatively viewed as artifacts of downstream-routine of authoritative resources involved in the control of social time-space that provided powerful leverage of social inequality. (11/12, 1/10)

Smith, Marvin T. (University of South Alabama)
David B. Hale (University of Georgia)
CASTLE BEHAVIOR: EVIDENCE FROM 16TH-CENTURY SPANISH ACCOUNTS
Following the assumption that 16th-century Spanish explorers were treated by Native Americans of the Southeast as paramount chiefs, we attempt to describe appropriate behavior toward chiefs according to native values. Chiefs could expect to control areas with supplies to have houses, gardens, and camps constructed for them, and could expect the presence of
tribute in skins, grains, and forest products. Certain rules of protocol are apparent in the Spanish narratives. Indians would bring food out to chiefs camped in their territory and chiefs would be entertained in return. (119, 3:30)

Studebaker, Rodney (see Harmon, Michael A.)

Snow, Frankkie (South Georgia College)

Keith Stephenson (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

HARFTFORD: A 4TH-CENTURY SWIFT CREEK MOUND SITE IN THE INTERIOR COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA

Recent excavations at the Hartford site (9PU1), on the Ocmulgee River, concentrated primarily on a Swift Creek mound where a rich submound midden was exposed. Architectural features encountered beneath the midden revealed a preformed oval shaped structure and a large central refuse pit. Archaeological evidence suggests that the structure served as a ceremonial mound as well as a ceremonial village. The midden and central refuse pit contained a diverse, well preserved assemblage of subsistence remains. Excavations indicate long-distance exchange and analysis of Swift Creek complicated stumped designs reveals interaction between Hartford and contemporaneous regional sites. (119, 4:05)

Stahle, David W. (see Anderson, David G.)

Stallings, Richard (WAPOR, Inc)

PREDICTIVE MODELING IN THE YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI

This on-going research project is an inductive, exploratory approach to predictive modeling in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. Through the use of a geographic information system, the relationship between a variety of environmental features and known sites locations is being explored. This paper will outline some of the preliminary findings of this research. Special attention will be given to the analysis of the LANDSAT 5 imagery and how this is being used to examine the relationship of soil conditions and paleoarchitectural site locations. (119, 5:20)

Staudt, Marie S. (Louisiana State University)

Shirley C. Tuckey (Louisiana State University) William J. Blackmon (Louisiana State University)

THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHARRIED APIOS TUBERS

Tubers of Apios americana Medici (groundnut) were a known food source of historic Indian tribes and have been reported from numerous archaeological sites in the Eastern Woodlands. Identifying tuber fragments in archaeological samples has been difficult because their amining is not well known. In this study, experimentally charred groundnut tubers, the SEM and light microscope were used to search for anatomical, diagnostic features. Results indicates that these cells and xylem elements persist and can be used to identify tuber fragments when they occur in archaeological microfossils. (119, 5:50)

Stanton, William M. (Florida State University)

H. Stephen Hale (Florida State University)

Rochelle Marston (Florida State University)

TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SILVER GLEN SPRINGS, FLORIDA (86MR123)

Two test units, each one meter square, were excavated from preceramic midden deposits at Silver Glen Springs, Florida (86MR123). These midden deposits, dated by radiocarbon assay to have been deposited between 6500 and 4300 BP (3670 and 2770 BC, uncorrected), represent the subsistence patterns of the Middle Archaic to Taylor Period. The depth of the midden deposits indicates an extensive occupation period that likely began no later than the Middle Archaic. No ceramics were recovered from either test, and only minor quantities of bone and lithic materials were recovered. This report presents an analysis of the findings, which emphasize subsistence strategies. (119, 8:40)

Stephenson, Keith (see Snow, Frankkie)

BULLETIN 33
Stoops, Richard W. Jr. (George and Associates, Inc.)
NUMERICAL TAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF AN EARLY ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINT
Numerical taxonomic techniques were applied to an Early Archaic assemblage of Kirk Corner Notched projectile points. Projectile point basic are complex entities. As such, a substantial quantity of different measurements can be made to characterize their shape. In this study, a number of dimensions were selected in an attempt to create a metric characterization of the base. Discrete combinations of attributes should define an artifact type. A type in this sense is a cluster of attributes which taken together define a shape. Application of the technique resulted in the recognition of a series of morphological subtypes within the overall Kirk class. (119, 5-50)

Stovey, Rebecca (University of Hawaii)
A HUMAN CREMATION FROM THE DE SOTO WINTER ENCAMPMENT, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
Feature 131 of the Governor Martin site, S8L53, consisted of cremated human bone, burned white with flesh, on top of and surrounded by burned dust and charcoal flecks. Evidence that this was not an example of a normal cremation cremation include lack of a cremation basin and an aroused body position. The pits and cores of this feature as an archaeological example of an Apalachee Arawakan cremated by the Hernando De Soto expedition during its first winter encampment during 1539-40 will be discussed. (118, 8-00)

Stout, Charles (University of Illinois)
Richard Edging (University of Illinois)
Among the constructs guiding builders of Mississippian earthworks were undoubtedly those determining where the structures should be placed. Although countless researchers have investigated Mississippian site patterning, only a handful have demonstrated more than conclusory rules of site design and record construction. If there were rules of nature substance than "hands here, talk there," did they vary significantly from region to region? Assuming some design rules did exist, how did they relate to a Mississippian world view? (119, 11-40)

Stowe, Noel R. (University of South Alabama)
THE GULF FORMATIONAL STAGE ON THE NORTH-CENTRAL GULF COAST
Relatively little has been reported recently concerning the Gulf Formational Stage on the North-Central Gulf Coast. Our use of this stage conforms to the Gulf Formational concept as defined by Wahall and Jenkins in 1976. Based on surveys and excavations in the Mobile area, we have developed Middle (cira. 1200-500 B.C.) and Late (cira. 500-100 B.C.) Gulf Formational Complexes. With the exception of scattered Poverty Point "like" artifacts we haven't encountered assemblages that are diagnostic of the Early Gulf Formational in the area. This report briefly describes the work done to date on the fiber-tempered wares, Bayou La Batre, and Alexander in the region. (119, 9-20)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (New York State Museum)
WILL WE HAVE THE RIGHT STUFF? MUSEUM ACCESSION POLICIES AND THE FUTURE DATABASE
As sites are steadily transformed from intact deposits to collections, today's museums are in the advanced stage of determining the composition of archaeology's future database. The current rebirth crisis forcefully raises fundamental questions of why certain collections are curated. It is clear that archaeologists must take leading roles in developing museum accession policies that address well-grounded strategies for preserving a database that will be useful for continuing research. This paper suggests principles for deriving such policies, including actively selecting collections for curation that relate to and truly represent regional archaeology. (119, 15-50)

Taylor, Richard (see Lewis, Zada)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
THE SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK CULTURE ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF COAST: THE HORSESHOE BAYOU PHASE

Investigations at the Pirate's Bay site (6OK1051) led to the definition of the Okaloosa phase, viewed as transitional between Depford and early Santa Rosa/Swift Creek. It is characterized by Depford pottery in association with Santa Rosa ceramics and a crude variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. Depford Check Stamped rapidly declined and classic Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and Santa Rosa pottery became prominent, accompanied by shifts in settlement patterns and subsistence pursuits. Recently, the Horseshoe Bayou phase of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek culture was defined based on work at sites at Eglin Air Force Base, the Old Homestead site (6W151b), and the Horseshoe Bayou site (6W1155). These sites provided considerable data regarding the chronology, site layout, and material culture of this phase. (11/9, 16-20)

Touche, B. Arville (see Gibson, Jon L.)

Tucker, Shirley C. (see Sundifer, Marie S.)

Vernon, Richard (see Condell, Ann E.)

Wallis, Richard (see Manfried, Robert)

Watthall, John A. (Illinois State Museum)

LATE 18th-CENTURY CERAMICS FROM THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF ARKANSAS POST AT ECORES ROUGES

In 1956-1957 Preston Helder conducted extensive excavations in the area of the late 18th-century French Creole village in Arkansas Post. The ceramics associated with this occupation are described and comparisons are made with ceramic assemblages derived from contemporary French settlements in Upper Louisiana. Interpretations are offered concerning the nature and function of ceramics in late colonial French village life in this frontier setting. (11/9, 9-40)

Wasselkov, Gregory A. (University of South Alabama)

RECENT RESEARCH AT OLD MOBILE

After the discovery and initial excavations in 1989, fieldwork at Old Mobile has included an intensive shovel testing and metal detecting survey of the central town area and excavations at two more structures. The survey reveals a very dispersed site plan that can be correlated with historic maps of the town. Intensive excavations at a large site and a second habitation indicate the degree of self-sufficiency achieved by French colonists on the southern frontier between 1702 and 1711. (11/9, 9-30)

Weinstein, Richard A. (Coastal Environment, Inc.)

THE LOWER GUADALUPE RIVER/SAN ANTONIO BAY REGION AND ITS PLACE IN GULF COASTAL PREHISTORY

The lower Guadalupe River and San Antonio Bay area of coastal Texas has generally been a little-studied and poorly known region of the Gulf coast. Compared to the upper Texas coast, it has been poor upland. Recently, however, several important archaeological investigations, encompassing work by universities, the state of Texas, and private consulting firms, have allowed for the development of a regional chronology outlining a set of temporally and spatially specific phases. This paper will briefly discuss those phases and provide a review, through time, of the aboriginal settlement in the region. (11/9, 8-20)

Weisman, Brent (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

THE CONSERVATION OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON STATE LANDS

Florida's archaeological sites are becoming increasingly endangered as population continues to rise. As a result, plans for preservation, many sites are now being brought under state ownership through purchase by the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Since 1983, about 190,000 acres and hundreds of archaeological sites have been purchased by CARL, at a cost of $795

BULLETIN 33

29
Welch, Paul B. (Quinn College-CUNY)

PARAMOUNT CONTROL OVER GOODS AND THE POLITICAL STABILITY OF THE MOUNDVILLE CHIEFTOM

Evidence from the Moundville chiefdom indicates that production of some craft specialties was highly centralized at the Moundville site. These crafts include some that used imported raw materials as well as one that used locally available raw materials. Both utilitarian and status-linked crafts are included. This centralization maximized the opportunity for elite (paramount) control over access to these goods. The vast majority of goods imported in finished form were also restricted to the paramount center. This remarkable degree of centralization, and the monopolistic opportunity it afforded, may be partly responsible for the apparent political stability of the Moundville chiefdom. (11/9, 2:45)

Weeler, Kie W. (Murray State University)

ASSEMBLAGE PATTERNING STUDIES: AN APPROACH TO SMALL-SCALE MISSISSIPPIAN CHIEFTOMS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

The recognition of ranked societies, particularly in Mississippian studies, has generally depended on the identification of patterned distinctions among burial. The mortuary approach needs to be integrated with an approach to living contexts, for example, to define residential trends within a village. One such approach, based on a modification of Stanley South's artifact pattern identification technique, brings together assemblages to bear on the problem. A test of this method at Wickliffe Mounds, 15RA4, shows that the village is remarkably homogeneous despite indications of status differentiation in burials, suggesting that this small-scale Mississippian chiefdom provides little material distinction to a high-status livelihood, or that the chiefly sector is a very small part of the population. (11/9, 10:20)

Wheeler, Brian J. (University of Florida)

THE RIVIERA COMPLEX: AN EAST OKEECHOBEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA SETTLEMENT

Examination of artifacts collected by the Palm Beach County Archaeological Society (PB CAS) and unpublished manuscripts held by the Smithsonian Institution provides new information on the East Okeechobee Archaeological Area. The Riviera site (1RF85), excavated from 1979 to 1980, is a large Glades III Period village that is part of a settlement complex similar to the one described by Furry (1972) for a group of sites in Okeechobee. A review of ethnohistorical literature reveals that Riviera and its associated sites may have been the location of the historic period village Jona first mentioned by Fontanilla (1735). (11/8, 9:00)

White, Nancy Marie (University of South Florida)

SHELL MOUNDS OF THE LOWER APALACHECCA RIVER SWAMP, NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Test excavations at 4 shell midden mounds in the remote swamps of the Apalachicola River delta, northwest Florida, produced evidence of Mississippian and intense Early Woodland and Late Archaic utilization of extensive resources. Mounds are of different sizes with decreasing amounts of oxygen through time. Two sites with microsites and clay chambers characteristic of the Poverty Point, Govenor's Point complexes farther east along the Gulf Coast, associated with plain and simple-stamped fiber-tempered pottery. Earlier Doodled strata have simple-stamped and simple-stamped ceramics. Later ones have some incised/pressed sherds. Subsistence emphasis are upon large fish, turtle, and small mammals. (11/9, 2:10)

Whitmer, Ann M. (Louisiana State University)

MARY H. MAHON (Louisiana State University)

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL IN BATON ROUGE

Along the Mississippi River in downtown Baton Rouge is an area that has been utilized by several groups. Historic accounts have suggested occupation by prehistoric peoples and the French, British, Spanish, U.S., and Union military establishments on the present-day Louisiana State Capitol grounds. The Federal military complex constructed in the early 1860s included earthworks, barracks, powder magazines, and a military cemetery. Reported here are the results of LSU's recent site-photographed archaeological survey, that has uncovered part of the old cemetery and suggested extensive 19th and 20th-century land modifications in conjunction with the one existing powder magazine and the adjacent prehistoric site. (11/10, 9:00)
Whitmer, Ann M. (see Mankin, Mary H.)

Williams, Mark (Kansas Institute)
THE REALITY OF SOUTHEASTERN EARTHLODGES
The reality of earth-covered structures in the Southeast during Mississippian times has been debated for 50 years. This paper briefly summarizes the past arguments, provides several new insights, and concludes that most sunken-floor structures, particularly those of the southern Appalachian area, were earth covered. This is supported by archaeological, ethnohistorical, and comparative ethnological data. In particular, the resistance of such structures to fire arrows made them a strong positive adaptation to Mississippian warfare. (11/9, 9-20)

Wood, Karen G. (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc)
THE EVOLUTION OF MOTIVE POWER TECHNOLOGY AT THE ROSEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1839-1975
The Rosewell Manufacturing Company, in Northern Georgia, operated three different textile mills during a 136 year period. Recent archaeological and historical studies have discovered significant technological shifts employed to power the mills' machinery. The earliest factory (1839-1864) used an overhand water wheel. A later mill (1854-1926) initially used a series of overhead wheels, changed to steam power, and finally converted to electricity. A third mill (1882-1975) began with a water-powered turbine then converted to electricity. The changes at Rosewell stem from technological advances in motive power as well as specific environmental factors. (11/10, 10-20)

Wood, W. Dean (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc)
WOODLAND PERIOD RESIDENCES IN THE MIDDLE GEORGIA UPLANDS
Much of what we know about the Woodland period in the interior southeastern U.S. was derived from surveys and excavations along the region's great rivers. This has led archaeologists to assume the economy of these Indians was primarily riverine oriented and the nearby uplands played a secondary role. There is new evidence from the Middle Georgia piedmont, however, that suggests these Indians were also selecting upland locations for permanent settlements. Many of these locations are far removed from any large rivers or streams. This paper examines the evidence for upland residential settlement and suggests approaches for future studies. (11/8, 13/0)

Woodall, J. Ned (Wake Forest University)
RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE SIOUAN WESTERN FRONTIER, NORTH CAROLINA
Excavations in 1990 at the Potter Site in Wilkes County, North Carolina, revealed an unexpected complexity of late Woodland burial practices, ceramic production and lithic resources. While the site conforms to its general aspects to the nearby Pine-Flatstone Siouan tradition, it contains deeply in certain details. It is the most westerly site excavated in the Yadkin Valley by the Great Bend Project; its proximity to the foothills of the Blue Ridge and the proto-Catawba or proto-Cherokee sites there suggests the Siouan western frontier was a complex tension zone. The material recovered show both acculturation and conservatism indifferent data classes. (11/8, 3/10)

Worth, John E. (University of Florida)
ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE TIMUCUA MISSION PROVINCE: 1990 EXCAVATIONS AT FIG SPRINGS (8CO1), SOUTH END VILLAGE
Four months of excavations at the Fig Springs site have provided new data on the aboriginal inhabitants of the Timucua mission province in North Florida prior to their mass movement in the early 1650s. Block excavations have revealed information relating to material culture, architecture, subsistence, storage and trash disposal patterns, and other aspects of local Timucua culture. Ceramic analysis has permitted the refinement of the ceramic typology developed in 1989, and data suggest cultural connections with late Weeden Island ceramic assemblages. These ceramics also provide a benchmark against which the Jefferson series of the later mission period may be compared. (11/9, 9-20)
PAssport: A Pure Vinching Phase site in Central Georgia

Recent investigations at the Passport site (4PM635) in Putnam County, Georgia, in the central Piedmont, identified it as a single-component upland Vinching Phase site. Besides having only simple-stamped pottery, the projectile points were all small, Mississippian triangular types, suggesting temporal placement in the Early Mississippian or Transitional Woodland-Mississippian period, rather than early Woodland. Current analyses produced three subdivisions of simple-stamped pottery design within this and other collections from the Piedmont. Both temporal and non-temporal distinctions may be explained by use of these decorative elements during the late prehistoric period. (11/10, 11:40)

Yakubik, Jill-Karen (North Carolina, Inc.)
CERAMIC USE IN LATE 19TH-CENTURY SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA
Archaeological and documentary source data indicate the Breton ceramics became widely available in southeastern Louisiana ca. 1870. Prior to this date, ceramic assemblages are essentially French Colonial in character. Use of Spanish ceramics was insignificant, highlighting Spain’s persistent inability to supply the Louisiana colonists’ needs, and the latter’s lack of interest in Spanish merchandise. By contrast, commerce with France continued despite the Spanish colonial administration’s efforts to break the trade. (11/9, 11:20)

Yarnell, Richard A. (University of North Carolina)
Jean M. Black (University of North Carolina)
PROFILES FROM A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PLANT FOOD REMAINS FROM NORTH AMERICA
Our attempt to list all of the significant reports, analyses, and reviews of archaeological plant remains from eastern North America currently includes 968 titles of which at least 500 have been published, mostly since 1960. Unpublished works include preprints, contract reports, theses, and master’s theses. It is anticipated that many recent papers and reports will be added. Various profiles derived from the bibliography are presented. (11/8, 2:10)

Yeager, Jenny D. (see Johnson, Liz K.)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
توضیحاتی از این متن ارائه نمی‌شود.