BULLETIN 35

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS OF THE
FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 21-24, 1992
ARKANSAS' EXCELSIOR HOTEL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Edited by
Marvin D. Jeter

Hosted by
Arkansas Archeological Survey
Martha Ann Rolleston, Local Arrangements
John R. House and Marvin D. Jeter, Program Co-Chairs

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to the 60th annual meeting of the South-eastern Archaeological Conference, in the 50th year of SEAC's existence! And, to the first SEAC meeting ever held in Arkansas! If fading memories serve correctly, this is only the third SEAC meeting ever held on this side of the Mississippi River. New Orleans and Memphis are close, but it seems that the only previous crossings were into Louisiana, for a mid-19th meeting on Avery Island and the legendary 1977 meeting in Lafayette. In any event, the present meeting is SEAC's northwesternmost venture. Having learned through bitter experiences what can happen here in November due to the antics of cold-air masses sloooping down from Canada through north Texas, and with a field trip in mind (see below), we scheduled it for October 21-24 in hopes of increasing our chances for some bright blue weather.

Ameliorans

The meeting coincides with the 650th anniversary of part of another nucleus, that of Hernando De Soto, who crossed the Sierras into present-day northeast Arkansas in June 1541, wandered with his army westward nearly to Oklahoma, and spent the winter of 1541-42 as an enigmatic which may have been fairly near Little Rock, according to the recently promulgated Hopson-Morse (H-M) scenario. After breaking camp and failing to find the riches he sought, De Soto died in May 1542; according to the H-M version, his demise occurred in southeast Arkansas rather than in eastern Louisiana as claimed by the Swanton (1939 De Soto Commission) version. De Soto’s surviviors, under Marinó, then ventured westward again, into Texas, only to meet more frustration. Precisely 650 years before the time of this SEAC meeting (according to H-M), they were once again not far from Little Rock, struggling back across southern Arkansas toward the lower Arkansas River Valley (if not across Louisiana, as Swanton suggested).

We are also, of course, in the Columbian Quincentennial year; in fact, it was precisely 500 years before this month of October 1992 that Columbus and his companions encountered (if not "discovered") the native peoples of the lands that have come to be known as the Americas. However, long before the magic 1492 date, various Native American peoples had known many other kinds of encounters with other "Indian" groups (not to mention Vikings c. A.D. 1000 and more conjectural extra-continental) in various prehistoric periods. One of our symposia (on Friday, October 29) explores this very intriguing question of "Pre-Columbian Native Encounters" in and near the Southeast.

Whether or not De Soto’s Spaniards directly introduced European diseases as well as European warfare to the protohistoric Indians of Arkansas, they served as harbinger of the post-Columbian contacts, consequences, and disasters that were to come. Our Keynote Address, given by Dr. George Miller of Pennsylvania State University on Friday evening, October 23, summarized some disasters under the title, 'Tracking the Four Horsemen through the Southeast.' We are grateful to Dr. Miller for sharing the insights of his research with us, and to the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Windthrop Rockefeller Foundation of Little Rock for assistance in funding this event.

This meeting also coincides with yet another anniversary. Twenty-five years ago, in 1967, the Arkansas Archeological Survey was created by an act of the State Legislature. We are commemorating the Survey’s founding with a reception at the Old State House Museum (next door to the meeting hotel) on Wednesday evening, October 21. In addition, this ceremony will serve to introduce the Survey’s new Director, Dr. Thomas J. Green. We are grateful to ARKLA Gas Company, Arkansas Power & Light Company, the Arkansas Archeological Society, the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, and the Arkansas Humanities Council for their contributions in support of this event.

The commemoration will continue on Thursday afternoon, October 22, with a guided tour and barbecue at the crown jewel of Arkansas archeology, the Toltec Mounds archeological State Park. Later that evening, we will observe the 10th anniversary of the founding of the "Great-Wives-of-SEAC" event, which made its debut at the 1982 Memphis meeting.

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Exhibits

The museum at Toltec will feature a new exhibit summarizing the findings of recent work at the site by the Survey and our partners in "public archaeology" and preservation, the members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Toltec was the focus of Survey/Society "Summer Digs" Training Programs in 1976 and 1979, and more recently in 1988, 1989, and 1990. Two other Arkansas archeological exhibits will be easily accessible during this meeting. One, at the Old State House Museum next door to the meeting hotel, is a traveling mini-exhibit based on the 1991 and 1992 Survey/Society "Summer Digs" at the prehistoric Taylor mounds and historic Taylor House in southeastern Arkansas. Another, at the Arkansas Museum of Science and History, about a half-mile south of the meeting hotel, commemorates the "Renaissance, Removal, and Rebirth" of various Arkansas Indian groups, including the Quapaw, Caddo, Tunican, Osage, and Cherokee. All three of these exhibits, and a fourth at Arkansas Territorial Restoration near the hotel, are summarized in a new "Exhibit Abstracts" section that we are inaugurating in this Bulletin, and the sponsoring organizations are credited there.

Program Changes

There have been a few last minute additions and deletions to the program since the Preliminary Program was sent out. The changes are in the following sessions: Thursday AM, II, III-A and II-B; and Thursday PM. IV. See the final program in this Bulletin and the pocket program for details.

Bulletin Outline and Acknowledgments

As has become standard practice, this Bulletin includes a map of the meeting hotel; a brief summary schedule of the symposia, other sessions of contributed papers, and other events; and the list of the abstracts, the abstracts of the symposia, exhibits, and the individual papers. The latter are in alphabetical order, according to surnames of the senior (or sole) authors; the junior authors are also included in the alphabetical surname list, with references to the senior author.

Responsibilities for this meeting were divided among three Survey archeologists, assisted fairly near Little Rock, and various associates. Martha Ann Robinson of the Toltec Station was in charge of local arrangements; John House (UA-Monticello) and Marvin Jeter (UA-BioSci) were program co-chairmen.

Jeter was assisted by Toltec Station secretary Marilyn Whitley and Philip Osborne of the Toltec Park staff. House served as initial processor of proposals for symposia and papers/abstracts, and registration materials, assisted by UA-Station secretary Mary Farmer, who also took on the enormous task of inputting the titles and abstracts into a computer file. Jeter (to whom good-natured complaints may be addressed) made the final assignments of symposia and papers into the meeting schedule, and edited the preliminary and final programs of this Bulletin, aided and abetted by "all of the above." Survey graphic artist Jane Kellett designed the cover. Mary Lynn Kennedy converted the material into typeset form, and Nene Nemecek proofread.

Once again, welcome to Little Rock and Arkansas! Your registration packet will include guides to local excursions, etc., but please feel free to consult with us and other native guides for scouting reports, opinions, and directions. Enjoy!

— Marvin Jeter
Martha Ann Robinson
John H. House

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Note on Cover Illustrations:
Views of the Toltec (Scheme) Mounds, near Little Rock, Arkansas, from pencil drawings by H. J. Lewis, Dr. Edward Palmer's artist-assistant on the "Mound Survey" of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology, December 1882. Top: plan view map of the site. Middle: view of Mound A. Bottom: view of the site, looking east across Mound Pond. (Courtesy of the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution) The 1992 IEAC meeting will include a tour of this site, now Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.
AN EDITORIAL NOTE

This year, we (the Editorial We, i.e., O) were (we thought) a grueling decision in editing the abstracts. Unlike
the non-issue of “Mississippi” vs. “Mississippian” discussed during a recent SEAC meeting (inside the back cover of
Subina "1, for New Orleans - 1980. This one was fraught with the potential for error and fury aproaching that of
“Godzilla vs. Megalon” — or, was it “Godzilla vs. Smilie”? Namely, and in the wild, it was the question of “archaeology”
and “archaeological” as favored by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and other enlightened institutions vs. “archaeology,”
etc., favored by SEAC and the rest of the world.

To choose either might antagonize pretty, so in the best tradition of this political year, I boldly... wafted. What you
sent is what you get. Subject, of course, to the provision that Mrs. Farmer is so used to inventing “archaeology” and I am so
used to reading it, that a few “type I errors (our "a" for your "an") may have snuck in. (We would be surprised if there are
any of the converse, "type II, errors.

A few further words about abstracts are also in order. Most authors complied very well with the prescribed limit of
100 words, and several were well under that mark. There were some obvious examples of excess, though, and I treated
them down toward 100 words, trying to avoid an editorial scalpel (excising surplus articles, prepositional phrases,
and adjectives, etc.) rather than an editorial meat cleaver. Otherwise, I changed only a relatively few misspellings,
misphrases, indecisive phrases, etc. Finally, I should remark that there seems to be a favorable trend toward substantive
abstracts, telling at least something about the author’s actual findings, but we still have too many “say-nothing” abstracts
(as one frustrated editor called them in a classic statement), replete with phrases like “as described,” “will be discussed,” etc.

Returning to the “Mississippi” question for a moment, it is no contesting this spelling when we speak of
Mississippi culture. But as is well known, there are long-established and respectable regional/areal traditions regarding
the name of the culture period. Lower Mississippi Valley researchers, following the practice established by Philip Phillips and
his colleagues, refer to the “Hollister” period, but “Mississippian period” is the preferred usage in many other regions
and areas. Once again, I have taken the laid-back, tolerant approach that neither is wrong, and what you write is what you
get.

—Marvin D. Jaser
1992 PROGRAM

REGISTRATION: EXCELSIOR HOTEL, BALCONY
Wednesday, October 21: 4:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.
Thursday, October 22: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Friday, October 23: 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

BOOK EXHIBIT: LA SALLE ROOM
Thursday: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Friday: 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.
Saturday: 8:00 A.M. - Noon

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21:
6:30-7:00 Reception, Old State House Museum (Next door to Crescent Room for prehistoric displays) Program: 7:15 P.M.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22:
1. Symposium: The Native History of the Cache National Park in Southeastern Archaeology and Ethnology
Chair: J. E. Porter and R. C. Smith
Room: A
8:30 T. E. Porter and J. E. Porter: INTRODUCTION
8:40 C. A. Terry: THE GEORGE C. TAYLOR SITES: MUNDAN, STRUCTURED, AND RECREATIONAL CINNOMY INTO EARLY CADDIAN SYMPOSIUM AND IDENTITY
9:10 J. A. Brown: IS THE CADDIAN AREA PART OF THE SOUTHEAST?
9:40 J. A. Brown and K. C. Quarles: STARLAGE HISTORIC DISCOVERY AND DECAY IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA
10:00 BREAK
10:15 A. M. Early: TEXTURE-LAND TEXT: READING THE CADDIAN WORLD THROUGH POTTERIES
10:40 T. E. Porter: THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LATE CADDIAN TERRITORIES: HOMES IN THE FINE WOODS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS
11:00 J. E. Porter: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE SOUTHERN CADDIAN REGION
11:40 J. E. Porter: CADDIAN-LINTERT VALLEYS: INTERACTION IN THE SOUTHERN RED AND OACHITA RIVER VALLEYS

2. General Session: Southeastern Indian Studies
Chair: H. L. Heady and M. H. White
Room: C
8:30 M. R. Jamison: THE PRODUCTION OF SHELL, FEATHER AND AFRICAN PRECIOUS GOODS: ECONOMY
9:30 T. E. Porter: PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGES IN CENTRAL OREGON, MEXICO, MEXICO
9:40 M. Stover: THE OYASHI SITE (OYAS84) IN MEXICO, MEXICO
10:00 H. W. Walker: INVESTIGATIONS AT EAST LINTERT VALLEY: INTERP Thompsonian IN MEXICO, MEXICO
10:45 BREAK
10:45 B. L. Lee and C. Brown: ON THE NATURE OF THE OYASHI SITE TOWARDS A REVOLUTIONARY ECONOMY
10:30 E. W. Walker: FURTHER EXCAVATIONS OF THE PEBBLE MOUNDS CEMETERY
10:45 BREAK
11:00 J. A. Brown: LATE HISTORIC INFLUENCE ON THE EAST LINTERT VALLEY MOUNDS SITE
11:15 J. A. Brown: A NEW PROGRAM FOR THE EAST LINTERT VALLEY MOUND SITE

II. Field Session: Social Organization in the Mississippi Valley
Chair: P. W. H. Hedges
Room: Arkansas River Valley
8:30 G. S. Grimes: FOUR YEARS OF COHABATING AT THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SITE
8:50 G. S. Grimes: THE PRESENT HISTORIC SETTLEMENT AT THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SITE

II-B. General Session: Cultural-ecological Studies
Chair: N. H. Lathem
Room: Arkansas River Valley
9:00 M. J. Finley: THE TUMULUS SITE (TUM84) IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
9:40 N. S. Taylor: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PRE-COLOMBIAN TOWARDS NEWER, MORE ACCURATE SITES
10:00 T. J. Barry: MANSION, MANSION, MANSION: A HISTORIC SITE IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
10:45 L. E. Allen: THE VODDEN-GRAND RIVER RIVER: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

III. Field Session: Prehistoric Fauna and Flora
Chair: J. T. Barry
Room: Arkansas River Valley
11:00 H. W. Walker: PREHISTORIC FAUNA AND FLORA IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
11:45 L. W. White: EARLY HISTORIC FLORA IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
12:00 J. T. Barry: PREHISTORIC FLORA IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

IV-B. General Session: Research methods in the Southeastern United States
Chair: J. T. Barry
Room: Arkansas River Valley
12:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
13:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
14:15 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

IV. Symposium: Establishing a Regional Chronology for the North-Central States
Chair: R. E. Smith
Room: Hall J and K
8:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
8:50 G. C. Brown: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
9:30 R. E. Smith: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
10:00 R. E. Smith: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
10:30 R. E. Smith: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

V. Field Session: The Prehistory of the Southeastern United States
Chair: R. E. Smith
Room: Hall J and K
11:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
12:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
12:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
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15:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
15:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
16:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
16:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
17:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
17:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
18:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
18:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
19:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
19:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
20:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
20:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
21:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
21:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
22:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
22:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
23:00 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
23:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
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0:30 J. T. Barry: THE USE OF STATISTICAL HISTORIC RESEARCH METHODS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 22:

I. Symposium: The Native History of the Coastal Carolina Region
Chair: T. S. Parks and J. S. Burcham
Room: Room A
1:00 T. S. Parks: INDIGENOUS POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC EXCHANGE: CASSIDAN AND POORDOAK INTERACTION
1:30 H. T. Gregory: INNOVATIONS AND FUSION: THE LOUISIANA CASSIDAN AND THEIR NEIGHBORS
2:00 J. T. Smith: THE MADRASADO: INDIAN AND THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS FRONTIER, 1566-1945
2:30 J. B. Griffin: DISCUSSION
3:00 L. Williams: DISCUSSION

II. General Session Meeting: American Studies (Continued)
Chair: M. L. Jeter
Room: John S.
1:00 T. J. Finkham: MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD BUFPER ZONES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
1:30 M. T. Smith and L. R. Williams: MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND BUILDING PATTERNS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
2:00 D. J. Taylor: PLATFORM MOUND CONSTRUCTION AND THE DISTINCTION OF MISSISSIPPIAN FURTHER
2:30 C. M. Carry: MOONVILLE REVIVISCENT: RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE NORTHWEST RIVER
3:00 V. J. Knight: PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT MOONVILLE, MOONVILLE
3:30 T. Gettle: GRAYS SITE: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS

III. General Session: Technological/Teaching Studies
Chair: K. F. Coates
Room: Arkansas River Valley
1:00 M. A. Kline and J. M. Hoyt: SOURCES OF INDIGENOUS ROCK USED FOR ARTIFACTS AT TULISOY
1:30 R. J. Waters: DECORATED ROCK ARTIFACTS, FLORIDA, ARKANSAS, AND THE GULF SOUTH
2:00 A. Connell: PATTERNS IN ORPHORD AND SAYANNA LIKELY POTTERY FROM THE ST. MARY REGIO
2:30 B. E. Deschamps: M. K. Jackson: TECHNOLOGY OF LATE MISSISSIPPIAN POLYCHROME CERAMICS
3:00 C. A. Long and R. B. Stansell: S. A. Stone and R. W. Velten: MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ADOBE IN THE SEEP TEOTILLES
3:30 R. Fuller: MISSISSIPPIAN CANOES IN THE DEEP SOUTH: TRAJECTORIES FROM MISSISSIPPI AND ABILENA

IV. General Session: Surveys and Data Bases
Chair: J. L. Lauer
Room: Apalachicola
1:00 W. J. Johnson: FORM AND FUNCTION OF BELLE GLADE EARTHWORKS IN FLORIDA'S LAKES OKEECHOBEE ROCK AGE
1:30 H. T. Boren: REINFORCING THE PUZZLE: FLORIDA'S JOKO COAST ARCHAEOLGY IN THE CEDAR KEY REGION
2:00 BREAK
2:30 G. Rose: THREE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE BIG YOUTH FORK ENAMEL OF THE COTTON MILL AND RED ISLAND
3:00 B. Lauer and W. L. W. B. Lauer: ENSURING THE SURVIVAL OF THE BIG AND LITTLE SUMATERA BEERS, YADOZ MADIN, MISSISSIPPI
3:30 J. E. Lankford: DIGITAL DATA AS INFORMATION: DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND APPLICATION IN ARKANSAS ARCHAEOLOGY

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23:

I. Symposium: Pre-Columbian Native Exchange
Chair: M. B. Rasmussen and J. E. S. Sauer
Room: Suite A
8:00 M. E. Naugle and J. E. S. Sauer: UNDERSTANDING PRE-COLUMBIAN NATIVE ENCOUNTERS
8:20 D. G. Adamus: PALEOLITHIC TREMENDOUS RENOVATION IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS
9:00 M. S. Wickersham: LATE PLEISTOCENE-EARLY HOLOCENE OCCUPATIONS ON THE WOODLANDS-FLORIDA BORDER AND EASTERN Oklahoma
10:00 E. E. Sams: RAISINS, TRAJECTORS, AND REFUGEES IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE AMERICAN EAST SOUTH
10:20 E. R. Jaubert: LATE MIDDLE ARCHAIC INTERACTION AND EXCHANGE IN THEDROW-AMERICAN MIDCONTINENT
11:00 J. E. Johnson and R. Myers: LONG-DISTANCE CONTACT DURING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE YAOZOE
11:20 B. Heffern: USE OR THE ROLLING STONE CHIMPANZEE AND THE POLITICS OF CAMBIOG IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

II. Symposium: Atlantic Meets the Southeast
Chair: H. Weeks
Room: Arkansas River Valley
8:00 Y. A. Rosco: MOUND OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS: AN OVERVIEW
8:20 S. M. Gillette: GEOGRAPHIC CONTACT OF ARCHAIC MOUNDS
8:40 W. C. Haug: THE MONTE SANT HITE
9:20 J. L. Rogers: ARCHAIC MOUNDS FROM SOUTH CENTRAL LOUISIANA
10:00 BREAK
10:20 J. Sunderland: A. J. K. R. S. Sauve: PRECICERACI(M) MOUND COMPLEX IN NORTHWEST LOUISIANA
10:40 E. E. Jackson and M. D. Davis: THE OLDEST MOUND IN ARKANSAS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LITTLE ROCK MOUND
11:00 J. L. Conn: MOUNDS B AND F: BEFORE POWERS POINT, 2005
11:20 E. J. Fisk and J. V. L. L. POWERS MOUND COMPLEX IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
11:40 R. Musgrove: CHARACTERIZATION AND FUNCTION OF THE LITTLE HILL WITH MOUNDS IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
12:00 P. J. Hauser: DISCUSSION

III. General Session: Power Politics and Caddoan Studies
Chair: J. H. Stewart
Room: La Hoya
8:00 J. H. Stewart: QUAK BUT NOT FORGOTTEN THE JOHNNY FORD SITE (IN-AS)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
1:20 M. P. Kepner et al.: GWADARIE: WOODEN EFFIC T VESSELS FROM THE SY-AMORE CREEK MOUND GROUP, TEYER COUNTY, ARKANSAS.
9:00 D. B. Kelley: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT DEB LEAF, CADD S MOUND IN BOSIER PARISH, LOUISIANA.
9:20 C. H. Olek: TRAVELS OF A REAL BOOKER CA. HARPE IN ARKANSAS (AKANSO)
9:40 BREAK
11:15 Symposium: Early Caddoan Ceremonialism: New Data from Old Excavations at the Creechaw Site Chair: P. P. Tovani
Room: Lo Harpe
11:05 P. P. Tovani: A REVIEW OF THE ARIZONAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S EXCAVATIONS AT THE CREECHAW SITE.
11:20 N. S. Scott: ANALYSIS OF VESSELS REMAINS FROM THE CREECHAW SITE.
11:00 M. L. Powell: DISCUSSION.
12:00 Symposium: Moictory Studies Chair: M. L. Powell
Room: Lo Harpe
11:59 M. H. S 730-750 REMS: THE MONETARY SAMPLE FROM THE JEFF HYSTORIC SITE BRIDGE PROJECT. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
11:40 V. A. Brown (floral): 3D 800-1000 IN THE UPPER DELTA: EVIDENCE FROM NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI.
IV-A. General Session: Public Archaeology Chair: S. L. Pottage
Room: Hall of Fame
8:20 J. A. Brown: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORIC TECHNOLOGY: MORE THAN SMOKE AND MIRRORS.
8:45 T. R. Perrinia: "ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL" IN THE RURAL AMERICAN SOUTH.
9:00 N. Powell: SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCELESC.
9:20 C. Peet: ACQUIRING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: THE SOUTH CAROLINA HERITAGE TRUST PROJECT.
9:40 BREAK
IV-B. General Session: Historical Archaeology Chair: Bevare-Ascarya
Room: Hall of Fame
10:00 J. S. Stogart: COLONIAL BURIALS IN PENNSYLVANIA.
10:20 W. C. C. E. HARKNESS: THE MEGHAIN HOUSE GEORGIA:
10:40 BREAK
11:00 C. J. Craigh: AN ALTERNATE VIEW OF STANFORD'S MEGHAIN HOUSE GEORGIA: SOME ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES.
TRISH DAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 26
I. Symposium: Pre-Columbia Native Epiphenomenon (Continued)
Chair: M. Lemery
Room: Lo Harpe
11:00 D. A. McGovern: BALANCED RECIPROCY AND PEER POLICY INTERACTION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST.
1:00 A. King & A. Fro: THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST: A WORLD-SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE.
1:20 B. Ference: NETWORKS OF POWER: THE MISSISSIPPIAN WORLD SYSTEM.
1:40 J. A. Brown: POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE PROBLEM OF COMPLEXITY IN THE SOUTHEAST OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD.
2:00 D. H. Deetz: DISCUSSION.
2:20 C. L. Crowell: DISCUSSION.
3:45 V. A. Brown: DISCUSSION.
II. Symposium: Economic Bases of the Archiarch Periods Chair: S. J. assay
Room: Arkansas River Valley
1:00 R. W. Black: THE EARLY THROUGH LATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS PAYING EXPLOITATION IN A SOUTHERN CENTRAL TEXAS PRAIRIE HABITAT.
2:20 P. A. Gordon: THE ROLE OF "PLANTS" IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS: ECONOMIES SUSTAINANCE ECONOMIES.
1:40 D. Wilson: VERSUS REMAINS FROM THE LATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS' PLANTING ISLAND SITE, ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION THROUGH ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES.
1:00 S. Brown: LATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ECONOMY: THE PLANTING ISLAND SITE, GEORGIA.
2:20 B. Campbell: TIME VARIATIONS IN LATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN PENNANTON, FLORIDA.
3:00 C. M. Vanstone: MIDDLE DOWNS: OPENING THE SHELL AMUND LATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LIFE-WAY.
3:20 J. A. Bostwick, M. A. Marriette, & H. S. Magee: A TWELVE-HUNDRED AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHIARCH PERIOD DATA FROM THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER DRAINAGE, NORTHEAST FLORIDA.
4:00 H. S. Magee: A DESCRIPTION OF ARCHIARCH PERIOD ECONOMIES.
4:20 S. Brown: ECONOMIC BASICS OF THE ARCHIARCH PERIODS.
III-A. General Session: Westland and Mississippian in Southwestern Chair: D. H. Hayter
Room: Lo Harpe
11:00 R. B. Casey: BOTTOM UP AND TOP DOWN: INTERPRETING OGDONT VALLEY MIDDLE WOODLANDS SOCIAL COMPLEXITY.
1:00 M. Williams: RONN MONT'S EXERCISEY AND REFLECTIONS.
1:20 J. Powell: RURAL BURIAL MOUND S MIDDLE AND SOUTH.
2:00 J. H. House: BOYD'S RECONCILE WITH THE PAST: THE TRIBAL TRIBAL CEREMONIAL CENTER IN SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS.
2:20 J. Jones & J. Shumate: PROGRESS ON INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN LOUISIANA.
3:00 B. A. Safford: THE CHRONOLOGY AT A MOUND: A RE-EXAMINATION OF CULTURAL HISTORY IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.
3:20 T. R. Bader & D. Reel: BAYOU PERIOD SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.
III-B. Special Panel: Late Prehistoric Terminology Chair: S. J. assay
Room: Lo Harpe
3:40 S. Williams: CHALLENGING CHRONOLOGICAL MODELING IN MISSISSIPPIANS.
4:00 G. M. Higginbotham: THE SOUTHEAST.
4:20 J. S. Stetina & D. R. Sassy: ARCHING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF 14-1155, A NINETEENTH CEN MUSEUM.
BULLETIN 35
FRIDAY AFTERNOON/Evening, October 23:
4:30-5:30 ANNIVERSARY SEAC MUSEUMS MEETING--with A.
5:00-5:30 PLENARY SESSION--Chair A.
KEYNOTE ADDRESS by DR. GEORGE MINNER, PENN STATE UNIVERSITY, "TRACING THE HOPES AND DREAMS ACROSS THE PRE-CLADICAN SOUTHEAST.
5:30-9:30 DANCE--Haven Court and 9:30-12:30 DANCE--Haven Court and Firehouse.
SATURDAY MORNING, October 24:
I-A. General Session: Historic and Prehistoric Native Americans
Chair: M. D. Jones
8:30 L. R. Brown: SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER, CIVILIAN REMOVAL.
8:45 D. Jarus: THE SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS: LOSS OF SOVEREIGNTY.
9:00 F. Moore: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATION FOR THE OCCUPATION OF THE CHOCOWAN-HADEN." 9:20 G. Williams: BASIL R. SHASTA'S WRITINGS ON SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS.
9:45 D. Davis-Moeller: INTRA-SITE SETTLEMENT AT THE HURST-BOYD, ALABAMA.
10:00 BREAK
10:40 M. O. Jones: WHAT'S DOING TO DEATH? OR, PROBLEMATICS OF PROTEST AND THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.
I-B. Mid-Symposium: A Brand Site In Perspective
Chair: D. S. Moore, A. C. Compaer
II-A. General Session: Ozark Archeology
Chair: L. Ray
Room: Arkansas River Valley
10:00 I. K. Survey and Test Excavations of Shifting Sites in Southwest Missouri
10:20 R. C. Consol: COMPLEX FIRE-CRAFRD ROCK FEATURES IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS.
10:40 M. Sketches & M. T. Cagan STRATEGIES FOR EXCAVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FIRE-CRAFRD ROCK.
II-B. Symposium: The Desert Site and the Origins of Sedentism in the Ozarks
Chair: R. L. Holding
Room: Arkansas River Valley
9:00 E. E. Goudsmit: EXCAVATIONS AT THE DESERT SITE (SMITH-AREA 1)
9:20 W. P. Long: ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS OF THE JEMI LOCALITY.
9:40 M. J. Gommers: EXCAVATION OF THE RIVER SITE AT RUSH, ARKANSAS.
10:00 BREAK
10:20 S. L. Scott: ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE DESERT SITE.
10:40 S. L. Swanson: ETHNOBOTANY IN THE CENTRAL OZARKS.
11:00 G. S. M. H.: THE DESERT SITE AND THE ORIGINS OF SEDENTISM IN THE OZARKS.
11:20 S. D. Clancy: DISCUSSION.
11:40 J. A. Brown: DISCUSSION.
II-A. General Session: Archaeological Research in Tennessee
Chair: M. O. Smith
Room: LaHarpe
8:00 P. C. C. ARCHAEOLOGY: THE HAYES SITE.
8:20 J. B. 
8:40 M. C. SMITH: PREHISTORIC INDICATIONS OF WARFARE IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIOD OF WEST TENNESSEE.
II-B. General Session: Woodland Period Habitation Site Research
Chair: J. A. Dean
Room: LaHarpe
9:00 W. J. Deas: SMALL SITE FORMATION PROCESS AND THE HAYES HILL SETTLEMENT PROBLEM
9:40 J. A. Lewis: SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK IN WEST FLORIDA.
10:00 J. Phillips: THE BENNET SITE: A SINGLE COMPONENT SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE.
10:20 BREAK
10:40 S. E. D. & T. B. BROWN: THE EXCAVATIONS AT A LATE MARKSVILLE/BAYOU SITE ON A DETERIORATING DELTA ISLE EAST OF NEW ORLEANS.
11:00 C. Davis & N. Miller: THE MIDDLE WOODLAND DURABLE NEOLITHIC IN THE HAMSHIRE BAYOU RANK OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE.
11:40 C. E. Hays & A. F. Serrell: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE RAVENSHOE SITE (61SG334), A MULTICOMPONENT OCCUPATION IN WESTERN ALABAMA.

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

4
ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY FOR NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE
Organizer: Kevin Earl Smith (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Discussant: Richard W. Jeffries (University of Kentucky)
This symposium presents the results of archaeological research in north-central Tennessee, focusing on the Tennessee-Cumberland river drainage. This coastal-located region has been recognized for decades as a key developmental area in the interior Southeast, but has only been minimally reported. Contributions range from primary research on the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic inhabitants of the region to the development of a regional chronology for late prehistoric Mississippian societies. The emphasis is on the placement of the data within a regional chronological framework, and a preliminary assessment of this chronology in relation to adjacent regions of the Southeast. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

THE NATIVE HISTORY OF THE CADDIO: THEIR PLACE IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY
Organizers: Timothy K. Pertula (Texas Historical Commission) and James F. Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission)
Discussants: Janice B. Gillett (Smithsonian Institution) and Stephen Williams (Harvard University)
This symposium brings new light on the overall significance of Caddoan archaeology and history within the context of Southeastern cultural dynamics. Caddoan native history is usually overlooked or forgotten in current regional synthesis, and it has been years since Caddoan and Southeastern cultural relationships have been discussed. The papers will be thematic, and will focus on; Early Developments, Regional Diversity, and Cultural Interactions. They will range spatially from the Arkansas River of eastern Oklahoma to the Ouachita River Valley in Arkansas and Louisiana, and meet the Red River to deep East Texas. (1:20 PM and 1:00 PM THURSDAY)

PRE-COLUMBIAN NATIVE ENCOUNTERS
Organizers: Michael S. Kusmasty (Western Michigan University) and Kenneth E. Sassaman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Discussants: David H. Dyke (Memphis State University), Carole L. Crumley (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and Vincent P. Stephens (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
The Columbian Quincennial has heightened interest in anthropological studies of culture contact and change. Native peoples repeatedly encountered each other, however, during the pre-Columbian era within the Southeast and beyond. Over the millennia, the scale of human activity varied according to ecological, historical and political factors. Contributors to this symposium employ a range of theoretical approaches to explore large-scale processes and interactions among groups that varied in size, complexity and degree of sociopolitical integration. By employing macroregional scales of analysis, we hope to monitor temporal variation in the mechanisms responsible for cultural similarities and differences across the greater Southeast. (9:00 AM and 1:00 PM FRIDAY)

ARCHAIC MOUNDS IN THE SOUTHEAST
Organizer: Michael Rosso (University of Southwestern Louisiana)
Discussants: Gary Stover (Washington University) and William H. Marquardt (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Some researchers in Louisiana have long speculated that Archaic peoples were constructing conical earthen mounds up to a thousand years before the Poverty Point Tombs circa 1800 B.C. The nature of the Archaic data, however, has always been viewed with a healthy skepticism. Recent discoveries in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Florida suggest that ceremonial mounds were being constructed at least 5000 years ago in the Southeast. The symposium intends to present the new evidence for Archaic mound construction, review the older evidence in light of the new findings, and discuss the implications the data present for models of cultural evolution in the Southeast. (6:00 AM FRIDAY)
EARLY CADDIAN CEREMONIALISM: NEW DATA FROM OLD EXCAVATIONS AT THE CRENSHAW SITE
Organizer: Frank F. Schambach (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Discussant: Mary Lucas Powell (Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky)
Schambach's introduction to the Crenshaw site in southwest Arkansas and his summary of his 1963 and 1983 excavations will provide background for Scott's discussion of her analysis of the 20,000 identifiable animal bones from the floor of the "Anlage Temple" and Sams's discussion of his analysis of the 394 human mandibles and skulls from the "Plaza of the Skulls" located directly behind the Anlage Temple. Both features are early Caddoan, dating about A.D. 1000. (12:00 AM FRIDAY)

ECONOMIC BASES OF THE ARCHAIC PERIODS
Organizer: Elizabeth J. Retig (University of Georgia)
The economic bases of Archaic Period occupations are reevaluated in light of new data paleoecologists and zooarchaeologists have obtained from studies of Archaic collections. Papers in this symposium present evidence from estuarine and riverine sites throughout the Southeast and beyond. Resources from riverine or estuarine floras formed the basis of all these economies. Many of the data presented suggest long-term occupations although neither dense nor maize were major resources. These data suggest that, far from being frustrated deer-hunters longing for the uplands, people lived near rivers and estuaries in order to make use of resources which supported complex and sophisticated economies. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

THE DIRT SITE AND THE ORIGINS OF SEEDISM IN THE OZARKS
Organizer: Randall L. Cawdeling (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Discussant: Bruce D. Sajika (Smithsonian Institution) and James A. Brown (Northwestern University)
The Dirt Site (SMR20), at the confluence of Rush Creek and the Buffalo River, contains five stratified prehistoric components dating from the Dalton to Middle-Late Woodland periods. Excavations offer a diachronic view of human adaptation that contradicts the idea of marginal prehistoric cultures in the interior Ozarks. Multidisciplinary analysis of the best-preserved and least-sampled component, a Middle-Late Woodland midden and associated features, indicates technological (shelletempering in pottery), economic (addition of maize), and cultural (adoption of sedentism) innovations pre-dating their appearance in the Central Mississippi Valley. (9:00 AM SATURDAY)
ABSTRACTS OF EXHIBITS

ARKANSAS INDIANS: ROOTS, REMOVAL, AND REBIRTH
Arkansas Museum of Science and History; MacArthur Park (on 9th Street, just west of I-30, about 0.8 km [0.5 mile] south of the Exsilon Hotel)
Organizers/Designers: Benna Love and Allison Sanders (Arkansas Museum of Science and History)
This new 2,000 square-foot permanent exhibition emphasizes the contemporary descendants of historic and protohistoric Arkansas tribes (Quapaw, Caddo, Tunicas, Osage, and Cherokee)—their maintenance of ethnic identity, vehicles of acculturation, education, wealth, dependency, and sovereignty. It also looks at the De Soto entrada and its effects; and, at the protohistoric peoples of the Mississippi, Woodland, Archaic, and Paleo-Indian culture periods. This exhibit was planned with the assistance of the Arkansas Archeological Survey and representatives of the Native American groups, and is partially funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Admission is free with proper SEAC identification (same tag, registration receipt). (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM, WEDNESDAY-SATURDAY)

"MANY FINE THINGS": ARCHEOLOGY AT THE TAYLOR MOUNDS AND TAYLOR HOUSE, SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS
Old State House Museum: 300 West Markham, Little Rock (next door to the west of the Exsilon Hotel)
Organizers/Designers: Marvin D. Jeter and Leslie C. Stewart-Abemathy (Arkansas Archeological Survey); Bill Gateswood and Ken Quinnelly (Old State House Museum)
The 1991-92 Arkansas Survey/Society Summer Days were at the Taylor Mounds (ODRE) and Taylor House (ODRE26) on the Bartholomew meander belt, which was abandoned by the Arkansas River c. 2000 years ago. Habitation at 3082 then began, and intensified during the late Marksville and Bayou (t. times. By Cotles Creek times, the site changed to a "vacant" mound center, culminating in the early Mississippian period (Quapaw culture, dated c. 1100s A.D. by archaeomagnetics and ceramics) and terminating around 1300 A.D. In 1844, Dr. J. M. Taylor, a cousin of two U.S. presidents, started an 11,000-acre plantation here; his two-story log house is still standing (see dated by dendrochronology). This mini-exhibit, partially funded by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council and NEH, summarizes the findings at these two sites, and will travel extensively in and near the "Delt" lands in late 1992 and 1993. Admission is free. (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM WEDNESDAY-SATURDAY; ALSO, DURING RECEPTION WEDNESDAY EVENING 6:30 - 9:30 PM)

REFLECTIONS OF HABITATION: DECORATIVE ARTS FROM THE COLONIAL PERIOD OF ARKANSAS, 1682-1800
Arkansas Territorial Restoration: 200 East Third Street (one block south and two blocks east of the Hotel)
The Territorial Restoration emphasizes the territorial period of Arkansas history. It has several restored buildings with period furnishings, including a tavern and a log cabin, and other exhibits of the pre-Civil War period. The new exhibit on decorative and fine arts will be open to the public on October 24, Saturday. This exhibit is opening for the Museum’s annual gala fund raising event on Friday evening. The new exhibit will be in the visitor center. The period furnishings and other exhibits will be open on Wednesday through Saturday.

TOLTEC MOUNDS ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK: PROTECTION, INVESTIGATION, INTERPRETATION
Toltec Mounds Archaeological State Park Visitor Center; U.S. Highway 165, 16 miles southeast of North Little Rock and 4 miles southeast of Searcy, Arkansas
Organizers/Designers: Martha Ann Rolinson (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Philip Osbon (Toltec Mounds State Park), and Charles Carr (Arkansas State Parks)
The exhibit in the Toltec Mounds Archaeological State Park visitor center has been completely redesigned this year. The plan to hold the 1992 SEAC meeting in Little Rock was the impetus to obtain funds for new exhibit. This is an in-house effort with plans by the Park interpretive staff and Survey archiologist and design and installation by the Parks Exhibit Shop. The exhibits focus on information about the site gained from excavations and topical research projects. The exhibit explains what has been learned about the way of life of the people of the P之事 Bayou culture (c. 600 - 900 A.D.) who lived here and how archeological methods recover this information. The exhibit is partially funded by a grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council. Admission to the visitor center exhibit is free; site tours are $2.00, or $1.00 with proper SEAC identification (same tag, registration receipt). (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM WEEKDAYS AND SATURDAYS; ALSO, OFFICIAL SEAC TOUR AND BARBECUE FOR HOLDERS OF RESERVED TICKETS; 3:45 PM - 8:00 PM THURSDAY)

BULLETIN 35
7
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Albert, Lois E. (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey)
THE VERDIGRIS/GRAND RIVER BASIN: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY NEAR THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE WOODLANDS AND THE PLAINS

A pedestrian survey was carried out between October 1991 and February 1992 in Roger's, Mayes, and Craig counties, Oklahoma. The areas covered were those underlain by or adjacent to coal deposits. Much of the area surveyed was in uplands, away from major streams. No systematic survey had been done previously in similar upland areas with coal deposits. A total of 63 sites were recorded; only two of these were previously known. (11:40 AM THURSDAY)

Allen, Thurman (in Sauser, Joe)

Andersen, David C. (National Park Service)

The spatial distribution and morphological variability of Eastern Paleo-Indian assemblages offer data about group size, geographic mobility, and interaction behavior. Analysis of projectile point raw materials and morphological variability over the region, and between site assemblages, shed light on these subjects, but also highlight the need for further data collection, increased standardization in recording procedures, and greater typological/classificatory rigor. The inference that distinct projectile point styles equate with the territorial range of particular groups does not appear viable, but point styles do appear to indicate the extent and scale over which interaction occurred. (8:05 AM FRIDAY)

Andrews, Susan C. (University of Tennessee)

The spatial arrangement of the houseslot has become an important research topic in historical archaeology. These investigations, however, involve field methodologies that are relatively expensive, labor intensive, and archaeologically invasive with often marginal results. This paper focuses on some alternative strategies used on a plantation houselot in East Tennessee. In sampling the houselot a program of bucket-sieving was instituted that provided coordinate and architectural data suitable for the SURFER software program. This method is easy to apply and data derived in this manner produce results comparable to data derived from more intensive field methodologies. (11:25 AM FRIDAY)

Baker, Barty W. (Texas A&M University)
D. C. Cherry Steele (Texas A&M University)

The faunal assemblage from the Richard Bennis site is significant in reflecting a well-staged, long-term archaeological sequence, and containing one of the largest components of Early Archaic faunal remains from the area to date. Among the vertebrate samples, fish, freshwater turtles, and beaver indicate the proximity of riparian habitats. Mammalian taxa identified in genus consist of faunal typical of the Tamaniyan and Hallockian Biozones which are found in the area today. The riparian/wetland setting of the site appears to have supported an Archaic period subsistence pattern reflected by an assemblage including a mixture of small, medium, and large sized taxa, resembling those seen at other hunter/gatherer assemblages from southern Texas. (10:05 PM FRIDAY)

Barber, Michael B. (see Boyd, C. Clifford)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Barker, Gary (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Emmett Breeding (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS AT THE AUSTIN SITE (ORB3D), ROBSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

Test excavations at the Austin Site in north-central Tennessee revealed a stratified multi-component deposit with evidence of occupation beginning in the late Paleoindian and continuing well into the Archaic. Over 60,000 artifacts have been recovered from this prehistoric open habitation site, including over 300 diagnostic projectile points, numerous hide-processing implements, and approximately 6,000 faunal specimens. This presentation provides preliminary information concerning Archaic adaptations along the Red River in the interior lowland plateau physiographic province. (8:20 AM THURSDAY)

Barrett, James E. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PLAZA OF THE SKULLS, THE CHERNOKH SITE

In an area called the "Plaza of the Skulls" at the Cherokah Site, 300 individuals were represented by caches of 1 to 10 mandibles and 87 more by caches of 1 to 6 skulls. Males are disproportionately represented. The age range from 31/2 years to old adults. Carbon dates differ significantly from those previously reported. The incidence of enamel hypoplasias reflects low levels of childhood stress. These remains are compared to those from mounds at the Cherokah site. (10:40 AM FRIDAY)

Barrett, Robert O. (see Wyckoff, Don G.)

Baugh, Timothy G. (Smithsonian Institution)

REGIONAL POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC EXCHANGE: CADDOOAN AND PUEBLOAN INTERACTION

The development of the Caddoan interaction sphere may have begun as early as the Woodland period (A.D. 300-800) and continued into the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 1250-1450). A similar system occurred in the Puebloan region during this same period. With the collapse of various regional centers in both areas, interregional exchange began to evolve in the protohistoric period, but was disrupted to some extent with the arrival of Europeans in the seventeenth century. This paper will examine the nature, development, and evolution of regional and inter-regional interaction of the peoples occupying these areas from A.D. 300 to A.D. 1500. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)

Becer, Jennifer J. (see Coe, Glen S.)

Benes, Judith A. (University of West Florida)

SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK IN WEST FLORIDA

Recent archaeological work in west Florida has added much new information on the Middle Woodland Santa Rosa/Swift Creek culture. Many new Early Swift Creek sites have been located and several have been tested and dated in both the Panacea and Choctawhatchee Bay systems. There was a strong coastal settlement and subsistence pattern and C-14 dates suggest a date range of A.D. 150-400. Ceramic assemblages contain early complicated, rockier, and check stropped types and vessels often have paddle supports and nested rims. There are differences between the Santa Rosa/Swift Creek phases in Panacea and Choctawhatchee Bays. These phases will be compared and contrasted. (9:40 AM SATURDAY)

Betz, Charles (University of Tennessee)

Negleet McRae (University of Tennessee)

THE MIDDLE WOODLAND/NEOLITHIC PHASE IN THE NASHVILLE BASIN OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE

The Neolithic phase is a distinct local early Middle Woodland manifestation. Sites include mortuary/habitation localities and seasonal or multiseasonal camps. Mortuary practices included cremation in pits near mortuary/habitation sites. Cremations were repositioned in small pits near structures. Ceramics include limestone tempered platt, cordmarked, check-stripped, simple stropped, and complicated stropped types. Nonlocal ceramics include incised/engraved, punctated, rocker stropped, and red slipped types. Lithics include points/absives, silcrete types, shale gorgets, and a core and blade industry. Nonlocal items include greenstone celts, copper ear spools, mira, galena, quartz crystals, serpentine, and Flint Ridge blades. (11:00 AM SATURDAY)

BULLETIN 35

9
Bootsman, Nina Dantz (University of Florida)

PIECING THE PUZZLE OF FLORIDA GULF COAST ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CEDAR KEY REGION

Four years of archaeological investigation by the University of Florida on the north peninsular Gulf Coast have yielded a 4,500-year sketch of prehistoric life. Maritime villages, isolated between 4,000-3,000 B.C., rapidly rose and fell as shifting groups dot the broken landscape. Contact among coastal communities appears to have continued unimpeded and environmentally sustained. Interaction with mainland groups took place largely through participation in a pan-regional movement with religious and/or political undertones. Gordon Willey's Gulf Coast archaeological tradition—with ancient origins—is largely supported by the investigation's results. (1:20 PM, THURSDAY)

Boyd, C. Clifford (Rutgers University)
Donna C. Boyd (Rutgers University)
Paul S. Gardner (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Michael B. Rediker (U.S. Forest Service)

THE BONHAM SITE (46MN7): A LATE WOODLAND VILLAGE COMPLEX IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

The Bonham Site is a fifteenth-century Late Woodland village complex located along the Middle Fork of the Holston River in Smyth County, Virginia. Excavations of part of the site in 1989 and 1990 revealed two overlapping villages. Twenty-seven burial pits and 50 other refuse-filled pits and postmolds were partially or completely excavated. Most of the burials had been disturbed by Indians; however, much information on the human remains and on ceramic, faunal and palynological variability was still available from these contexts. The Bonham site illustrates that through careful investigation, even disturbed sites can provide meaningful data. (11:20 AM, SATURDAY)

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

Bradbury, Andrew (University of Tennessee)

THE WILLS CREEK PHASE: A NEWLY DEFINED TERMINAL ARCHAIC PHASE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

Excavations at two sites in Houston County, Tennessee revealed the presence of a previously unidentified cultural manifestation. This Terminal Archaic phase is named the Wills Creek phase. Lithic assemblages recovered from these contexts at the sites include Missouri chert/PK/As and a microlithic industry. Seven radiocarbon dates were obtained from features associated with the Wills Creek phase. The dates range from 1260 B.C. to 1170 B.C. The artifact assemblage and radiocarbon dates suggest cultural affiliations with the Ripleyan culture in the Wabash Valley of Indiana. (8:20 AM, SATURDAY)

Brillenburg, Emanuel (see Burke, Cary)

Brooks, Robert L. (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER: CHICKASAW REMOVAL

Between 1837 and 1850 some 5,000 members of the Chickasaw Nation were forcibly removed from their lands in Mississippi and Tennessee to Indian Territory. This paper examines the adaptive responses of the Chickasaws due to this relocation. Archaeological data from the new excavated Chickasaw sites are examined to provide an understanding of Chickasaw economic practices and the consequences of their adjustment to life in Indian Territory. (8:20 AM, SATURDAY)

Broster, John B. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Mark R. Norton (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

THE TENNESSEE STATE PALEOINDIAN SURVEY: A SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology has completed its fourth year of a statewide Paleo-Indian projectile point and site survey. A total of 1,935 projectile points and 95 archaeological sites have been recorded. Additionally, two sites, Johnson 40DV400 and Canren-Conn-Short 40IN190 have produced intact Clovis deposits. Dates have been obtained for the Johnson site and range from 11,750 to 11,400 years B.P. (8:00 AM, THURSDAY)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Brewitt, James A. (Northeastern University)

IS THE CAADDOAN AREA PART OF THE SOUTHEAST?

The Caddoan area holds an ambiguous place in archaeological conceptions of Southeastern cultural geography. Some emphasize its separateness out of consideration of its unique history, while others conceive of the area as a cultural and linguistic transitional zone between the core Southeast and the Southern Plains. Of greater merit is a third position, which views it as one of the major variants of the Greater Southeast. A review of Caddoan archaeology, with particular reference to Spiro and the Arkansas River Valley, argue for the area as having a structure to its social, political, and economic history that is the same as that of the remainder of the Southeast. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

Brewitt, James A. (Northeastern University)

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE PROBLEM OF "COMPLEXITY" IN THE SOUTHEAST OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

A comparative analysis of intergroup exchange from the 11th to 16th centuries discloses systematic differences in the political economy over time. The period in which Cahokia was a major participant (A.D. 1000 to 1250) differs from later periods, particularly during a brief period of heightened interaction between 1400 and 1450. In drawing attention to these changes, two obelisk ideas are attacked: (1) that the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex is a marker of a specific period within the Mississippian period, and (2) that the period of highest exchange volume is necessarily indicative of the attainment of greatest political integration or "complexity". (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

Brewitt, James E. (Texas Historical Commission)

THE WESTERN FRONTEIR OF THE CAADDOAN AREA ALONG THE RED RIVER: SOUTHEASTERN OR SOUTHERN PLAINS FRINGE?

Since C.E. Moore’s exploration of Caddoan sites in Louisiana and Arkansas, study of Red River Caddo sites has largely focused on northwestern Louisiana, southwestern Arkansas, and the extreme northeastern edge of Texas. This bias has contributed to the idea that Caddoan developments originated and were most complex around and south of the Great Bend of the Red River. This paper examines the archaeological data from westernly Caddoan sites and presents evidence for in-place development. The cultural affinity of these westernly Caddo are then compared with the cultural geography of the Southeast and Southern Plains to show that these western Red River Caddo are essentially Southeastern in economy, politics, and ritualism. (9:30 AM THURSDAY)

Butler, Brian M. (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)

THE MOLLIE BAKER SITE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND FARMSTEAD?

Studies of Middle Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns are continually plagued by the intertwined problems of determining seasonality and length of occupation as well as identifying a host residential unit. In many areas, like southern Illinois, the problems are further exacerbated by a scarcity of identifiable architecture. Recent excavations at the Mollie Baker site in Jackson County, Illinois, provide an instructive example of a small Crab-Orchard Tradition occupation associated with a definite structure. Mollie Baker provides an opportunity to appreciate a Middle Woodland "household cluster" and also exemplifies the problems associated with such a determination. (9:20 AM SATURDAY)

Candy, Kathleen H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

THE OZARKS AS DESTINATION: DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS AT THE LAMBERT FARMSTEAD, MOUNTAINBURG, ARKANSAS

Preliminary results of data recovery excavations at the Lambert Farmstead (OCS742), an early twentieth century Ozark farmstead, are presented. The site is one of only a handful of domestic historic sites in the Arkansas-Ozarks to be scientifically excavated. Results of excavations, preliminary artifact analyses, archival research and on-site informant interviews are included. These findings are compared with information obtained through excavations in 1982 by the Arkansas Archeological Survey at the Moser site, a late nineteenth century Ozark farmstead whose occupants are known to have participated in local, regional and international trade and productive networks of the time. (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

BULLETIN 35

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Carr, Robert (Mid-Continental Research Association)
COMPLEX FIRE-CRAKED ROCK FEATURES IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS
Recent excavations at sites 3WA289 and 3WA411, in Washington County, north-central Arkansas, have documented the presence of complex fire-cracked rock features in sites traditionally classified as low-density lithic scatter. Such features provide important new insights into the continuity of settlement/subsistence patterns from Archaic through Woodland periods. (8:30 AM SATURDAY)

Carr, Phillip J. (University of Tennessee)
RECONSTRUCTING HUNTER-GATHERER MOBILITY: TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT THE HAYES SITE
Studies of technological organization have provided important avenues for reconstructing prehistoric hunter-gatherer mobility. However, simple correlations between technological strategies (curated, expedient) and mobility strategies (forager, collector) are unwarranted. An interpretive framework based on organizational concepts is developed to understand the Middle and Late Archaic occupations of the Hayes Site (46M1139). The relationship between technological and mobility strategies is considered and related to the specific raw material distribution of the region. It is concluded that the site was used as a forager residence during the Middle Archaic and as both a collector and forager residence during the Late Archaic. (9:00 AM SATURDAY)

Carr, Robert (University of Kentucky)
INTERPRETING OHIO VALLEY MIDDLE WOODLAND AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY
Using Ohio Valley Adena as an example, it is suggested that social complexity has all too often been interpreted in terms of the size of the burial mound being considered. If mounds are viewed from the ground up, as formation processes, somewhat different interpretations of social complexity emerge. Generalizing from the whole to the part or the part to the whole obviously has its problems. A synthesis is suggested, in which a more dynamic interpretation of social complexity is the consequence. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

Cobb, Charles R. (SUNY-Stephens)
INTERACTION AND INTEGRATION IN THE LATE WOODLAND SOUTHEAST
The Late Woodland period in the Southeast is often characterized as a time when regional exchange networks collapsed and regional isolation increased. This narrow perspective focuses primarily on the movement of exotic goods while ignoring variation in Late Woodland social organization. A macroregional approach to Late Woodland interaction and integration reveals the maintenance of long-range ties involving a wide range of goods and ideas at a number of analytical scales. Empirical evidence for exchange relationships and demographic patterns warrant a re-examination of the models used to account for intergroup encounters and integration in the late prehistoric Southeast. (11:00 AM FRIDAY)

Cambell, Lawrence (Western Illinois University)
A NEW PROGRAM TO SORT OUT ILLINOIS VALLEY MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN
A recent analysis of Middle Mississippian material from the Central Illinois River Valley has brought into question the assumption that all regional Middle Mississippian sites are affiliated with the Spoon River culture. In order to test the proposition that those sites south of Fulton County belong to a different, longer-lasting culture, Western Illinois University and the Upper Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Foundation have begun a research program. The program is designed to dig a series of burial buildings as a number of sites in order to establish a chronology and to describe the evolution of the regional ceramic sequence. (1:30 AM THURSDAY)

Corbin, Tom E. (Stephen F. Austin State University)
THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE SOUTHERN CADOO REGION
The earliest expression of Caddoan traditions in the southern portion of the southern Caddo region is well known. If Alto phase Caddoan culture had an effect on social societ and subsequent cultural development in the region; it cannot be easily demonstrated. Similarly, what happened after ca. A.D. 1100 in the southern Caddo region has been much discussed but the realities of that cultural development are unknown. It will argue that Caddoan regionalization may be part of a long-standing ethnoenvironmental adaptation that is as much Woodland or Mosely Cowl in its cultural outlook as it is Caddoan. Thus, as the ethnohistoric literature documents, the post-Alto "Caddoization" of Woodland culture was still viable over a broad area. (1:30 AM THURSDAY)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
PASTE VARIABILITY IN DEPFOID AND SAVANNAH PERIOD POTTERY FROM THE ST. MARY'S REGION

Paste variability of Depford and Savannah pottery samples from the St. Mary's region (NE Florida/SE Georgia) was investigated through morphometric examination of aplastic constituents. Non-spong spicules, non-micaceous, spongy spicules, and micaceous paste categories were recognized. The samples are distinguished by the predominance of non-micaceous/spong-spicule paste in the Depford samples and abundance of spong-spicule and micaceous pastes in the Savannah period samples. Plain and decorated Savannah pottery is distinguished by the prominence of gray-tan in the plain wares. The results may be useful in identifying the temporal affiliation of plain pottery in the absence of diagnostic

Creech, G. Jay (Georgia Southern University)

ALTERNATE VARIATION OF STANLEY SOUTH'S MEAN CERAMIC DATE FORMULA

In 1774, the new town of Wrightsboro was founded. By the 1840s the town of Wrightsboro ceased to exist. In 1888, Dr. Sue Moore and Georgia Southern told school students excavated the Hunt General Store. This paper looks at a few of the periods based on Stanley South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula and offers an alternate variation of his formula. The Stratigraphic Method of Bert Salwen and Sarah T. Bridges is also used in the analysis of South's formula. [11:00 AM FRIDAY]

Dancy, William S. (Ohio State University)

SMALL SITE FORMATION PROCESS AND THE OHIO HOPEWELL SETTLEMENT PROBLEM

Numerous Middle Woodland habitation sites have been documented recently in southern Ohio. While similar in size, artifact content, and layout, notable differences exist between them in clarity of post mold pattern, numbers of pot remains, deliquescent paste, and tool frequency. Customarily, such differences are accorded to seasonal or special purpose functions. It is argued here, however, that an emphasis on occupation explains much of this variation and that most of these wares represent sedentary households, within a dispersed community. This formation process perspective on small site variability should be useful throughout the Eastern Woodlands as a test for sedentarism. [9:00 AM SATURDAY]

Davis, Rester A. (see Morrison, Rochelle A.)

DeBoer, Warren (Quinnipiac College/CIHAY)

LIKE A ROLLING STONE: CHUNKY AND THE POLITICS OF GAMBLING IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

This paper develops a scenario in which chunky stones, a subset artifact class during the late prehistory of Eastern North America, effectivelymonitor major socio-political changes. In this scenario, chunky gaming as a popular gambling game during terminal Woodland times. Under the aegis of Mississippian chiefdoms, the chunky game is appropriated by elites in an attempt to regulate local-level gambling, an important mechanism of exchange. With the demise of chiefdoms, the chunky game remains in form as a popular gambling site. This scenario is evaluated with data from the greater Cahokia area. [11:00 AM FRIDAY]

Dering, J. Phillip (Texas A & M University)

Hendrick A. Turpin (East Tennessee State University)

BOTANICAL REMAINS FROM A MULTICOMPONENT SITE (16SC27) IN THE LOUISIANA DELTA REGION

The New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers funded excavations at site 16SC27, and analysis of carbonized seeds and wood from seventy-two kiln samples, dated to the Bayouville through historic periods. Naturally occurring species included amaranth, grape, enkiasm, elderberry, and persimmon. Carbonized wood was recovered only from ash features dated to the Colvis Creek period. One charred maize cob was recovered from Bayouville or very early Colvis Creek deposits. Two squash seeds were recovered from the Phalumnic/historic level. An environmental reconstruction based on carbonized wood samples indicated that local vegetation was dominated by a hardwood bottomland forest and a cypress-tupelo swamp forest. [10:00 AM THURSDAY]

Pohus, Karen M. (see Rogers, J. Daniel)

BULLETIN'S
Drooker, Penelope B. (SUNY-Albany)

WORKSHOP: IDENTIFICATION AND ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS OF TEXTILES IMPRESSED ON POTTERY

Fabric and basketry impressions on pottery, particularly those on the large "saltpan" vessels common at many Mississippian sites, offer an as-yet barely-utilized source of information on textile production and use in the Southwest. Mississippian fabrics were at least as important as pottery in everyday life, and have the potential to be equally as important in archaeological interpretation. This workshop will review the basics of textile identification, classification, and attribute analysis, offering hands-on experience with actual impressed textile and fabric-impressed sherds from Wickliffe, Kentucky, and other Mississippian sites. (11:45 PM FRIDAY)

Donovan, Sandra L. (University of Michigan)

ETHNOTOPY (IN THE CENTRAL DZARKS)

Archaeobotanical evidence for the Middle-Late Woodland occupation at the Dixie Site (SM80) is presented. The use of sturdy staples, particularly acorn, mastic, and several native cultivars, is examined and put in a regional and temporal context. The implications that the maize from Dixie—the earliest in Arkansas—hold for understanding evolutionary trends in the subsistence economies of the central Ozarks are considered. (10:45 AM SATURDAY)

Dunwell, Robert C. (University of Washington)
Martha K. Jackson (University of Washington)

TECHNOLOGY OF LATE MISSISSIPPIAN POLYCHROME CERAMICS

Avenue Polychrome and Nodena Red-and-White have been widely used as markers for the Late Mississippian in the central Mississippi Valley. Although relatively rare, their chinking from the Cairo Lowlands to Memphis, as well as their essentially similar appearance from one part of the region to another, supports the use of these types in that role. These same features also suggest that the polychrome ceramics may have been widely traded within the region. Preliminary analyses of both pastes and pigments suggest, however, that despite the similarities all of these ceramics are local productions. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

TEXTURES AND TEXTS: READING THE CAUDO WORLD THROUGH CERAMICS

Prehistoric Caddoans developed a complex, highly sophisticated non-representational ceramic decorative tradition. Design motifs and an array of textures unique to specific vessel shapes create distinct drainage basin styles that have gone virtually undocumented in studies of the greater Southeast. Design structure and pattern analysis of this rich, well-documented data base offers perhaps the best opportunity in the Southeast to explore a grammar of design in a Southeastern culture, and to test whether this structure expresses a more pervasive set of cultural concepts that united regional societies into a Caddoan whole. (1:20 AM THURSDAY)

Earmont, Howard H., Jr. (Earth Search, Inc.)
Jill-Karen Yachnik (Earth Search, Inc.)

LATE-NINETEENTH AND EARLY-TWENTIETH-CENTURY SETTLEMENT ALONG BAYOU CLAUS, WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA

The New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers, funded survey of an area adjacent to the Mississippi River near Baton Rouge. Map evidence and survey data indicate that the antebellum quarters complexes in this area disappeared after 1862. While this pattern is typical of postbellum, tenant-farmed cotton plantations, organized quarters complexes remained occupied on southern Louisiana sugar plantations throughout the nineteenth century. The survey area is located within the region where both cotton and sugar were cultivated. Data are compared to those from a sugar plantation in the New Orleans vicinity. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)
Elliott, Daniel T. (Garrow & Associates/LAMAR Institute) TOWARD A GLOBAL STUDY OF CUNIPINTS: THE SAVANNAH RIVER EVIDENCE

Data on more than 150 colonial period gunflints from six sites on the Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina, are presented and compared with contemporary assemblages from several regions. This study attempts to establish standard recordation variables so that assemblages that are separated by geography and ethnic space can be made directly comparable. The study examines raw material, manufacture style, and quantified morphological traits to characterize the weapons assembled, or arsenal, for each site. The author's intent is to set the course for a global study of gunflints. (5:20 PM FRIDAY)

Fogelman, James (Louisiana Archaeological Society) ARCHAIC MOUNDS FROM SOUTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA

A group of possible Archaic mounds, including the Steaty's Mounds and the Courtableau Mounds, exists in south-central Louisiana. In some respects they resemble "Poverty Point" sites, but they have almost no exotic. More importantly, the projectile point inventories include high percentages of points such as the Evans type which indicates that the sites probably predated Poverty Point. Interestingly, a comparison of the non-projectile point stone tool kit of these early sites shows little change until the end of Teche time. The probable local origin of pumice-like 'opaline clinkers' will be discussed. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi) R. 1 P.: BURIAL MOUND BURIAL IN THE MID-SOUTH

Mississippi period mound ceremonialism often included burial of the mound or of mound stages, with inclusion of apparent offerings. Earlier Woodland mounds are also noted for caches placed in the eastern mantles. It is probable that the tradition of burying mounds with appropriate ceremonial offerings extended back into even earlier times. Several Woodland burial mounds seem to suggest the consanguinity of the pattern in the Mid-South. (1:40 PM FRIDAY)

Franks, Herschel A. (Earth Search, Inc.) III-Karen Yakubik (Earth Search, Inc.) STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE FOR NINETEENTH-CENTURY SUGAR PROCESSING IN LOUISIANA

Sugar cane did not become the primary cash crop in southern Louisiana until the early nineteenth century. Recent investigations at three plantations resulted in the documentation of massive masonry features associated with the former sugar houses. These include platforms for cane juice evaporation as well as for machinery placement. Also, a large evaporating pan was uncovered during backhoe excavations. This research provides new insights into the open pan technology which seems to have predominated in Louisiana through the 1880s. Funding for excavations at the Rose Hill and Nina plantations was provided by the New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)

Franks, Herschel A. (see Dering, Philip J.)

Franks, Herschel A. (see Yakubik, Jill K.)

Freer, Jennifer A. (University of Georgia) LATE ARCHAIC SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY AT MIDDEN POINT, GEORGIA

Analysis of faunal remains from Midden Point, Georgia, has provided additional information on Late Archaic subsistence economy. The results from the analysis suggest a heavy dependence on deer, fish, and turtle, with less intensive exploitation of small mammals and birds. Faunal data indicate a localized economy. These results, and those from Stellings Island, compare to a subsistence/settlement model suggesting that large habitation sites were located in riverine areas for intensive local exploitation of river mussels during spring and summer, but were less intensively occupied during the fall and winter months. (2:00 PM FRIDAY)

Freer, Jennifer A. (see King, Adam)

BULLETIN 35 15
Fritz, Gayle J. (Washington University, St. Louis)  
Christopher J. Smith (Washington University, St. Louis)  
Tristram R. Kidder (Tufts University)  

PLAQUEMIN PLANT USE IN TENSAS PARISH, LOUISIANA

The assumption that maize agriculture dominated Plaquemine subsistence is supported by little direct data. Test excavations at the Emerson site (11TE104) were conducted in 1991 and 1992 to test this hypothesis by taking more than 500 liters of the single-component middens for flotation. Comparison indicates that maize agriculture was intensively used ca. 1200 and 1400. The Emerson site's inhabitants also relied on acorns, fruits, fish, mussels, and mammals. We discuss archaeological intensification in northeast Louisiana in light of evidence from this and other late prehistoric components in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (10:40 AM THURSDAY)

Puller, Richard (Gulf Coast Survey, Alabama Museum of Natural History)  
MISSISSIPPIAN CANOES IN THE DEEP SOUTH: EXAMPLES FROM MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

In 1989, an intact, well-preserved dugout canoe was discovered during dredging of a bayou in northwestern Mississippi. Through an agreement with the Corps of Engineers, the location was mapped, the bank face was profiled, and a trench was excavated to retrieve the vessel, which was transported to a secure location for preservation. Analysis of the dugout and its setting indicated that it dated to the sixteenth century. Three additional canoes from Mississippi and Alabama also date to the Mississippi period. Occurring as much as 300 km apart, they constitute a distinctive type, revealing a diagnostic Mississippian style for the region. (2:40 PM THURSDAY)

Geogian, Sherwood M. (Coral Environments, Inc.)  
GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT OF ARCHAIC MOUNDS

Evidence of coastal earth mounds associated with Archaic materials has accumulated in Louisiana and Mississippi since the 1960s. Known sites are located on pre-Holocene surfaces along margins of alluvial valleys and estuaries. Sites may be related to emergent of dunes, and fishing-hunting technologies necessary to efficiently exploit riverine, coastal, and estuarine resources. These developments initially entered the northern Gulf of Mexico coastal region across the Florida peninsula from the St. Johns River area and spread westward. A similar coastal Archaic tradition moved up the western Gulf coast from the Panola River. Once established, settlement pattern and basic technologies persisted for thousands of years. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

Gardner, Paul S. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)  
THE ROLE OF PLANT FOODS IN ARCHAIC PERIOD SUBSISTENCE ECONOMIES

Although Eastern Woodlands Archaic period sites are typically dominated by the residuals of faunal exploitation activities (proteinic plants, animal bone, shell middens, etc.), gathering plant foods was an important part of Archaic period subsistence. This paper will review evidence of Archaic period plant exploitation, examine factors which might have influenced plant gathering strategies, and discuss the ramifications of gathering strategies on other aspects of the Archaic period social adaptation. (10:20 PM FRIDAY)

Gardner, Paul S. (see Royd, C. Clifford)  

Gibson, Jon L. (University of Southeastern Louisiana)  
MOUNDS B.P.P.

Were mounds built before Poverty Point (B.P.P.)? Equivocal data and traditional wisdom warn us about jumping to conclusions, and at the same time, place a heavy burden of proof on those who advocate the idea. However, an examination of the taxonomic and cultural contexts of presumed Archaic mounds in the Deep South finds no problem with the concept, and indeed, from a historical perspective, finds Archaic mounds part of the solution for Poverty Point manifestations. (10:40 AM FRIDAY)
Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
THE BRAND SITE AND DALTON CULTURE: THE VIEW FROM 1992

The excavation of the Brand site in 1970 was a timely event in Southeastern archaeology. It allowed a clear definition of a Dalton Ethic assemblage that was therefore lacking from sherds and cave excavations. The multi-functional analysis of the stone tools stimulated thinking regarding the nature of Paleo-Indian and Archaic cultures, especially their subsistence and chronology. This paper reviews how Dalton is viewed now in the intervening years since the Brand site excavation, specifically as a culture, a technology and its chronological position. (11:30 AM SATURDAY)

Greene, Glen S. (Northwest Louisiana University)
FOUR YEARS OF CORING AT THE POVERTY POINT SITE: PARTS OF THE ANCIENT LANDSCAPE REVEALED

Soil coring has been proven as a useful technique for ground-truthing. From 1988 to the present, the Poverty Point Coring Project has shown definite results. A 20-meter grid was established along lines of the existing grid system, and coring has been progressing at a steady rate. Results are: 1) an understanding of the microweather on a local scale that has never been seen before in the areas cored; 2) an understanding of the soil horizon relationships across broad areas, as has never been seen before; and 3) a look at the paleotemperature as revealed by computer graphics based on coring data. (8:00 AM THURSDAY)

Greene, Glen S. (Northwest Louisiana University)
Jennifer Routon (Northwest Louisiana University)
THE FIRST INTACT EXCAVATED STRUCTURE AT THE POVERTY POINT SITE

During the 1989 coring season at Poverty Point, strata were encountered that were atypical of natural soil horizons. Subsequent 1991 excavations on Ridge 2 Northwest revealed a buried structure of undetermined outline but defined dimensions, also consisting three fire hearths. One of them has produced an uncorrected calibrated C-14 date of 1411 B.C. ±70 years. This continues with a date, also of 1411 B.C., 190 years, from another calibrated C-14 sample from the 1982 excavations. Both dates occur well below Ridge 1 and Ridge 2 earthwork construction. (10:20 AM THURSDAY)

Gregory, Eileen F. (Northern State University)
FACTIONS AND FUSION: THE LOUISIANA CADDOSAN AND THEIR NEIGHBORS

Traditionally, the Caddo have been described into confederations of small, related tribes. Evidence is accumulating in Louisiana that may alter this model, or at least its applicability to the Red River Caddo. Both ethnohistorical and archaeological data suggest that the Caddoan groups were much more dynamic and interactive than has often been proposed. The location and relationship between them and their neighbors, both European and Indian, offers new ideas about the Caddoan people. This paper will deal with those inter-group dynamics, and their prehistoric equivalences, on the Red River in Louisiana. (1:20 PM THURSDAY)

Gremillion, Kristen (Ohio State University)
PREHISTORIC MAIZE FROM BOTTLE CREEK

Maize remains were found to be ubiquitous (and in some cases abundant) in recently analyzed flotation samples from the Mississippian mound center of Bottle Creek in the Mobile River delta. These materials constitute clear archaeological evidence of pre-ceramic maize agriculture in the Alabama Gulf Coast region. A seasonally-specific late spring/early summer origin for some of the maize-bearing deposits at Bottle Creek may be indicated by unusually small quantities of mastic and presence of mayaguts. (11:00 AM THURSDAY)

BULLETIN 35
17
Hays, Christopher T. (SUNY-Binghamton)

A. Frank Saverio (Easton, Arkansas)

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MASHBURN SITE (1MA52), A MULTICOMPONENT OCCUPATION IN WESTERN ALABAMA

From 1988 to 1990 New World Research, Inc. carried out multiple-phase investigations at 1MA52, the Mashburn site, a multicomponent occupation in Marengo County, Alabama. The identified components, which range from Dalen to Mississippian, are stratigraphically discrete, and there is evidence of horizontal variation in site use over time. Phase 3 investigations of the Late Gulf Formational Foster and Miller 1 occupations yielded detailed information on intra-site patterning and activity clusters. These investigations have contributed important data on the transition between Gulf Formational and Woodland settlements in the uplands of western Alabama. (11:46 AM SATURDAY)

Hill, M-Cassandra (University of Massachusetts-Amherst and Pensacola Consultants, Inc.)

TWICE-TOLED TALIS: THE MORTUARY SAMPLE FROM THE JEFFERSON STREET BRIDGE PROJECT, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

The utility of the excavation and subsequent analysis of materials from salvage projects is a constant source of debate by professional archaeologists and the general public. Many would argue that the artifact and human skeletal samples are virtually useless because they are sparse, frequently badly damaged or fragmented, and biased, since they only represent small portions of sites. This paper examines individuals from the Jefferson Street Bridge Project in Nashville, TN, and comments on archaeology within an urban context and the critically important issues of repatriation of human skeletal samples. (1:20 AM FRIDAY)

Hoffman, Margaret (see Hoffman, Michael P.)

Hoffman, Michael P. (University of Arkansas)

Margaret Hoffman (University of Arkansas Museum)

WOODEN EFFIGY VESSELS FROM THE SYCAMORE CREEK MOUND GROUP, SEVIER COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Portions of three carbonized wooden animal effigy bowls were found during private excavations at the Sycamore Creek Mound group (OSA45) in southwest Arkansas. They were found on the floor of a mound structure and have a late Caddoan context. Such bowls were described in 18th century Caddo temples. The best preserved specimen portrays a dog. Special dog specimens are briefly described in early Caddo accounts. A very similar effigy bowl was found at Spiro. Wooden artifacts are rarely recovered from prehistoric Caddoan sites and every effort should be made to preserve and record them. (8:43 AM FRIDAY)

Humburg, Jeffrey (see Nimmo, Robert W.)

Hume, John L (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

BOYDELL: THREE CENTURIES AT A PREHISTORIC CEREMONIAL CENTER IN SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS

Salvage excavations conducted in 1977-78 at Boydell Mound A on Bayou Bartholomew in southeast Arkansas revealed evidence for changes in mound form and function within the context of continuity in construction and occupation over the span of AD 900-1200. Colten Creek period populations constructed an extensive, low earthen platform which accumulated habitation debris on its summit. Upper levels of the mound contained Plaquemine culture burials, including a partial, cemented feature. (10:07 FRIDAY)

Howard, J. Michael (see Riling, Martha A.)

Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)

Marvin D. Jeter (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

THE OLDEST MOUND IN ARKANSAS? A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LAKE ENTERPRISE MOUND

The Lake Enterprise Mound, located in Ashley County in extreme southwest Arkansas, represents another possible candidate for the growing list of preceramic earthworks in the Lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent regions. In this paper, we describe recent investigations at the site and materials from test excavations is the mound and from surface collection of an adjacent artifact scatter, which together indicate a Poverty Point association. We also review other possible examples of preceramic mounds in Arkansas. (10:20 AM FRIDAY)

BULLETIN 35

19
Jackson, Martha K. (see Dumas, Robert C.)

Jaker, Kathryn A. (see Song, Chensoon A.)

Jetéries, Richard W. (University of Kentucky)

LATE MIDDLE ARCHAIC INTERACTION AND EXCHANGE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN MIDCONTINENT

Archaeological investigations conducted along the Middle Mississippian and Lower Ohio rivers and their tributaries have revealed examples of large, intensively occupied Late Middle Archaic sites reflecting relatively sedentary, probably year-round occupations. Artifacts recovered from many of these sites indicate that the ascendencies of later prehistoric exchange and interaction networks were in operation by 6000-5000 B.P. This paper investigates the nature of Late Middle Archaic exchange and interaction as a means of better understanding the economic and social organization of these mid-Atlantic hunting and gathering societies. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

Jewett, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

DE SOTO DONE TO DEATH? OR, PROBLEMATIC PROTOHISTORY IN AND NEAR THE ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY, INCLUDING THE MENAH KETE AND THE "LITTLE ROCK AIRPORT SITE"

How the mighty have fallen! Although the 1989-90 SEAC meetings were explicitly aimed (more or less) along the "De Soto Trail" and although the noble and gallant Adelastado is supposed (by the Hudson syntax) to have died in southeast Arkansas in 1542, there is no commemorative De Soto symposium in the 450th anniversary year. Not even a De Soto paper submission, with this single exception. Has the subject indeed been "Done To Death"? Ac consensus existing! Several worthwhile questions remain to be addressed, especially those relating to protohistoric problems such as the Tuscany-Quapaw question. (10:40 AM SATURDAY)

Jewett, Marvin D. (see Jewett, J. Edward)

Johnson, Jay E. (University of Mississippi)

Fair Hayes (Mississippi Archaeological Association)

LONG-DISTANCE CONTACTS DURING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE YAZOO BASIN

Surface collections from several small sites in the northern Yazoo Basin have produced lithic artifacts made from Midwestern chert. Technological analysis of these tools shows them to be identical to diagnostic Middle Woodland forms. The presence of blades and lack of manufacturing evidence suggest that these were made elsewhere, perhaps in the Midwest. This collection documents direct contact of a sort only hinted at in stylistic analyses of ceramics from the two regions. Three data are placed in a regional context and compared to earlier and later examples of long-distance exchange within the Mississippi Valley. (9:40 AM FRIDAY)

Johnson, William Cary (Desert Research Institute)

FORM AND FUNCTION OF BELLE GLADE EARTHWORKS IN FLORIDA'S LAKE OKEECHOBEE BASIN

Remote sensing and soil science applications to prehistoric earthworks in Florida's Lake Okeechobee Basin have provided new insights into the form and function of these structures. This paper examines variation within earthwork forms, compares them with similar and disparate forms elsewhere, and suggests implications of data from form on function. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)

Jones, Dennis (Louisiana Geological Survey)

Malcolm Shuman (Louisiana Geological Survey)

PROCESS OF INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN LOUISIANA

Since 1986, investigators from Louisiana State University have conducted a series of projects investigating prehistoric earthworks in various portions of Louisiana. Reports from these projects present descriptive data from these sites that consist of contour maps, computer graphics, artifact analyses, and the compilation of spatial investigations. To date, 145 sites containing 200 mounds have been studied. The variety of mound morphologies, intramural planning, geographic distributions, and possible astronomical alignments are examples of analyses that have resulted from the descriptive data. (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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Jones, Kenneth R. (Earth Search, Inc.)
Tristram R. Kilker (Tulane University)
TEST EXCAVATIONS AT A LATE HARKSVILLE/BAYTOWN PERIOD SITE ON A DETERIORATING DELTA LORE EAST OF NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers funded test excavations at 16SB39, located on a subsiding natural levee east of New Orleans. 16SB39 consists of three shell mounds approximately two meters high and extending approximately 200 m. A burial was encountered in a unit between two of the mounds. Several ash features were recorded in a second unit. Two pottery coils and an exotic quartzite pebble appeared to be associated with one of these features. Ceramics indicate an initial occupation of 16SB39 during the late Marksville or Baytown period. (08:00 AM SATURDAY)

Jacquet, Scott (Oregon State University)
EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND DRAINAGE

As part of an ongoing program of research into the Early Archaic period, a preliminary survey of sites recorded with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology was conducted, along with a comprehensive literature search. Regional settlement patterns emphasize logistical movement of early Archaic Kirk populations have been proposed primarily from the east Tennessee Ridge and Valley provinces. Preliminary observations from the north-central Tennessee data indicate that variations in settlement among local Kirk populations may incorporate both logistical and residential movement. (08:00 AM THURSDAY)

Judge, Chris (Diachronic Research Foundation)
ACQUERING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: THE SOUTH CAROLINA HERITAGE TRUST PROJECT

The South Carolina Heritage Trust was established to save the state's irreplaceable natural and cultural features through registration or acquisition. This paper presents the results of a two-year study to inventory, access, rank, and begin to acquire some of South Carolina's most critically significant archaeological and historical resources. The author discusses the survey methodology used to access sites, and comments the ranking criteria. Ranking sites on a priority basis was necessary to create a systematic approach to preservation. In the absence of a state archaeological protection act, site acquisitions may be as alternative, by obtaining and protecting them in perpetuity. (09:20 AM FRIDAY)

Jurney, David (Southern Methodist University)
NATIVE AMERICAN MOBILITY

The westward migrations of North American native societies began prior to the period migrations of the 19th century. Their social cohesion and patterns of dispersion may reflect prehistoric mobility strategies. From ca. 1760-1790, traditionalistic tribal segments of Cherokee, Creek (Alabama, Kosaati and others), and Choctaw moved into the Trans-Mississippi West. Significant material culture evidence of the progressive movement of traditionalistic and acculturated Native Americans has been identified by current research in the AR-LA OK-TX region. Settlement patterns and traditional pottery manufacturing may reflect the influence of intermarriage upon the material culture records of these groups and their prehistoric ancestors. (08:40 AM SATURDAY)

Kelley, David B. (Causal Environments, Inc.)
RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT TWO LATE CADDO FARMSTEADS IN BOISIER PARISH, LOUISIANA

Recent excavations conducted at two late Caddo farmsteads, the McLeodland (1680253) and Joe Clark (1680237) sites, are discussed. The sites are located in the Red River floodplain in southern Bossier Parish, Louisiana. The McLeodland site contained a small area of intact midden that yielded large numbers of artifacts, as well as a large quantity of animal bone and charred plant remains. Among the features recorded were two circular structures, seven burials, and 72 small or medium-sized pits. The Joe Clark site appears to have been smaller than the McLeodland site and was not as well preserved. Excavations there revealed one circular structure, one burial, and 12 small or medium-sized pits. Preliminary results of the ongoing analyses are presented. (09:00 AM FRIDAY)

BULLETIN 55

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Kidder, Tri trần R. (Taiwan University)

CADDIOAN-LOWER VALLEY INTERACTION IN THE SOUTHERN RED AND OUACHITA RIVER VALLEYS

Although Lower Mississippi Valley cultures are often thought to have stimulated Caddoan cultural development, the interaction between these areas is poorly understood. Evidence for contact and interaction is most obvious along the western tributaries of the Mississippi River. Archaeological and ethnohistorical data provide a model of Caddoan-Lower Valley interaction that began with prestige goods exchange. Contact took place between politically equivalent groups in the form of exotic goods traded between elites. During later periods, however, economic and social interaction was stimulated by trade in goods and commodities. European contact and colonization in both areas amplified the importance of trade and increased the significance of Caddoan-Lower Valley interaction. (1:10 AM THURSDAY)

Kidder, Tri trần R. (Taiwan University)

BAYTOWN PERIOD SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The Baytown period Tpayville culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley is noted for its ceramic variability and heterogeneous settlement patterns. The most archaeologically visible Tpayville sites are usually associated with mortuary activities, especially mass internments in low platforms. Non-mortuary sites do not have a similar level of ceramic variability nor are they internally structurally complex. Tpayville mortuary sites were the focal points of regional settlement patterns and served as the loci for ritual behaviors associated with episodic burial activities. Data from the Tensas and Bond battns demonstrate the nature of regional settlement organization and the role of mortuary sites within Tpayville society. (5:00 PM FRIDAY)

King, Adam (Pennsylvania State University)

Jennfer A. Freer (University of Georgia)

THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST: A WORLD SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE

The Mississippian Southeast was a system bound by a series of interactions where social change occurred on a pan-regional scale. The interactions most responsible for taking societies into this system were warfare and exchange of prestige and utilitarian goods. The dynamic that drove these interactions was the desire of elites to maintain their social positions. This was accomplished through continued competition among regional elites along specifically defined avenues. These avenues included control of exotic knowledge, military superiority, and conspicuous displays of that control and superiority. The roots of this structure can be seen in the preceding Late Woodland system. (1:40 PM FRIDAY)

King, Adam (see Stephenson, Kevin)

Knight, Vernon James, Jr. (University of Alabama)

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT MOUND Q, MOUNDVILLE

A current, long-term research program at Moundville site is investigating mound chronology and architecture. Mound Q, on the western plaza periphery, reveals six construction/use episodes in the uppermost 1.5 meters. Between about A.D. 1150 and 1400, a series of special-purpose buildings were present. These are associated with abundant craft items, nonlocal raw materials, and pigments. After an apparent hiatus, Mound Q was reoccupied during the fifteenth century. A slope hidden from this last episode differs in character from the earlier deposits, suggesting an elite domestic unit. (11:00 AM THURSDAY)
Kowalewski, Stephen A. (University of Georgia)
LARGE-SCALE ECOLOGY IN ABORIGINAL EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
Aboriginal culture in Eastern North America met all the criteria for being a system at the scale of half a continent. This macroregional system owned its form to regular flows of matter, energy and information among constituent societies. Change of one society affected other societies. This large cultural system had proto-ecological properties and implications. Change in localities and regions was not simply bottom-up, from the locality outward; macroregional processes now predictable at the local level also changed local and regional systems, top-down. Human social action is the crucial transmitter in such "world-ecosystem". (11:28 AM FRIDAY)

Laflerty, Robert H. III (Mid-Continent Research Associates)
BURIED MIDDEN S AND EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
Recent testing of over 200 sites in Mississippi counties, Missouri and Arkansas, has identified about 20 large buried Late Archaic to Woodland middens. Some of these middens are in land-leveled areas and were found only because the areas had been leveled. More than 20 earthquake effects, consisting of FEATURES and sand blows, several of which appear to be Pleistocene, were also discovered during testing. The location of the effects on the edge of Barnes Ridge seem to be determined by the thinning of underlying clays due to prehistoric feature digging. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

Lee, William B. (Kansas State Historical Society)
ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE INTERPRETATION OF CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS: THE CASE OF MINE CREEK, KANSAS
The Civil War Battle of Mine Creek was fought in eastern Kansas in October of 1864. After fading into obscurity over the next century, interest in the actual site was rekindled during the Civil War centennial. At that time, local historians developed a LANDSCAPE-BASED interpretation of the battle and this served to guide the state in their acquisition of land for use as a battlefield park. Recent archaeological research shows this landscape based interpretation to be seriously flawed and illustrates the importance of battlefield-scale archaeological investigations for the interpretation and re-interpretation of Civil War era battlefields. (3:00 PM FRIDAY)

Lewis, R. Barry (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)
ON THE NATURE OF MISSISSIPPIAN TOWNS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY
Much has been written about the spatial patterning of Mississippian towns and the chiefdoms that built them. Far less is known about the nature of these towns as communities. Our purpose is to generalize about town characteristics in western Kentucky to lay out basic rules of a functional grammar of these places. We describe examples of and exceptions for each generalization or rule, and interpret its cultural implications. (10:00 AM THURSDAY)

Limp, W. Frederick (Center For Advanced Spatial Technology)
ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS OF THE KUSH LOCALITY
The environmental parameters of the Durr Site (GMR#) locality were analyzed using the GRASS geographic information system. Data layers for elevation, slope, soils, hydrology, geology and pre-settlement vegetation were constructed. Agricultural potential of nearby soils, susceptibility to flooding, and distance to resources were assessed. The results indicated that the Durr Site was not located on primary agricultural soils, but was situated to efficiently access numerous resources both in the uplands and floodplain environment. (10:30 AM SATURDAY)

Lockhart, Jami J. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
DIGITAL DATA AS INFORMATION: DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND APPLICATION IN ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGY
For a number of years the Arkansas Archeological Survey has been working toward an integrated approach to information management. In order to take advantage of the different data structures and emerging technologies that can be used as tools in anthropological research and cultural resource management. Principal components of this process include geographic information systems (GIS), reference databases, and statistical analysis. Using a variety of automated systems, site-specific archeological information can be examined using cultural and physical environmental data in order to better understand the factors associated with the distribution and interrelationship of archeological sites. (2:40 PM THURSDAY)

BULLETIN
Lolley, Terry L. (University of Alabama)
PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGE IN CENTRAL ORTHERIA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

This study focuses on determining if there was a shift from nucleated to dispersed settlement patterns from the Woodland through Protohistoric periods in central Ortheria County, Mississippi, and to examine the spatial organization of the sites. A shift from nucleated to dispersed settlements is often placated at the end of the Mississippian period, but these data indicate it occurred much earlier. Collections from 31 sites were analyzed, and the results showed major settlement pattern changes first in the Late Woodland period, from nucleated to dispersed; then in Mississippian, scattered to clustered; and then in Protohistoric, to eroded upland chalk soils. (8:20 AM THURSDAY)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University)
Nancy M. White (University of South Florida)
Hester A. Davis (Tideau Archaic Survey)
EARLY WOMEN IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF ONGOING RESEARCH

The history of archaeology and the role of gender in both the archaeological record and the recovery and interpretation of it are topics recently gaining attention in the discipline. We are compiling data on the experiences of the very few women active in Southeastern archaeology before the mid-1960s. Most of these women began careers in fields other than archaeology, express little awareness of discrimination, and enjoyed being in a male-dominated field. Most positions, however, were laboratory specialties. We document their contributions to enrich the archive and expand our view of the past. (11:20 AM THURSDAY)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Law Stenton, William M.)

May, J. Alan (Scribner Museum of Natural History)
PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRIMITIVE TECHNOLOGY: MORE THAN SMOKE AND MIRRORS

The image of Southeastern archaeology and archaeologists now being established will affect the respect and resources our profession will command in the near as well as distant future. At the Scribner Museum of Natural History a program of public archaeology and primitive technology workshops enhances the perception that archaeology is more than dry descriptions and static artifact displays. This notion of recreation, primitive skills workshops, and ethnographic research has energized a local group of volunteers that understand and promote archaeological site preservation and conservation. Examples of programs and activities that have been both more and less successful are presented. (8:20 AM FRIDAY)

McIlvenna, Noelene (Van Benic, Charles)

McKernan, David A. (University of Georgia)
BALANCED RECIPROCITY AND PEER POLITY INTERACTION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST

Examinations of Southeastern native social organizations usually concentrate on the front-works of those systems. This focus at the structure and roles found in complex societies does not always allow for the personal and strategic actions of human agents who formed the system. Ethnographic and archaeological research has now progressed to the point where one may begin hypothesizing how those personal strategies and relationships evolved and how their presence may be manifest in the historic record. This paper provides a game-theoretic interpretation of the complex system of checks and balances that appear to have characterized the late Mississippian period. (11:00 PM FRIDAY)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
EXCAVATIONS AT THE PARISH SITE, 1992 FIELD SEASON

Field research at Parish Archeological State Park in northeast Arkansas continued in the summer and early fall of 1992. An archeological field school, followed by several weeks of excavations using volunteers and hired labor, concentrated work in two areas of the site that had originally been opened in 1991. Both locations yielded boxed structure floors and associated features. (9:20 AM THURSDAY)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Moores, Timothy (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATE FOR THE MIGRATION OF THE CHICKASAWHAY INTO THE CHOTHAW HOMELAND
An analysis of decoration styles present on ceramics from the historic town site of Chickasawhay (22CK502) in the Choctaw homeland infers the existence of a probable archaeological correlate for the migration pathway of the Chickasawhays in the late seventeenth century. This analysis establishes a strong link between the Doctor Lake ceramics of the Upper Mobile River Basin and the Chickasawhaw ceramic. Understanding the migration pathways of the components which comprised the Chickasawhay population in the prehistoric and early historic periods turns on the discovery of similar archaeological correlates in the Choctaw homeland and beyond. (9:00 AM SATURDAY)

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Kevin S. Smith (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
EMERGENT AND DEVELOPMENTAL MISSISSIPPIAN—A VIEW FROM TWO SITES IN THE CENTRAL BASIN
Excavations at two sites (40DV181 and 40DV267) along the Cumberland River uncovered structures and other cultural features which have been assigned to the tentatively defined Spencer (c. A.D. 850-1050) and Dowd (c. A.D. 1050-1250) phases. Calibrated radiocarbon dates between A.D. 980 and 1050 were obtained from several oval and square structures from 40DV181. Ceramics from both sites were tempered with combinations of mussel shell and clay, grit, and/or char. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

Morse, Dan F. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1961 BRAND SITE EXCAVATION
In late 1967, a Dalton Project was initiated in northeast Arkansas, focused on reconstructing an artifact assemblage, based on: 1) surface collections from (by 1970) 250 newly-discovered sites, and 2) Rendier's work on the French Upper Paleolithic. The Brand site was the focus of five sites chosen for excavation in 1970 as a test of the artifact assemblage and to help develop a hypothesis of Dalton behavior. Before 1970, Dalton was primarily a projectile point type; after 1970, Dalton was an important terminal Pleistocene cultural expression. (1:00 AM SATURDAY)

Mushville, Timothy (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
THE GRAVES 3 SITE: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS
During the spring of 1992, a small (2 x 5 m) feature was excavated at the Graves 3 site in northeast Arkansas. The feature was found to be a shallow basin extending 22 cm below the plow zone and containing a large amount of ceramics, several points, burned clay, and a small amount of deer bone. Ceramics from the undisturbed portion of the feature indicate an Emergent Mississippian site. The ceramics included both grog and shell tempered shards, some with the same decorations. Rotation samples have so far revealed one charred fragment of corn, as well as hickory nuts. (2:40 PM THURSDAY)

Nance, C. Roger (University of Alabama at Birmingham/
CROW KINSHIP AND PREHISTORIC CONTACT ACROSS THE SOUTHERN BELT
Worldwide, societies with Crow kinship systems show a nonrandom distribution relative to those with matrilocal descent. They occur in clusters, with the two largest in the Southwestern and Southeastern United States. Societies in these clusters show parallels in terminology both within and across the clusters. These distinctive characteristics are not shared by other societies in North America with Crow terminology, nor have they been identified elsewhere. Although the terminology is logical and presumably functional, it seems that it seldom evolves into the complete form found in the northern latitudes of the United States. Prehistoric diffusion likely accounts for these distributions. (10:40 AM FRIDAY)

Nastansky, Michael S. (Western Michigan University/
Kenneth E. Sassaman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
UNDERSTANDING PRE-COLUMBIAN NATIVE ENCOUNTERS
In the 1940s and 1950s Southeastern archaeologists (e.g., James Ford and Joseph Caldwell) often speculated on pan-regional networks of cultural interaction and influence. The rise of scientific archaeology in the 1960s forestalled such speculations by debasing the concepts of migration and diffusion and by subscribing to neo-evolutionary concepts that posited us to artificially bound cultural systems. We argue for larger spatial frameworks which will allow us to reexamine, with new theoretical insights, the macroregional patterns we foresaw recognized. Socio-political issues surrounding the practice of archaeology can help to explain historical changes in scale of analysis. (8:00 AM FRIDAY)

BULLETIN 35
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Nassaney, Michael S. (see Cobb, Charles R.)

Neuman, Robert W. (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)
Jeffrey Hunsberg (Statistical Research, Tucson, Arizona)

THE LSU CAMPUS MOUNDS AND THE MECO-INDIAN ERA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.

This paper will present data gathered from coring and excavations at two dome-shaped earth mounds on the campus of Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. Three radiocarbon assays from human materials at the base of one mound range from 3020 B.C. to 3160 B.C. The paper will also outline the variety of trails from other chronologically-entangled constructions in the Lower Alluvial Valley. It is suggested that these data may be depicted best under the heading "Meso-Indian Era, 6000 B.C. to 2000 B.C." (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

Peyton, Mark R. (see Brosier, John R.)

Oates, Marion Tracy (see Sarachula, Michael)

Odell, George H. (University of Tulsa)
TRAVELS OF A REAL SOONER

A commission for commercial ventures was granted to a Freewoman named Le Harpe in 1778. He established a post near Sheveport, but soon ventured northwest to a Tawakoni (Wichita) Village of 6,000 inhabitants, leaving a diary of his travels. Nobody has ever located this first known European invasion into Oklahoma, but we have discovered the best candidate yet, just south of Tulsa. We excavated 80 features, arranged in 17 discrete clusters. What they represent is problematic, but we have done paleobotanical and faunal studies, atomic absorption spectrophotometric analysis of pottery clays and use-wear analysis of stone tools to find out. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

Peachon, Evan (see Walling, Richard)

Peregrine, Peter (James College)
NETWORKS OF POWER: THE MISSISSIPPIAN WORLD-SYSTEM

Some scholars envision the Mississippian world-system as centered on the economic control and exchange of exotic, while others see it based on the regularized trade of bulk commodities. I review these models, discuss their implications, and argue that all are flawed, because none take into account the multi-leveled network of social, economic, and political interactions that must have affected and shaped the Mississippian world-system. I suggest that while the world-system perspective does offer a useful view of Mississippian societies, it cannot be rooted in a strictly economic framework, but must include other networks of social power. (2:20 PM FRIDAY)

Perutko, Timothy K. (Texas Historical Commission)

THE CHARACTER OF LATE CADDIAN PERIOD SOCIETIES IN THE PINEYWOODS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

Scrutiny of the Late Caddian period archaeological record in the Pineywoods of Northeast Texas illustrates the dynamic social, political, and economic character of Caddian politics during times of significant cultural change. These Caddian polities developed a complex socio-political structure akin to that seen among the Karokadacche on the Red River, especially in patterns of mortuary behavior and mound construction, but did not survive to be more casually described by Europeans. To bring out these intra-regional relationships, I will discuss the development of Late Caddian period regional diversity in the Pineywoods, and then explore the nature of these groups' socio-political and economic organization through time. (10:40 AM THURSDAY)

Phillips, John (University of West Florida)

THE BERNAITH SITE: A SINGLE COMPONENT SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE

The Bernaith Place, a small single-component Santa Rosa/Swift Creek village site within the Pensacola Bay System, was tested by the University of West Florida in 1992. The site contains intact middens and several features, including large refuse pits with abundant cultural material. The ceramics consist almost exclusively of the Santa Rosa and Early Swift Creek series. The midden and features also have produced lacustrine material and faunal remains. This paper will present the preliminary results of these investigations. (11:00 AM SATURDAY)

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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of Georgia)
MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD BUFFER ZONES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
Ethnohistoric and archaeological evidence clearly demonstrate that the Mississippian period inhabitants of the Southeastern United States often viewed boundaries as dynamic gradients of unstable wilderness, or buffer zones. The existence of these buffer zones in the Southeast would be consistent with cultural-level adaptations to changes in subsistence and resource exploitation, as suggested by the presence of a range of cultural traits among neighboring peoples. However, there is evidence that the functions of these buffer zones may have extended beyond the realm of warfare. Mississippian politics often faced opposing social, political, and ecological pressures which buffer zones helped to moderate.
06:00 PM THURSDAY

Bower, Nona (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology)
SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK
With increasing awareness by professional archaeologists of the need to communicate with the public, many states across the country have developed educational programs under the theme of Archaeology Week. South Carolina initiated its first Archaeology Week in 1982, organized by the Office of the State Archaeologist. An overview is presented of the types of programs based on the high degree of cooperation among professional, educational, and agency-based archaeologists. A major goal is to introduce the public to professional archaeologists in South Carolina, their organizations, and their specific expertise as well as to achieve a substantial geographic coverage of the state in an effort to reach as many people as possible.
06:00 AM FRIDAY

Preston, Gary (NPS Southeast Archaeological Center, Tallahassee)
THREE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK DRAINAGE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND OHIO RIVERS
The results of three years of investigations in the Big South Fork drainage in Kentucky and Tennessee are presented. Included are the results of survey and test excavations. The research is being conducted to document prehistoric settlement patterns in the Big South Fork drainage, which contains the presence of Middle and Late Archaic peoples in the Cumberland Plateau.
06:00 AM THURSDAY

Patzman, Burton L. (Southeast Missouri State University)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE RURAL, AMERICAN SOUTHERN MOSSURRIAN
Archaeological field work provides excellent opportunities to conduct separate or even complimentary ethnographic research. When presented in a form that is consistent with local Southern values, field archaeology fits into an acceptable role in the local community that facilitates the establishment of rapport. The extended conversations that typically follow local social acceptance can be used to gather not only archaeologically relevant information on site location, private collections, environments and land-use practices, but also ethnohistorical data. My long-term archaeological research in “Kraun Branch”, an Appalachian North-Carolina valley, has evolved into a parochial investigation of local life history and social relations.
06:00 AM FRIDAY

Ray, Jack (Southeast Missouri State University)
SURVEY AND TEST EXCAVATIONS OF SHELTERED SITES IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI
A 1968-89 survey of sheltered sites in the tributary valleys of the White River in southwest Missouri resulted in the recording/photographing of 20 inhabited caves and 20 middens. Observations from the survey revealed widespread and increasing vandalism and theft. Due to the rapid rate of sheltered site destruction, test excavations were recently conducted to salvage information from disturbed sites and to assess site significance. These test excavations resulted in the NRHP's nomination of 20 sheltered sites to an archaeological district. Results of the survey and test excavations are summarized and patterns of site selection and occupation are discussed.
06:00 AM SATURDAY

BULLETIN 35
This paper will provide a brief overview of mounds and their place in the history and sociology of Eastern Woodlands cultures from the Archaic to the historic period. Special attention will be given to the Southeast, with a focus on the plains, forests, and mounds in the integrated social, economic, political, religious, and cosmological lives of the interacting but distinct cultures of the region.

Bella, Elizabeth J. (University of Georgia)
ECONOMIC BASIS OF THE ARCHAIC PERIOD
Early modes of Archaic economies were based on several assumptions. These included the assumption that Archaic peoples were not efficient at food acquisition, and so largely subsisted on mollusks, and maybe some plants, during interperiod occupations of intermontane locations. Papers presented in this symposium show that these assumptions are unsupported by biological data. These data suggest that for long being frustrated food-hunters foraging for the uplands, Archaic people lived near rivers and estuaries in order to make use of resources important to complex economies. They also suggest long-term occupations based on a sophisticated use of specific plant and animal groups.

Bopp, Andrew C. (U.S. Forest Service)
EXCAVATIONS AT THE LANGSTON HOUSE HISTORIC SITE, WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA
Investigations this season were undertaken to uncover the location of the original log structure on the property. A frame farmhouse still stands and was a replacement for the cabin which was built some time in the 1800s. Excavation units were opened with the help of volunteers from the Forest Service’s Passport-to-Time project. A former resident, who remembered the cabin, helped place the units dug west of the existing house. These investigations show the importance of archeology in corroborating history as remembered by individuals. This project was not one step in understanding, protecting, and interpreting the site for the public.

Kelly, Thomas J. (University of Illinois)
Gregory Wark (University of Illinois)
AMS DATING OF MAIZE FROM THE MIDDLE WOODLAND HOLDING SITE (11MS18) IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM OF ILLINOIS
The Holding Site (11MS18) in the American Bottom of Illinois yielded a Middle Woodland Hopewell occupation showing signs of cultivated and wild native plants as well as the exotic Cashew nut. A comparatively large number of maize fragments were removed by flotation from at least seven sections of the site. These were interpreted by the excavators as contaminants, but have recently been dated by AMS. The results are discussed in the context of the Holding site and assumptions regarding the age of maize introduction in Illinois.

Rumley, George (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)
THE WESTERN HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST AT THE END OF PREHISTORY: CULTURAL BOUNDARIES AND LIFeways
Three traditionally distinct cultures existed at the end of prehistory in the western half of the Southeast: Mississippian, Caddoan, and Piaquemine. Well-defined boundaries separating these three cultures can be recognized using archaeological, ethnohistoric, and environmental data. Native accounts from the De Soto expedition reflect Mississippian and Caddoan lifeways, but Cabeza de Vaca’s accounts may more accurately reflect Piaquemine lifeways. Settled village life and agriculture do not necessarily characterize Piaquemine culture.

Reynolds, Erwin (Reynolds Consultants, Inc.)
Richard Welling (Reynolds Consultants, Inc.)
INTEGRATIVE SURVEY OF THE LOWER PORTION OF THE BIG AND LITTLE SUNFLOWER RIVERS, YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI
This presentation reports the initial findings of an intensive survey along a c. 33 km (20 mile) stretch of the lower Big and Little Sunflower rivers in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. The study area reached from the confluence of the Little Sunflower and Quapaw rivers northward to the confluence of the Big Sunflower and Lake George. Survey coverage was 154 in (500 ha) on either side of the channels, amounting to a total study area of 930 ha (2,300 acres).
Rogers, J. Daniel (Smithsonian Institution)  
Kaven M. Docken (Smithsonian Institution)  

STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS AND BIOLOGY IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA  

Over the last decade significant, yet restricted, quantitative information on prehistoric diets has come to light in the Caddoan area. To add to this body of data, stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis of bone collagen were analyzed from 534 human-and-fossil samples from the Arkansas Basin and Ouachita Highlands in eastern Oklahoma, to examine the dietary role of maize through time and across gender and status dimensions. From A.D. 400 to 1600, the mean delta-13 carbon isotope values decrease from approximately -15 to -11.5 parts per mil, indicating a probable increase in use of C4 plants, most likely maize, by the Spiro phase (A.D. 1250-1450). Other results indicate dietary differences based on gender and status distinctions, especially at Spiro. (9:40 AM THURSDAY)  

Rothman, Martha A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
J. Michael Howard (Arkansas Geological Commission)  

SOURCES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS UTILIZED FOR ARTIFACTS AT TOLTEC MOUNDS  

Igneous rocks were utilized for several classes of artifacts at Toltec Mounds and related sites of the Plum Bayou culture in central Arkansas. Descriptive study of thin sections of stone samples revealed that these are typical of the Arkansas igneous suite, including lamprophyre-dike rocks, syenite, rhyolite, and margonite. These rocks rarely contain free silica. Sources are restricted to surface exposures in the eastern Ouachita Mountains and West Gulf Coastal Plain. Artifact classes are plumbato, boarstones, hole, and hammerstones. While igneous artifacts are not common, they are distinctive, their presence on other sites indicating an Arkansas connection. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)  

Ross, Jerome C. (University of Arkansas)  
Barbara A. Barnett (University of Arkansas)  
Anna M. Hazen (University of Arkansas)  
James E. Barnett (University of Arkansas)  

SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF THE PREHISTORIC CADDIO  

A comprehensive synthesis of the published and unpublished Caddoan skeletal data provides insights into genetic affinity, impact of the adoption of agriculture, the influence of ecology and seasonality on the frequency of infectious disease, and the changes in lethal and sub-lethal trauma through time. Comparative data on tooth number suggests that the Arkansas River Caddo are distinct from those reading in the Osage and Red River drainages. The adoption of maize agriculture is associated with increased infection only in the upland areas where resources are limited and settlements are mobile. There are indications that initial consumption was highest in the upland regions. Higher frequencies of degenerative disease in the uplands suggest that work loads were higher hene than in the Arkansas and Red River valleys. (11:20 AM THURSDAY)  

Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (Colonial Horizons, Inc.)  
A.D. 800-1200 IN THE UPPER DELTA: EVIDENCE FROM NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI  

The A.D. 800 to 1200 time frame in northwestern Mississippi is not well understood, and most of the discussions surrounding it have been based on ceramic criteria. In this paper, several sites from northwestern Mississippi which fall into this time frame will be discussed. Analysis based on evidence from skeletal material, house patterns, titles, fauna, trash pit morphology, mortuary patterns, and ceramics will be presented in an attempt to better define this transitional period in the northwestern Mississippi Delta. (11:40 AM FRIDAY)  

Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (see Stallings, Richard)  

Russo, Michael (University of Southeastern Louisiana)  
CHARACTERIZATION AND FUNCTION OF ARCHAIC SHELL AND EARTH MOUNDS IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA  

A large shell/earthwork complex with a horned-rhino-shaped shell ridge, small conical shell mounds, and two large conical shell/sand mounds has recently been investigated along the southwest coast of Florida. An array of radiocarbon dates on shell, charcoal and human remains indicate that initial occupation of the site began over 7000 years ago, while the primary mound-building activity occurred around 5000 B.P. Intrusive burials into the mound occurred at around 4000 B.P. Based on the characters of the soil and biological building materials used in construction, ceremonial purposes are evidenced in several mounds, while more utilitarian functions are indicated in other mounds and shell works. (11:20 AM FRIDAY)  

BULLETIN 35  
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Raue, Michael (University of Southwestern Louisiana)

VARIATIONS IN LATE ARCHAIC SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNING IN PENINSULAR FLORIDA

In Florida, coastal and riverine archaeoecological assemblages are well preserved and abundant. They are true ideal for determining seasonal settlement patterns based on measureable growth patterns found in a wide variety of taxa. A number of new seasonality methods are discussed. Subsistence and seasonality regimes are compared from various areas in peninsular Florida and along with other contexts and settlement data are used to show that a number of widely distinctive and separate fishing cultures existed during the Late Archaic along Florida's coasts and rivers. Implications of these data for models of cultural evolution are discussed. (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

Sabo, George III (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

THE DBR BITE SITE AND THE ORIGINS OF SEDENTISM IN THE OZARKS

The Middle to Late Woodland Rush Creek phase occupation at the Direct Site along the Buffalo River in northern Arkansas is represented by evidence for: 1) permanent, year-round settlement; 2) a broad-spectrum subsistence economy based on seasonal hunting and foraging supplemented by gardening; 3) the manufacture and use of shell-tempered pottery; and 4) participation in inter-regional trade/exchange networks. This paper examines coevolutionary relationships among these patterns in an effort to account for the development of sedentary lifeways among prehistoric Indians of the Ozarks. (1:00 AM SATURDAY)

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

RAIDERS, TRADERS, AND REFUGEES IN THE MISCHIOCENE OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHEAST

Demographic responses to mid-Holocene environmental degradation set in motion processes that transformed the social and political landscapes of the Southeast. Raiding and other forms of intergroup conflict arose as populations negotiated the use of increasingly circumscribed habitats. Trading intensified to avoid strife and to develop alliances for minimizing risk. Certain groups sought relief from strife and demands on their labor, using alliance networks as routes of refuge. Skeletal data, evidence for exchange, and patterns of population movement all point toward a dynamic, complex history of integration and disintegration among some of the most disregarded populations of North American prehistory. (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Nassaney, Michael S.)

Seacat, Roger T. (see Seacat, Joe)

Saunders, Joe (Northeast Louisiana University)

Thurman Allen (Self-Consultant) Service, Monroe, Louisiana

Roger T. Seacat (Army Engineer Vicksburg, Mississippi Experiment Station)

PRELIMINARY MOUND COMPLEXES IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA

Recent research in northeast Louisiana has identified four prehistoric mound complexes which may be preceramic in age. Although the absolute age of each site has yet to be established, the geosynclinal, ecological, and archaeological data indicate that these are preceramic in age. The criteria used to define the sites as preceramic will be discussed in the review of the data. (10:00 AM FRIDAY)

Scarry, C. Margaret (University of Kentucky)

MOUNDVILLE REVISITED: RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE NORTHWEST RIVERBANK

This past year, excavations were conducted on the northwest edge of Moundville to mitigate the impact of riverbank stabilization. In two areas totaling 1800 sq ft, pits, postmolds, two burials, at least 15 structures representing three construction techniques, and portions of a palisade curtain wall and bastion were uncovered. Ceramics associated with the structures and palisade, and 17 radiocarbon dates, indicate the primary use of the area dates from early Moundville I to early Moundville II. The data from the riverbank excavations provide new insights about domestic life at Moundville and contribute to our understanding of the development of this major Mississippian center. (2:00 PM THURSDAY)

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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
This summary of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's 1969 and 1980 excavations at Crenshaw provides a background for reports by James Barnes on the 394 individuals represented by skulls and mandibles in the "Place of the Skulls" and by Susan Scott on 20,000 animal bones from the "Antler Temple" (Sections I and II). (10:20 AM FRIDAY)

Scott, Susan L. (Scott and Associates, Inc.)
ANALYSIS OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE CRENSHAW SITE
Analysis of over 20,000 identifiable bones from Caddo I contexts at Crenshaw indicates consumption patterns that are qualitatively and quantitatively different from those manifested at Caddo I throughout various ages. These differences include taxa not reported (at least to date) from other Caddo sites, and an exceptional abundance of deer remains, most of which appear to have been butchered elsewhere. (10:20 AM FRIDAY)

Scott, Susan L. (Scott and Associates, Inc.)
ZOOCYTOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE DURST SITE
Analysis of faunal remains from the Middle-Late Woodland contexts at the Dursit site (3M69) indicates the occupants of the site were obtaining animal resources well within the carrying capacity of their environment. Comparative taphonomic analyses of feature fills and midden samples suggest that unperch pits were used for refuse in spring/summer after their original storage function in fall/winter was unnecessary. Midden deposits appear to have received refuse primarily during the cold season. Investigators are cautioned that the two contexts may reflect different aspects of the same subsistence system. (10:20 AM SATURDAY)

Servedio, A. Frank (see Hays, Christopher T.)

Stilwell, Lucy R. (see Sott, Canebrake Aba)

Stern, Michael (Mid-Continental Research Associates)
Marion Tracy Dates (Mid-Continental Research Associates)
STRATEGIES FOR EXCAVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
The excavation of site 3M474 in northwest Arkansas documented the presence of 20 fire-cracked rock features. These features varied in size, as well as density of fire-cracked rock. Based upon MSEA excavations, certain methods have been identified to maximize the data return on these features. (8:40 AM SATURDAY)

Silvia-Mueller, Diane (University of South Alabama and Tulane University)
INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AT THE HICKORY GROUND, ALABAMA
The historic Creek village known as Hickory Ground (12EE9) is situated on reservation land on the Coosa River in east-central Alabama. In preparation for development, a program of archaeological excavation was conducted. Five historic structures were excavated. When compared with houses from other Creek sites located nearby, these houses are typical in style. However, important differences in size and intrasite patterning have been noted that may be due to intense contact with neighboring Fort Toulouse. (9:40 AM SATURDAY)

Smith, Christopher J. (see Farn, Garfield)

Smith, F. Todd (Xavier University of Louisiana)
THE RODOHIDACHO INDIANS AND THE LOUISIANA-Texas frontier, 1695-1840
I will examine the important role the Natchitoches played in the diplomacy of the Louisiana-Texas frontier, how the site was able to use its geographical position to its benefit, and the efforts Euroamericans had on them. My discussion is in three parts: 1695-1731, 1731-1813, and 1813-1840. Part I examines the establishment of relations with the French and Spanish. Part II discusses them during their most important period—as rivals between the Euroamericans and the non-Caddo tribes on the Red River. Part III looks at their decline, and how they were perceived as being first, unimportant, and then—during the Texas Revolution—a nuisance to the Anglosettlers on the frontier. (3:40 PM THURSDAY)

BULLETIN'S
Smith, Kevin E. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD RESEARCH IN NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE (1855-1992)

Mississippian graves and mounds have been a major focus of interest along the middle portion of the Cumberland River since the earliest transcontinental settlement of the region. A history of antiquarian observations is presented, along with a summary of the major of professional excavations. These data are then synthesized to present a preliminary chronological framework for the Mississippian period in the middle Cumberland region. (10:20 AM THURSDAY)

Smith, Kevin E. (see More, Michael C.)

Smith, Maria O. (Northern Illinois University), OSTEOLoGICAL INDICATIONS OF WARFARE IN THE ARCHArCH PErIOD OF WEst TENNESSEE

Warfare and social complexity are often dynamically associated in models of cultural evolution, but the nature of conflict in pre-contact societies is unknown. Excavation period data are essentially nonexistent. A search for preservative violent trauma (inflicted projectile points, scalping, decapitation, dismemberment, human bone grave goods) was undertaken for all Archaic osteological material (8 sites, N=650) recovered from Kentucky Lake Reservoir. Ten (perhaps 16) individuals apparently died violently, several were scalped and/or deliberately dismembered. Trophy-taking, exhibiting considerable austerity, suggests an avenue for prestige enhancement among intensive hunter/gatherers which may be useful in discussions of many other things incipient social complexity. (9:40 AM SATURDAY)

Smith, Marvin T. (University of South Alabama), MARK WILLIAMS (University of Georgia/Alston Institute), MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND RENEWAL DISPOSAL PATTERNS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Reneal disposal at many Mississippian mound centers reflects carefully patterned behavior. Reneal was consistently thrown off the northeastern corner of the mound at many Late sites, while mound centers in other parts of the Southeast used other distinctive locations. This pattern may reflect ritual disposal of elite refuse, perhaps from feasting activity, disposal of elite construction materials, and even ritual disposal of tools from the sacred site. Conversely, it may simply be a factor of the prevailing wind direction. Nonetheless, the pattern has important implications for archaeological research. (1:20 PM THURSDAY)

Song, Chaewon Sun (South Korea), Eun B. Smiley (Department of Textiles & Clothing, Ohio State University), Katarzyna J. Jakub (Department of Textiles & Clothing, Ohio State University), Richard W. Yaros (Ohio State University), MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TEXTILES AND CULTURAL EXPLANATION

The fiber morphologies of the textiles from the burials of the Siew group of Ohio Hopewell mounds were examined using light and scanning electron microscopy to infer the textile production, utilization, and discard behaviors of the Siew population. The microscopic analysis of the Siew textiles yielded evidence of animal hair fibers and bast fibers. The animal hair fibers were identified as the hair of ruminant and hare. The bast fibers of the hemp textiles exhibited variations in morphological features such as the degree of bundle separation and the presence of transverse striations, fibrillation, or transverse cracks. (2:20 PM THURSDAY)

Snow, Dawn E. (see Sullivan, Lynne P.)

Stallings, Richard (Cultural Horizons, Inc.), ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHIVAL INVESTIGATIONS OF 15JS115, A MIdNINETEENTH CENTURY GRIST MILL

Investigation about early historic grist mills is the Southeast is scarce, and not well-documented. In 1981-1992, archival research, coupled with archaeological investigations afforded the rare opportunity to learn in detail about the construction, cost, maintenance, and day-to-day operations of a large mill in central Kentucky. Much insight was gained regarding the mill's iron-bellows period construction, the effects of the Civil War, and the post-war phase of the mill operations to c. 1884. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

32 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Stanton, William M. (Florida State University)
Rochelle A. Martino (Florida State University)
H. Stephens Hale (Georgia Southern University)

AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAE: PERIOD DATA FROM THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER DRAINAGE, NORTHEAST FLORIDA

Two areas within the large freshwater shell midden deposit surrounding Silver Glen Springs, Marion County, Florida were tested in 1990. Both areas were nonceramic, and analyses of invertebrates and vertebrate remains indicated a dependence on Viperaus gorgianus, other invertebrates, and various fish and turtles. This paper presents these data and examines the interior St. John's River drainage, summarizing the literature for that area. Comparison will be made to a recently published overview for the Florida east coast by Gos. (1990). (020 PM FRIDAY)

Starr, Mary Evelyn (Georgia State University)

THE OLIVER SITE (2C056) VESSEL ASSEMBLAGE

The Oliver Site (2C056) was first described by Pabody (1904) who dug many burials and post, some associated with items of European origin. Pabody's notes and collections were reworked by Selznick (1961), resulting in the description of the household and Oliver phases. The site was largely destroyed in 1981. Some 80 whole and partial vessels from graves, hearths and pits were sallaged, along with additional items of European origin. These artifacts are studied from a temporal and functional perspective, and an attempt is made to place the site in the context of the Mississippi Valley contact era. (8:40 AM THURSDAY)

Steele, D. Cantrell (see Pabody, Barry W.)

Stefan, Anastasia (University of New Mexico)

THREE DIMENSIONS OF A MOUND: A RE-EXAMINATION OF CULTURE HISTORY IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Observations about mound shape and distribution across the landscape have played an important role in the construction of culture history in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Data obtained in a recent inventory of mound sites in southern Louisiana are used to examine the relationship between mound shape, size location, and chronology. When compared to evidence from the Lower Mississippi Valley, the results of this statistical analysis support statements about mound distribution, but diverge concerning chronology. (3:00 PM FRIDAY)

Stephen, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Adam King (Pennsylvania State University)

AT THE CENTER OF PERIPHERIES: LATE WOODLAND PERSISTENCE IN THE INTERIOR COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA

Swift Creek settlements in south-central Georgia became increasingly dispersed and impermanent after AD 600. This trend continued as a tradition of cord-marked pottery appeared in the area after AD 800, marking the local beginning of the Late Woodland period. Simultaneously, in the surrounding area, Mississippi culture began to emerge without exerting much, if any, influence on the south-central Georgia population. A persistence of cord-marked pottery and the absence of Mississippi traits suggest an immunity to surrounding developments. These local events of cultural conservatism or resistance have parallels in, and are perhaps directly related to, developments in north-central Florida. (10:00 AM FRIDAY)

Stewart, Jack H. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey/Spencer Research Program)

DUG BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: THE JOHNNY FORD SITE (OILAS)

Archaeological investigations were conducted in September 1970 at the Johnny Ford site (OILAS) in Lafayette County, southwest Arkansas. Previously surface collected by the landowner, the collections and excavations were never fully reported. The site consisted of a thin prehistoric midden with underlying pit features, postmolds, and 13 cremation burials. It was occupied intermittently from at least the Middle Archaic to the Faux Malinae 2 period, and is the type site for the Field Bayou phase of the Faux Malinae culture. The site is the earliest excavated Faux Malinae site in Arkansas. (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

BULLETIN 35 33
Stout, Charles (University of Texas)

THE GEORGE C. DAVIS SITE MOUNDS, STRUCTURES, AND BURIALS: GLIMPSES INTO EARLY CAUCAUSIAN SYMBOLISM AND IDEOLOGY

As the most intensively investigated mound/village center in northeast Texas, the George C. Davis site has yielded a wealth of information pertaining to Early Caucausian lifeways, including behavior in the realm of symbolism and ideology. Particularly revealing are the well-corroborated data on structures beneath, within, and above two of the mounds and, in turn, under and within a third mound. The most notable findings are (1) a series of locations, especially green, with elaborately woven and other hallowed features; (2) the use of ariete (drum) cells to symbolize special construction events; (3) devices (e.g., terraces and unusual entrancesways) for delineating micronosaic areas and buildings; and (4) strong contrasts between mound-associated and village architecture. (8:40 AM THURSDAY)

Stout, Charles (University of Texas)

COLONIAL EURYKAL WELLS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Despite the frequency of well-located sites in the Atlantic coastal settlements of St. Augustine and Santa Elena, to date, the only documented colonial well wells on the eastern Gulf Coast are located in Pensacola, Florida. One is located where there was a small British post-repair yard (1770-1778). The second was at the vicinity of the headquarters of the Paton, Lashur/John Forbes Indian Trading Company in the Second Spanish Period (1781-1821). The wells will be described, compared, and contrasted. Problems with the Mesosaur Cagon Dating method in this context will also be discussed. (10:30 AM FRIDAY)

Sulliva, Lynne P. (New York State Museum)

CANDIDE AND THE CONCERN: THE ROOTS OF DEMOCRACY IN THE NEW WORLD

After European contact, interactions between Iroquois groups and Southeastern Native American societies are well-documented. Much of this interaction took the form of warfare, including border expansions by the Iroquois Confederacy such that by the mid-18th century, the Iroquois claimed control of the Ohio Valley by right of conquest. The nature of interactions between these two major cultural areas during late prehistory is virtually unknown. Since in general, Iroquois and Mississippian societies differ in general terms, kinds of sociopolitical integration, we explore possible prehistoric interactions with a consideration of how those differences and their potential implications for boundary maintenance and sociopolitical developments. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)

Thieman, David (Vanderbilt University)

A TENTATIVE REGIONAL PALEOCOLOGIC AND DEPOSITIONAL SEQUENCE FOR THE MID-SOUTH

Relating to deep sea deposits along the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, we can construct some of the climatic changes and fluvial processes that have occurred since the Pleistocene. A robust interpretation of local environmental changes is made possible by using multiple sources of paleoenvironmental information and modeling the complex responses of entire fluvial systems to climatic and environmental changes. A regional climatic sequence for the Mid-South, with both geomorphological and archaeological implications, is presented. (8:40 AM THURSDAY)

Tippett, V. Ann (Clark Museum of Natural History)

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PRE-CONTACT AMERICAN SOUTHEAST

The last 400 years have brought many changes in the Southeastern landscape and the distribution of plants and animals. Much of the visual world experienced by 18th-century Native Americans would be familiar to us. However, many of the plants and animals are no longer part of the natural history of Southeastern America. Through the use of the accounts of early-travelers and explorers, this paper presents an illustrated overview of several aspects of the pre-contact natural world. This paper explores the translation of prehistoric environmental reconstruction into museum exhibits (design). Some implications for framing archaeological research questions are offered. (9:20 AM THURSDAY)
Tennessee, Carol E. M.D. (University of Florida)
MORE THAN MIDDLE: OPENING THE SHELL AMONUD LATE ARCHAIC LIFEPWAYS
One of the largest block excavations ever initiated on the Florida Gulf coast was completed on Ussela Island in the summer of 1989. Spatial distributions of shell artifacts and materials offered a distinct shell workshop, while an intensive analysis of over 6,000 pieces of shell debris indicated a systematic reduction technique. Zooarchaeological, archaeobotanical, and seasonality analyses were also comprehensive. These results, along with feeding implements and intricately-crafted bone adornments, reveal a diverse and sophisticated economy during the Late Archaic. (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

Tubbs, Mary Beth (Northwestern University)
HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION OF SHELL BEADS IN A MISSISSIPPIAN PRESTIGE GOODS ECONOMY
Development of ranked societies in the Mississippian Southeast has been linked to the growth of a prestige goods economy, where variables were exchanged between competing local lineages to pay social debts and increase prestige. Increased diversity in household size and status may reflect increased prestige goods exchange. This model can be tested by examining the distribution of prestige goods such as shell beads, within communities. In this paper, I examine household production of marine shell beads. Expectations and problems in developing measures of status and bead production from household contexts are discussed, using a case study from the American Bottoms region of Illinois. (9:30 AM THURSDAY)

Tagwerfer, Neal L. (Missouri Historical Society)
OUR ANCESTORS’ ARCHAEOLOGY: DOCUMENTING THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY’S PIONEER ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIONS
From 1866 until 1921, the Missouri Historical Society was a leading organization in amassing archaeological remains from Missouri and parts of Illinois and Arkansas. Throughout, the collections languished until the University of Missouri at Columbia borrowed them from 1962-1979. Some cataloging and research was accomplished. Since 1990, the Society has reinvigorated its archaeological past. I report on the unpacking of over 9,000 objects, including 600 ceramic vessels, and on research on the pioneer archeology by Gerard Forder, David Burnside, and others at Catlin, the St. Louis mound group, etc. The objectives are to restore acquisition information and identify the potentials for continued research and exhibition. (11:40 AM THURSDAY)

Vaglio, Lucia (University of Arkansas)
CADDOTH MOUND CONSTRUCTION AND USE: THE COOROTH-SAUNDON SITE (26MD99)
Excavations by the University of Arkansas focused on Mound 1 at the Cooroth-Saundou site (26MD99) during the 1986-1988 field seasons. This multiple-mound site, located on the Peebles River in extreme northwestern Arkansas, is one of several northern Caddoan mound sites located in the western Cherokee Highland. Analysis of the complex mound stratigraphy and development of a preliminary radiometric chronology reveals continuity in mound construction and use from at least the late eleventh century to some time after AD 1300. Comparison of mound stratigraphy and features to other northern Caddoan sites reveals similarities in methods of mound construction and use. (8:20 AM FRIDAY)

Walling, Richard (Prehistorian Consultants, Inc.)
INVESTIGATIONS AT THE EAST NASHVILLE MOUNDS (41MV4) AND THE FRANCH LICK/JULIUS DELL SITE (41MV5), NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
These Mississippian mound and village centers occupy opposite banks of the Cumberland River in what is now Nashville, Tennessee. The East Nashville Mounds site is apparently single component Mississippian, while Franch-Lick also has Early through Late Archaic, Gulf Formational and Middle Woodland components. This paper deals with the Mississippian settlements at these sites and attempts to place them within the chronological framework being developed for this region. (9:40 AM THURSDAY)

BULLETIN 35
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Wallis, Richard (see Tanner, Ernie)

Wallis, Richard (see Wherry, Camille)

Wall, Gregory (see Alley, Thomas J.)

Weinandel, Gregory (University of South Alabama)

WILLIAM BARTRAM’S WRITINGS ON SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS

After his tour of the Southeast in the mid-1770s, William Bartram wrote three important documents detailing Indian cultures. The Travels and Observations manuscripts were published long ago and have been extensively referenced by anthropologists. But his illustrations of historic Creek structures, containing interesting architectural information, have not been previously published. A review of Bartram’s Indian writings reveals the Enlightenment/foot Romantic, as is often claimed, basis of his anti-de toward cultures other than his own, his substantial impact on early U.S. Indian policy, and his continuing significance for the study of Southeastern Indian societies during the Lost Colonial period. (9:20 AM SATURDAY)

Webb, Ann (Georgia Southern University)

Kristin Willess (Georgia Southern University)

H. Stephen Eales (Georgia Southern University)

Robert Carr (Archaeological & Historical Conservancy)

RESULTS OF CONTINUED RESEARCH AT THE STOCK ISLAND SITE, KEY WEST, FLORIDA

The results from continued analysis of one of the southernmost middens sites in the continental United States will be presented to document the subsistence strategy of the prehistoric peoples of the Florida Keys. New species and differences between this columnist sample and an earlier one reported will be presented. (11:20 AM THURSDAY)

Weisman, Daniel (University of Georgia)

VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE LATE ARCHAIC STALLINGS ISLAND SITE: ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION THROUGH ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES

Fossil materials from the 1970 excavation of the Stallings Island Site (9CB1) were examined. The projectile and ceramic Archaic site is located in the Savannah River Valley, above the Fall Line. The site was excavated using primarily large screen recovery techniques, so the assemblage’s interpretative value is limited. Nonetheless, they provided important information about the economy at this site. Deer provided a quarter of the individuals, with other wild mammals, turtles, and fish making up the remainder of the vertebrate resources used. These important identifications lead to more information about subsistence strategies of this region during the Archaic period. (1:40 PM FRIDAY)

Weisman, Bonet (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

JOHN WILLIAM GOGGIN, PIONEER OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY

John William Goggin (1916-1963), arguably the most influential figure in the history of modern Florida archaeology, was responsible for major developments in the fields of Spanish Colonial studies, prehistoric ceramic chronology, archaeological traditions, Seminole Indian archeology and material culture, and underwater archaeology. In addition to the legacy of his published works, the statewide archaeological site file and the University of Florida Department of Anthropology are the products of his vision and tireless energy. In this paper, the early influences on Goggin and his thinking are analyzed, and his overall contribution to Florida archaeology is evaluated in light of current developments. (11:00 AM THURSDAY)

Wells, Douglas (see Kalder, Tristram R.)

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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
FURTHER EXCAVATIONS IN THE WICKLIFE MOUNDS CEMETERY

The twin goals of the Wicklife Mounds excavations since 1984 have been the re-evaluation of a 1930s project and the exploration of the site's internal structure. The 1992 excavations continued the program by attempting to trace the limits of the cemetery. Evidence for a postulated mortuary structure and post-village cemetery date shifts. Several 1930s features, including an unrecorded test excavation, the probable location of the missing Mound E, and a gravel road, both illuminate and complicate the analysis. A marine shell gorget recovered from a Middle Wicklife (A.D. 1200-1500) midden adds to the slowly growing data base on Mississippian iconography. (10:00 AM THURSDAY)

Whitney, Camilla (Memphis State University)
Richard Welling (Perriamor Consultation, Inc.)
1987 EXCAVATIONS AT CHUCALISSA (40SY1), MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Chucalissa is a secondary mound and village site located on the line of Blake in extreme southwest Tennessee. Excavations at this site have been carried out sporadically over the past fifty years. Presented here are the results of the most recent excavations, with particular emphasis on the description of Unit 5, House 5. (6:00 AM THURSDAY)

Wheeler, Ray J. (University of Florida)
DISCARDED BONE ARTIFACTS, FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY, AND THE GREATER SOUTHEAST

Decorated bone artifacts from pre-Columbian Florida have been classified into two styles. One group, geographically known from southern Florida, consists of naturalistic renderings of animals and other objects; the second is characterized by abstract geometric designs that may have their origins in technical work. The distinctive artifacts recovered from Key Marco appear related to the representational art styles of southern Florida. Design within each of these styles occur in similar designs with artwork in other media, as well as with the Southwestern Ceremonial Complex. In some cases the Mississippian motifs are combined with local art forms, suggesting not only cultural contact, but cultural synthesis. (1:30 PM THURSDAY)

White, Nancy M., (nee Herriman, Rebecca A.)

Wieners, Randolph (University of Houston)
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST

The social organization of many protohistoric groups of the 17th and 18th century as reconstructed by ethnologists is not consistent with social organization models presented by anthropologists for the protohistoric Mississippians. This could suggest that the archaeological models are inappropriate or that the ethnographic reconstructions are in error. I argue that these differences are real and attributable to the differences in geographic conditions of post-contact and pre-contact Mississippian groups in the Southeast. This suggests that the direct historic approach in the Southeast is misleading in spite of the historical conclusions. (11:40 AM THURSDAY)

Willis, J. Mark (Louis institute)
BROWN'S MOUNTAIN REVEALED AND REVISED

Brown's Mountain, an elevated limestone hill 8 miles east of Macon, Georgia, is perhaps the least known famous site in the Southeast. Excavated in 1935 as a WPA project, this early Mississippian site was correctly seen by earlier researchers as a comparison to the large Macon Plateau site. Recently Brown's Mountain was saved from development and will become a nature center/archaeological field. Further, after a 47-year delay, a site report is finally in preparation. The excavations have relevance for studies of protohistoric migration, warfare and defense, and patterned sites of Woodland sites by Mississippian peoples. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)

Williams, J. Mark (us Smith, Marvin T.)
Challenging Ceramics: Emerging Mississippian vs. Late Woodland

A modest attempt to make some suggestions concerning the origin of late prehistoric sites in the Southeast are considered here. Usage of terms such as “Late Woodland”, “Mississippian”, “Emergent Mississippian”, etc. will be discussed, with some general over-reaching hypothesis on how best to describe and understand events in this period. (3:40 PM Friday)

Wilson, Kristin (see Webb, Ann)

Weidert, Don C. (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey)

Robert Bartlett (University of Oklahoma)

Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene Occupations on the Woodlands-Prairie Border in Eastern Oklahoma

In the Arkansas River Basin of eastern Oklahoma, sites are yielding numerous late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic artifacts. Among these are bifaces representative of both Southeastern and Plains cultural traditions, including Dalton, Big Sandy, Agate Basin, Plainsview, and Cody. These specimens are predominantly made from high-quality materials common in sources with 500 km of the find spots. Technological studies reveal considerable attribute overlaps among specimens usually classified as Dalton and Plainsview. The current lack of contextual and chronological controls hinders understanding, but this area figured as a boundary zone during human occupations between 12,500 and 8000 years ago. (5:40 AM Friday)

Yakubik, Jill-Karen (Earth Sarvis, Inc.)

Herschel A. Fraze (Earth Sarvis, Inc.)

Preliminary Investigations at Nina Plantation, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana

In 1991, the New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers, funded excavations at Nina Plantation, located in the Mississippi River basin above Baton Rouge. Occupation of this area of the plantation began in the 1820s and continued until the 1890s, when a levee setback forced site abandonment. Today, the site is covered by approximately one meter of river deposits. Backhoe trenches combined with hand excavation revealed cultural deposits and architectural features associated with the great house, quarters, and sugar house complexes. The pristine condition of the deposits indicates that the site was probably buried shortly after abandonment. (1:00 PM Friday)

Yakubik, Jill-Karen (see Earnest, Howard H. Jr.)

Yakubik, Jill-Karen (see Fraze, Herschel A.)

Yerkas, Richard W. (see Seri, Chunason, Ann)

Young, Amy (University of Tennessee)

An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbes House Site (46K124)

Houses, especially 19th- and 20th-century houses, are characterized by extremely high frequencies of nails, described as “nail ridges.” Nail ridges from the Gibbes House site are interpreted based on ethnography. Analysis shows that two areas at the site were the locations of ephemeral wood structures built on piers, and two areas were disposal areas. This analysis provides a critical line of evidence for interpreting how the house was divided and utilized by the Gibbes House occupants. (11:00 AM Friday)

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Southeastern Archaeological Conference