Adena Tablet
Wright Mound (15Mm6)
Montgomery County, Kentucky
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 37

ABSTRACTS OF
THE FIFTY-FIRST SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
AND
THE THIRTY-NINTH MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 9-12, 1994

RADISSON PLAZA HOTEL
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Edited by
C. Margaret Scarry
and
John F. Scarry

Sponsored by
William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology
Program for Cultural Resource Assessment
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
and
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Mary Lucas Powell, Local Arrangements Chair
C. Margaret Scarry and John F. Scarry, SEAC Program Chairs
Richard W. Jefferies, MAC Program Chair

1994

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1994 meeting of the Southwestern Archaeological Conference, held jointly with the Midwest Archaeological Conference, included 528 papers organized into 19 formal symposia and 21 general sessions. This is by far the largest SEAC meeting ever, because of the number of papers we have, with some subtopics, gone to six concurrent sessions covering their full days, from Thursday morning through Saturday afternoon.

This year’s meeting is larger, but its size is more than the sum of SEAC and MAC. The 1993 SEAC and MAC meetings together had about 280 papers, this program has 528. We believe that the difference between this year’s meeting and those of last year is a result of the synergism of the combined meeting. The effects of that synergism can be seen in the many symposia and general sessions containing papers from both regions. It is our hope that the linkages that are so apparent in this Bulletin will continue to benefit the archaeologists of both the MAC and SEAC.

In the preface to Bulletin 35, Vin Stepnowski noted the growth that SEAC has undergone since the 1973 meeting at Memphis (the first meeting for us as well as for VPA). We remember that meeting and how impressed we were at the number of archaeologists working in the southeast. Well, SEAC has grown dramatically since then. The 1973 meeting featured 48 papers in two concurrent sessions. The 1983 meeting in Columbus, South Carolina, featured 128 papers. The 1993 meeting in Raleigh had 174 papers, and four concurrent sessions. These numbers reflect the growth of our discipline. While we too may sense of the informal give-and-take of the older meetings, we are pleased at the growth of SEAC and of archaeology in the Southeast. The number of younger archaeologists at the annual meetings, and the quality of their contribution, makes well for the future of SEAC and Southeastern archaeology. We also want to remind those of you who years for smaller meetings that this year’s quantum leap in size is an artifact of the participation of both Southeastern and Midwest archaeologists. SEAC will never again be small and intimate, but we expect that meetings over the next several years will be more the size of those held in Little Rock and Raleigh.

Numerous people have helped us get this joint SEAC/MAC meeting off the ground. Mary Jessell (Local Arrangements Chair) wishes to acknowledge the contributions of several people who helped her organize the meeting. Nancy O’Malley, Alyssa Komka, Bill Holmes, and Jeff Lewis assisted with registration, tours, and parking. Administrative and clerical support were provided by Tom Dilday Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, and Ed Winkler and Barbara Gorman (Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky). The SEAC/MAC reception at the Lexington Children’s Museum was jointly funded by the University of Kentucky Graduate School (Don Reed), Dean, and by the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists (Tom Samsbach, President). The Greater Lexington Convention and Visitors Bureau provided staff for the registration desk and materials for the registration packets. Simone Branch (Kerns Manager, Radisson Plaza Hotel) provided useful logistical suggestions and careful attention to details. Mary, herself, and Dick Jefferson (MAC Program Chair) deserve a vote of appreciation for handling the Lexington arrangements.

We (Margaret and John Scarry, SEAC Program Chairs) want to call attention to the fact that the staff and students of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (RLA) at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill have for an unprecedented second year contributed their efforts to making SEAC possible. We thank Vin Stepnowski (Director, RLA) and Tom Brockington (Acting Director, RLA) for making the resources of the RLA available to us. Eureta Sambuyy receives special recognition and thanks for typing the abstracts for the SEAC bulletin two years in a row. Tom Maher used his computer skills in turn to accept drawings into art. Tia Lyons, Bill Coffey, Steve Davis, Carol Geiger, Sarah Hopco, Tom Maher, Tim Moorey, Sharon Riley, and Clara Scarry helped with the monumental (two days) task of stuffing the envelopes with the preliminary program and meeting information. To them all we say thank you.

John Scarry
Margaret Scarry
SEAC Program Chairs
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ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

REGISTRATION, ATRIUM LOBBY
Wednesday (November 9) 8:00 AM - 7:00 PM
Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

BOOK EXHIBITS, BOOZE & CLAY ROOMS
Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Saturday (November 12) 8:00 AM - Noon

SLIDE PREVIEW, DIAMONDS ROOM
Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Saturday (November 12) 8:00 AM - Noon

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
EDUCATION RESOURCES FORUM
(sponsored by SEAC)
BOOZE & CLAY ROOMS
Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Saturday (November 12) 8:00 AM - Noon

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9:

CRM TRADE ASSOCIATION MEETING
1:00 PM - 5:00 PM
Ramada Regency Hotel

SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
5:00 PM - 6:30 PM
Room: SEAC President’s Suite

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10:

1. SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PINELAND SITE IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
Chair: K. J. Walker
Room: Lincoln I
8:00 C. Toner: TOPOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTION AT THE PINELAND SITE
8:20 K. Walker & A. W. Macquoid: EPISODIC SEA LEVELS AT THE 100-1060 PINELAND SITE COMPLEX OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
9:00 L. Newton: HOME/GARDENS AND MANGROVE WAMPS: PRE-COLUMBIAN PLANT USE AT THE PINELAND SITE, SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
9:20 A. Cordell: POTTERY VARIABILITY AND CHRONOLOGY AT SOUTHWEST FLORIDA'S PINELAND SITE COMPLEX
9:40 R. Bates: SHELL ARTIFACTS AND TIME IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA: A CASE STUDY OF THE PINELAND SITE COMPLEX

10:00 BREAK

2. SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE
Chair: J. Lopinot
Room: Lincoln I
10:20 M. Conner & J. Ray: SITE STRUCTURE AND FEATURES AT THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI
10:40 M. Conner: LATE WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMICS FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI
11:00 J. Ray: LITHIC RESOURCES PROCUREMENT AND USE IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI: EVIDENCE FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE
11:20 N. Lopinot & J. Yehon: ARCHAEOBOTANY AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE, SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI

3. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CONTACT PERIOD
Chair: G. Boyd
Room: Lincoln II
8:00 N. Trubowitz: UNDERSTANDING TRADE IN THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODELS FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND MIDWEST
8:20 M. Klein & J. Klein: AN ABSOLUTE DATING APPROACH TO SITE OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY
8:40 C. Boyd, D. Boyd, & M. Barber: MORTUARY VARIABILITY AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF CONTACT PERIOD SEYLAN GROUPS IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA
9:00 E. Moore: NATIVE AMERICAN HUNTING STRATEGIES IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA
9:20 J. Bick: THE QUIYOUNGHOCHANNOCK OSSUARY RITUAL AND OSSUARY BURIAL IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

BULLETIN 37
9:40 J. LeVeen: THE UPPER SARATOWN SITE COMPLEX: EXPLORING SITE STRUCTURE

10:00 BREAK

10:20 M. Holm: SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE: FAUNAL REMAINS FROM SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA SITES

10:40 D. McKeever: MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT AMONG THE YAMASSEES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LowCOUNTRY

11:00 R. Goggin: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF GLASS TRADE BEADS FROM THE SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE, 38YK1

11:28 C. Rohrbaugh: ZIMMERMAN SITE STRUCTURE: TESTING THE 1673 KASKASKIA VILLAGE

11:40 R. Jurie: NEW INSIGHTS ON THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS: THE NEW LENZ SITE

4. SYMPOSIUM: MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURES: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STRUCTURED SPACE
Chair: R. Tuzen & R. Mainfort
Room: Ballroom I
8:00 R. Tuzen: DEFINING SPACE: THE PINSON MOUNDS ENCLOSURE
8:40 E. Jackow: LITTLE SPANISH FORT: INVESTIGATION OF A MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURE IN THE LOWER YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI
9:00 M. Byers: IS THE NEWARK CIRCLE-OCTAGON THE OHIO HOPEWELL "ROSETTA STONE?"
10:00 R. Riedes: ENCLOSURE AND SECURITY IN MIDDLE WOODLAND OHIO

10:20 T. MacTarnsi, J. Craig, & P. Jones: TEST EXCAVATIONS ON THE PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE AT THE TROYVILLE SITE

10:40 R. Combs: THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT OF HILLTOP ENCLOSURES

11:00 R. Mainfort: THE MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURES OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

11:20 M. Seeman: DISCUSSION

11:40 J. Stross: DISCUSSION

5. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MISSISSIPPI PERIOD I
Chair: J. Muller
Room: Ballroom II
8:00 J. Muller: SOUTHEASTERN POLITICAL ECONOMY: HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC
8:20 M. Zes: BEYOND PREHISTORY: THE INTERPRETATION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
8:40 R. Herndon: ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF CHIEFDOMS
9:00 C. Wesson: CHANGING POWER, CHANGING PLACES: ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF TRANSITIONS IN MISSISSIPPI CHIEFLY POWER
9:20 E. Marner: CHILDREN, WOMEN, AND MEN: PEOPLE AS RELECTED FROM FUNERARY OBJECTS
9:40 M. Williams: THE SAWYER SITE: CONTINUING MISSISSIPPIAN RESEARCH IN THE OCONEE VALLEY

10:00 BREAK

10:20 T. Fratter: MOLDING POTS AND TRADITIONS AT EARLY CACHOLI

10:40 G. Wight: CLUES OF CONSOLIDATION

11:00 M. Muller: CULTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE CACHOLI POLITY

11:20 M. Tread: THE FORMATION OF HOUSE FLOOR AND FILL ASSEMBLIES IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN AMERICAN BOTTOM, ILLINOIS

11:40 S. Schneider: MODELLING LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS NEAR THE MAEYI SITE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
6. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WOODLAND PERIOD
   Chair: W. Dancey
   Room: Ballroom III

8:00 W. Dancey: THE EVOLUTION OF NUCLEATED-SEDENTARY COMMUNITIES IN THE WOODLAND PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY

8:20 D. Applegate & W. Dancey: SELECTIVIST EVOLUTION ANALYSIS OF MIDWESTERN CHIPPED-STONE PROTOTYPE POINTS

8:40 B. Redmond & A. Lewis: "ANCESTOR PATH FORTS" AND THE MIDDLE TO LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS OF NORTHEAST OHIO

9:00 H. J.enk: PLOWZONE MICRO ARTIFACT ANALYSIS: A VIEW OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

9:20 R. J.enk: EDGE DAMAGE AND MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF LITHIC TOOLS FROM THE LASALLE COUNTY HOME SITE

9:40 K. Nett & D. Goutte: FIELD IMPRESSIONS OF THE EARLY LATE WOODLAND FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR SITE, McCOMB COUNTY, ILLINOIS

10:00 BREAK

10:20 M. Humbach & S. Dunham: THE EAST BAY SITE (20GT58): PHASE III INVESTIGATIONS AT A TRANSITIONAL MIDDLE TO LATE WOODLAND SITE IN THE GRAND TRAVERSE BAY REGION OF NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN

10:40 W. Crenshaw & A. Day: Jardins: RECENT LATE WOODLAND PERIOD RESEARCH IN SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN

11:00 R. Schuchert: EVALUATING CERAMIC VARIATION THROUGH TIME AT THE GAST FARM (3L1A2): WEAVER VILLAGE

11:20 M. N. St. Croix, M. Whelan, & W. Green: COMPLEX PATTERNS FOR COMPLEX PEOPLE: SPATIAL ANALYSIS AT THE GAST FARM SITE (3L1A12)

7. SYMPOSIUM: RECENT RESEARCH IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
   Chair: L. Stine
   Room: Ballroom IV

8:00 L. Stine: PAINTING THE SHADOWS

8:20 M. Cabral & M. Simons: BLUE BEADS AS AMULETS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS

8:40 P. Sanford: WEST AFRICAN CULTURAL TRADITIONS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

9:00 C. McDavid: FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT TO PUBLIC CONTEXTS: THE PUBLIC INTERPRETATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LEVI JORDAN PLANTATION

9:20 A. Young: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN AFRICAN-DERIVED RELIGIOUS PRACTICE ON AN UPLAND SOUTH PLANTATION

9:40 P. Garrow: POSTHUMOUS LIFE ON HILTON HEAD: THE FRAZIER CABBIN SITE

10:00 BREAK

10:20 M. Beck: MASTERS/SLAVE RELATIONSHIPS ON A SOUTH CAROLINA UPSTATE PLANTATION

10:40 E. Bell: BUTTONS AS REFLECTIONS OF PLANTATION CULTURE

11:00 D. Loren: AN INTERPRETATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN COLONIAL LOUISIANA

11:20 I. Bussmann: MISSOURI'S UNKNOWN HISTORY: AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE

11:40 DISCUSSION

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 9.

8. SYMPOSIUM: PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES THROUGH ACQUISITION, CONSERVATION EASEMENTS, OR REGISTRATION
   Chair: C. Judge
   Room: Lincoln I

1:00 K. But: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN MISSISSIPPI: AN OVERVIEW OF STATE AND PRIVATE STRATEGIES

1:20 G. Henderson: THE KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGISTRY: TAKING STOCK

1:40 C. Judge, K. Eberhardt, & S. Sambom: PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES VIA CONSERVATION EASEMENTS: THE HITCHCOCK WOODS EXAMPLE

2:00 W. Stosnatin: PURCHASING THE PAST: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES THROUGH ACQUISITION IN FLORIDA

2:20 T. Ferguson: DISCUSSION
2:40 W. Korigian: **DISCUSSION**

**BREAK**

5  GENERAL SESSION: **PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY**
Chair: C. Judge
Room: Lincoln I


4:00 D. Chase: **THE LURE OF THE SHOALS: A RIVERBANK SITE IN CONSTANT USE FOR 2,000 YEARS**

10. **SYMPOSIUM: SWIFT CREEK RESEARCH IN THE LOWER SOUTHEAST**
Chair: J. Blaauw & D. Phelps
Room: Lincoln II

1:30 L. Tread & C. Jones: **PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BLOCK-STERN'S SITE NEAR TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**


1:10 D. Phelps: **EXCAVATIONS AT THE SNOW BEACH SHIΛΛ ZENG, PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA**

2:00 A. Chapman: **THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE SANTA ROSA-SWIFT CREEK SHELL RINGS, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

2:20 J. Bean: **THE UNEXPECTED SHELL MOUND AND CEMETERY AT THE SANTA ROSA-SWIFT CREEK BERNATH SITE, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

2:40 I. Gentry: **SWIFT CREEK SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES: EVIDENCE FROM THREE SOUTHEASTERN ESTUARIES**

3:00 I. Stephen & F. Snow: **THE HARTFORD SITE: FEASTING AND TRADE IN THE GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN**

3:20 J. Byrd: **DIFFERENTIAL SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE SWIFT CREEK PHASE**

3:40 F. Snow: **SWIFT CREEK ART: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL TOOL FOR INVESTIGATING PREHIS**

TORIC MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA

4:00 R. Saunders: **SWIFT CREEK PHASE DESIGN ASSEMBLIES FROM TWO SITES OF THE GEORGIA COAST**

4:20 D. Anderson: **DISCUSSION**

4:40 M. Williams: **DISCUSSION**

11. **SYMPOSIUM: ANCIENT GEOGRAPHIC CORRIDORS: CONSUMPTION OF COMMUNICATION, EXPLORATION, CONQUEST, SETTLEMENT, AND RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION**
Chair: C. Morrow & M. McCrorie
Room: Ballroom I

5:00 D. Anderson: **EXPLORING THE ANTICIPITY OF INTERACTION NETWORKS IN THE EAST**

5:15 B. Lepper: **THE GREAT HOPEWELL ROAD: A MEDIEVAL WOODLAND SACRA VIA ACROSS CENTRAL OHIO**

5:30 T. Bardhan: **NATURAL CORRIDORS OF TRAVEL AND TRADE: OHIO'S HISTORIC INDIAN TRAILS**

5:45 M. Way and M. McCrorie: **TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS AND SPECIAL-USE SITES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**

6:00 M. McCrorie & C. Morrow: **LE GRANDE TRACE: A PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS**

6:15 B. Quin & B. Yoldie: **THE KASKASKIA TRAIL: A ROAD INTO SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS PREHISTORY**

6:30 L. Marion & A. Smith: **BEYOND THE BUFFALO PLAINS: TRANSMISSISSIPPI TRAILS SOUTH AND WEST**

6:45 F. Schambach: **THE SIOUX TRADERS' TRAIL ON THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE SOUTHEAST**

**BREAK**

6:30 K. Carleton: **EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHOCTAW TRAILS IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA**

6:35 D. Dyer: **THE CHICKASAW TRAIL SYSTEM IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH**

6:50 J. Milovich: **ROAD TO THE PAST: MAPS AS TOOLS FOR INTERPRETING COLONIAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS**

4:05 H. Turner: **DISCUSSION**

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
12. GENERAL SESSION  ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MISSISSIPPI PERIOD II
Chair: J. Ruffety
Room: Ballroom II
1:00  N. Ross-Salinas: ELEMENTS OF BRONCULURAL CHANGE IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI: LATE WOODLAND THROUGH CONTACT
1:20  L. Denet: LITHIC MANUFACTURE IN A SMALL-SCALE MISSISSIPPI COMMUNITY
1:40  B. Salinga: FINAL REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HOLLOODY SITE (221S50)
2:00  J. Ruffety: OWL CREEK MOUNDS: A VACANT MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTER IN NORTH-EAST MISSISSIPPI
2:20  V. Sepulveda, J. Blackman, & H. Nett: LARGE-SCALE GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS IN THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POTTERY
3:00  BREAK
3:20  H. Laughlin: SOME ICONOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS OF CRISTED-HIRD FROM MOUNDVILLE
3:40  A. King: CHRONOLOGICAL PLACEMENT OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX AT ETOWAH
4:00  T. Pacholski: FORTY YEARS LATER AND FORTY FEET UNDERWATER: JOE CALDWELL'S SUMMERHOUGH MOUND (OPPO)
4:20  S. Ashcraft: PROBAH PHASE PALISADES: THE SPATIAL EVOLUTION OF VILLAGE PERIMETERS
4:40  K. Ashley: LATE PRECOLUMBAN OCCUPATIONS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA: ST. JOHNS OR ST. MARY'S?
13. GENERAL SESSION  ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CONTACT PERIOD II
Chair: D. Silvi
Room: Ballroom III
1:00  P. Trovillo: IMAGES OF AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN: REVIEWING WOMAN CHIEFS
1:20  J. Hahn: LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHAT-TAH-OOCHER RIVER FOREBEARS OF THE CHEROKEE AND SEMINOL
1:40  D. Silvi: ABORIGINAL CERAMICS AS AN INDICATOR OF INDIAN/PURCHASE INTERACTION
2:00  T. Lutley: ETHNOHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: A STUDY OF UPPER CREEK SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
2:20  D. Rogers: THE HORSE AND CHICKASAW SETTLEMENT STRATEGY
2:40  J. Bohacs: CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS FROM AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHEROKEE SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
3:00  A. Brown: FORTY YEARS LATER AND FORTY FEET UNDERWATER: JOE CALDWELL'S SUMMERHOUGH MOUND (OPPO)
3:20  BREAK
3:40  T. Whyte: RETURN TO PLUM GROVE: NEW DATES, STRUCTURES, AND DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSES ON A HISTORIC NATIVE VILLAGE IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE
4:00  A. Marsh & J. Price: HAZEL BURLAIN: GIVES EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE EUROPEAN CONTACT
4:20  L. Stewart-Armstrong: THE CAROEN BOTTOM PROJECT, YELL COUNTY, ARKANSAS: FROM DALTON TO TRADE BEADS, SO FAR
4:40  J. House: PHASE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER
14. SYMPOSIUM: PAPERS IN MEMORY OF HOWARD E. WINTERS
Chair: L. Canello & L. Conrad
Room: Ballroom IV
1:00  A. M. Caswell: HOWARD DALTON WINTERS: IN MEMORIAM
1:15  M. Hoyt: HOWARD D. WINTERS' ROLE IN THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE MODOC ROCKSHelter: THE BEGINNING OF A LONG CAREER IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
1:30  M. White: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE FROM THE NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITE
1:45  D. Moen: RECENT ADVANCES IN DALTON RESEARCH

BULLETIN 37
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18:

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY: INFORMAL GET-TOGETHER
Time: 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM
Room: Breakeridge Room.

"GREAT SPIRITS OF SCAC" RECEPTION
Time: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM
Lexington Children's Museum

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18:

15. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS
Chair: B. Clay
Recent: Lincoln I

8:00 M. Smith: MISSISSIPPI COAST ARCHAEOLOGY AND EARLY HISTORY IN THE WPA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY

8:20 C. Smith: USING MAPS AND FIGURES ON A PERSONAL COMPUTER

9:40 A. Repp, R. Linsidore, G. Wood, & J. Caffee: LOOKING FOR SITES IN FLORIDA: A GIS APPROACH


10:00 B. Clay: REMOTE SENSING AT PETERSVILLE, KENTUCKY

10:40 B. Ball: PHYSICAL REMOTE SENSING AND ITS PROSPECTS AS AN INTERPRETIVE TOOL

10:40 J. Parolin, L. Loomis, & A. Paralkar: VISUAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COLOROMETRY OF OHIO CHERRY. A PILOT STUDY AIMED AT STANDARDIZING COLOR DESCRIPTION IN A CERAMIC DATABASE

11:00 F. Andre: LASER MASS SPECTROMETRY: ANALYSIS OF BIVALVES AND BROADER APPLICATIONS

11:20 E. Johns: AN INQUIRY INTO THE ANALYSIS OF SHAPED TOOLS


SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
16. SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION AS IT APPLIES TO PRECOLLEGE STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS
   Chair: B. Christensen
   Room: Lincoln II
   8:00 B. Mitchell: ARCHAEOLOGY IN ACTION
   8:20 V. Murphy, J. Fawson, & C. Mauch: STUDENT RESEARCH AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL
   8:40 G. Christesen: THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER'S ARCHAEOLOGY IN EDUCATION PROGRAM
   9:00 R. Ellson: WORKSHOPS THAT WORK: TEACHING NON-COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGY
   9:20 L. Brent: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRECOLLEGE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
   9:40 C. Judt: EDUCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA: TEACHING TO SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY AUDIENCES
   10:20 M. Wilde-Rannum: NORTH CAROLINA'S UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, "HIDDEN BENEATH THE WAVES"
   10:40 N. Hawkins: INTRODUCING ARCHAEOLOGY K-12: MATERIALS FROM LOUISIANA
   11:00 KC Smith: HAVE TEXT, WILL TRAVEL: THE SMA EDUCATION RESOURCE FORUM
   11:20 V. Smith: STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS AS RESOURCES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY
   11:40 I. Williams: DISCUSSION

17a. SYMPOSIUM: FILLING THE VOID: PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
   Chair: T. DesJeu & K. Smith
   Room: Ballroom I
   8:00 T. DesJeu: ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU
   8:20 S. Creasman & M. Axline: OCCUPATION DURATION, SITE FUNCTION AND LANGUAGE: THE FORMATION OF "MIDSENE" DEPOSITS
   8:40 G. Parker: PALEONDAN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE RED RIVER REGION OF NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE AND SOUTH-CENTRAL KENTUCKY

9:00 A. Potts & S. Creasman: EARLY ARCHAIC OCCUPATION AT THE MAIN SITE: DATA ON THE AGE AND TECHNOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF BIFACIAL PROJECTILES POINTS
9:20 G. Vincent: PATTERNING OF LITHIC TOOL PRODUCTION AND USE EXHIBITED AMONG PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK RIVER BASIN, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
9:40 C. Jones: THE AGE, DISTRIBUTION AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION OF THE SO-CALLED HOMINY HOLE

10:00 BREAK

10:25 G. Groggins: THE ARCHAIC-WOODLAND TRANSITION AND EARLY FARMING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY
10:40 J. Kerr: PREHISTORIC CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE MAB AND MILL SITES, BELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY
11:00 J. Benthall: PRESERVED ARTIFACTS OF ORGANIC MATERIALS FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE
11:20 R. Smith: RECENT INVESTIGATION AT POOR LIMITED OCCUPATION UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITES IN THE PIKEWATER DRAINAGE, WESTERN KENTUCKY
11:40 B. Jeffries: MISSISSIPPIAN ADAPTATION IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU REGION OF SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY

18. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD
   Chair: P. Church
   Room: Ballroom II
   1:00 C. Tomak: THE MOUNT VERNON SITE: A HOPEWELL CEREMONIAL/HUNTING SITE IN POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA
   1:20 F. Church: A HIGH-POWER MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF TOOLS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON SITE (12PO33), POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA
   2:00 S. Nawrocki: HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON (GENERAL ELECTRIC) MOUND, POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA (12PO33)

BULLETIN 37
5:20 C. Schmidt & C. Reinkamp: DENTAL WEAR AT THE MOUNT VERNON MOUND

5:40 W. Maagold: THE GOODMAN SITE: GETTING STARTED AFTER 100 YEARS

6:00 BREAK

10:20 B. Ruby: THE CRAB ORCHARD TRADITION IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA

10:40 I. Berg: PLATFORM PIPES: MANIFESTATIONS OF IDENTITY, POWER, AND IDENTITY

11:00 W. Lewis, E. Egge, B. Smith, & W. Monaghan: ORIGINS OF HORTICULTURE IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY: A NEW VIEW FROM THE SCHULTZ SITE

11:20 G. Walt & T. Riley: A RECONSIDERATION OF THE UTICA MOUNDS SITE (J1;51); LA SALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

19. SYMPOSIUM: BURIAL STUDIES AT THE KING SITE
   Chair: D. Holly
   Room: Ballroom E1

8:00 D. Holly: THE SPATIAL DIMENSION OF MOR- TUARY PRACTICES AT THE KING SITE

8:20 C. Cobb & M. Pope: FLINTKNAPPING KITS FROM THE KING SITE IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

8:40 C. Mathiesen: PROJECTILE POINTS AND INTERPERSONAL TRADE AT THE KING SITE


9:20 C. Hibb: WEIGHT-BEARING STRESS: INTERPRETING HABITUAL BEHAVIOR AND SKELE- TAL BIOLOGY WITHIN A SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT

9:40 G. Miler, C. Lawton, D. Hutchinson, & M. Wi- lliamson: CONQUISTADORS, EXCAVATORS, OR RODENTS?

10:00 J. Haub: DISCUSSION

10:20 BREAK

20. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD
   Chair: B. McFaran
   Room: Ballroom III


11:00 M. Smith & J. Worth: SPANISH MISSIONS OF THE NORTHERN TUMUCON PROVINCE

11:20 B. McFaran: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGA- TIONS IN THE MILITARY COMPLEX AT SAN LUIS

11:40 R. Martin & W. Nettles: A MILITARY ASSEMB- BLEY FROM FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLORIDA

21. SYMPOSIUM: CURRENT RESEARCH IN AMERICAN BOTTOM ARCHAEOLOGY
   Chair: A. Porter & D. McElrath
   Room: Ballroom F1

8:00 E. Hric & S. Beaver: RECENT GEOLARCHEO- LOGICAL, GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL, AND STRATIGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM

8:20 K. Parker & M. Simon: EXPLOITATION AND MANIPULATION: PREHISTORIC HUMAN-PLANT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY

8:40 D. McElrath: SOUTHERN INFLUENCES ON THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

9:00 B. Bryan: THE LATE ARCHAIC TO EARLY WOODLAND TRANSITION IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM


9:40 M. Messick & K. Holman: THE CUNNINGHAM SITE: A LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATION IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM

10:00 BREAK

10:20 A. Porter: ANATOMY OF A SMALL COMMUNITY IN THE CAHOKIA HEARTLAND OF THE EVE OF MISSISSIPPIAN TRANSFORMATION

10:40 K. Keller, J. Kelly, & C. Winitz: CAHOKIA'S WESTERN PERIPHERY: RECENT INVESTIGA- TIONS ON THE FINGERHUT TRACT

11:00 L. Kelly: ASSESSING THE ROLE OF FAUNAL RESOURCES AT CAHOKIA

11:20 D. Jackson: SMALL MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLE- MENTS IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM: NEW MEA- SUREMENTS

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
22. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PALEOINDIAN AND ARCHAIC PERIODS
Chair: K. Tankersley
Room: Lincoln I

1:00 K. Turetsky, K. Smith, & S. VanderLau: SYNCHRONAL DEPOSITION AND EARLY PALEOINDIAN CONTEXTS AT THE AR T SITE

1:20 D. Boone: THE DAGUE-FARM SITE AND PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

1:40 K. Tankersley: SEASONALITY OF STONE PROCUREMENT: AN EARLY PALEOINDIAN EXAMPLE

2:00 F. Carr: THE EARLY ARCHAIC LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM 8EHOUSE BOTTOM: ANOTHER LOOK

2:20 A. Bradley: LITHIC UTILIZATION PATTERNS AT AN EARLY HOLOCENE SITE

2:40 B. Perington, K. Balchbeck, & J. Williams: THE RIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY: BURIED HOLOCENE SITES IN THE NORTH CAROLINA BLUE RIDGE

3:00 M. Carpin: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THEMES AND CORE CLUSTER LITHIC TRADITIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA

3:20 R. Stafford, R. Richards, & M. Anstinger: MIDDLE ARCHAIC ANIMAL FORAGING IN THE UPLANDS: ANALYSIS OF FAUNA FROM THE BUDDEGRASS SITE IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA


23. ROUND TABLE SYMPOSIUM: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE LOWER VALLEY AND ELFWHERE—AD 1000 TO NOW
Chair: S. Williams
Room: Lincoln II

1:00 S. Williams: INTRODUCTION

1:10 R. Weinreich: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE GULF COAST AND MISSISSIPPI DELTA

1:25 T. Kider: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE SOUTHERN LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

1:40 G. Fritz: COLES CREEK AND PLAQUEHOMEN LANDSCAPES

1:55 M. Jeter: ENVIRONMENTS AND CULTURAL ECOLOGIES IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY'S MIDDLE, AD 1000-2000

2:10 W. Lawrence & S. Mandeville: FROM CYPRESS TREES TO SOYBEANS: CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NORTHERN LOWER VALLEY

2:25 F. Scherbach: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE CADDO-PLAINS AREA

2:40 W. Woods: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

2:55 K. Sassamen: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY

3:10 B. Smith: DISCUSSION

3:25 J. Stofman: DISCUSSION

3:40 J. B. Griffin: DISCUSSION

3:50 S. Williams: DISCUSSION

17b. SYMPOSIUM: FILLING THE VOID: PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE (Continued)
Chair: T. Dan Johnson & K. Smith
Room: Ballroom I

1:00 G. Moore & K. Smith: THE RUTHERFORD-KIZER MOUND GROUP: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN IN SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

1:20 G. Hoyt & K. Smith: FINDING THE 'EMERALD CLOTHES': MISSISSIPPIAN TEXTILES FROM RUTHERFORD-KIZER, SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

1:40 Q. Bass: A HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JACSON FARM SITE
2:00  K. McKride: HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA

2:20  N. Housekamp: LOOKING FOR A SPANISH-COSSA ALLIANCE AT AUDUBON ACRES

24. SYMPOSIUM: TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT: EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DEFENSIVE SITES IN THE UPPER SOUTH
   Chair: N. O'Malley & S. McKride
   Room: Ballroom II

1:50  S. McKride: FRONTIER DEFENSES IN THE GREENBRIER VALLEY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

1:55  T. Mann & C. Marvin: ANNUAL EXPLOITATION AT ARMICLLE'S FORT, A LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MILITIA POST ON THE ALLEGHENY FRONTER

2:40  N. O'Malley: INVESTIGATING LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRONTIER STATIONS IN KENTUCKY USING GEOPHYSICAL METHODS

2:00  S. Andrews & C. Faulkner: ARCHAEOLOGY AT SHARP'S FORT: A FRONTIER STATION IN EAST TENNESSEE

2:20  A. Hartline & K. Cartee: CONTINUED TESTING IN THE FORT JEFFERSON (1780-1811) RESEARCH AREA IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

2:40  S. Smith: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE FORT BLOUNT SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

3:00  K. Cartee: WHAT'S FOR DINNER: LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES AT GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S FORT JEFFERSON: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

3:20  J. Coninehill & D. Brew: PRELIMINARY REPORT ON NAZI SURVEY OF MOORS CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

25. SYMPOSIUM: EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CEREMONIALISM: SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS AND REGIONAL INTERACTION
   Chair: C. Pays & I. Fenog
   Room: Ballroom III

1:00  C. Hayes: ADENA MORTUARY PATTERNS AND RITUAL CYCLES IN THE UPPER SCOTTO RIVER VALLEY, OHIO

1:20  S. Rafferty: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE CULTURAL FUNCTION OF LATE PREHISTORIC SMOKING IMPLEMENTS

1:40  I. Fenog: THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE EARLY WOODLAND IDEAS AND PARAMETERS

2:00  S. Coughlin: THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD ACTIVITIES AROUND THE LIBERTY EARTHWORK, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO

2:20  M. Steinmetz: DISCUSSION

26. GENERAL SESSION: ROCK ART
   Chair: J. Allen
   Room: Ballroom III

1:40  J. Allen: "BOULDER OF THE APPALACHIANS" AT KINLOCK SHELTER

3:00  J. Hillard: ROCK ART LANDSCAPE IN ARKANSAS

27. SYMPOSIUM: 'ELEVATED SAND SITES IN THE SOUTHEAST
   Chair: J. Glenn & G. Blanton
   Room: Ballroom IV

1:00  D. Blanton: BUILDING BETTER MODELS USING DEPOSITIONAL HISTORIES FROM SANDY SITES: A CASE STUDY IN THE VIRGINIA COASTAL PLAIN

1:20  S. Milone: EOLIAN SANDY SEDIMENTS AND STRATIFIED DEPOSITS AT TWO ARCHAL SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA

1:40  J. McAvoy: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF TWO STRATIFIED DUNE SITES ON THE NOTTOWAY RIVER, SUSSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

2:00  W. Roberts & J. Glenn: COPPERHEAD HOLLOW: AN ACTIVE EARLY AND MIDDLE HOLOCENE SOUTHERN FEATURE

2:20  E. Taylor, M. Braxton, & D. Clovis: HOLOCENE CLIMATE AND UPLAND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

2:40  C. Brasy & R. Braxton: THE SANDHILLS REVIVED: EARLY AND MIDDLE HOLOCENE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS ALONG THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS

3:00  J. Glenn: DISCUSSION

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
9:30 E. Davila: BUSH AND ITALIAN MEDICINAL
CHOICE IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW ORLEANS
9:40 I. Speranza: PUTTING TOGETHER THE PUZZLE
OF CHANGE IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT
10:00 BREAK
10:20 J. McCarthy: A CONSIDERATION OF URBAN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MIDWEST
WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE CITY
OF MINNEAPOLIS: OR "JUST WHAT CAN WE
LEARN BY DIGGING IN THE CITY?"
10:40 D. Rottman & M. Naivogy: CHANGING LAND-
SCAPES OF SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
APPROACHES TO GENDER AND CLASS
11:00 N. Horsman: THE GATEWAY TO DEATH: A
BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF AN EARLY
NINETEENTH-CENTURY CEMETERY FROM ST.
LOUIS
11:20 J. Hart: GRAVE INFORMATION: SOMEBI-
SIGHTS INTO EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY
IDEOLOGY AS REVEALED AT ST. LOUIS:
SECOND CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUND
11:40 N. Sallman: THE OLD IS DYING AND THE NEW
CANNOT BE BORN: LIFE AND DEATH AMONG
THE POOR IN AN INDUSTRIALIZING COMMUNITY
36. SYMPOSIUM: REFUSING ON THE ANCIENT
PERSPECTIVE: NEW DIRECTIONS AT THE INCINER-
ATOR SITE
Chair: C. Wagner
Room: Ballroom A
8:00 I. Heitman: THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY37)
CLASSIFICATION
8:20 P. Sculli & M. Giesga: PALEONOMOGRAPHS OF
THE SAWMILL POPULATION
8:40 M. Giesga: B. Sculli: BIOLOGICAL AFFINITIES
OF THE SAWMILL POPULATION
9:00 S. Evans: MORTUARY DATA AS INDICATORS
OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT THE INCINER-
ATOR SITE (33MY37)
9:20 G. Wagner & O. Shute: SEASONAL DIET AT THE
INCINERATOR SITE (33MY37)
9:40 D. Barton-Stephenson: IDENTIFYING SEASONAL
BEHAVIOR AT AN AD 1250 FOR TAU ANCIENT SITE
IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO
10:00 BREAK
10:20 J. Robertson: PORT ANCIENT LITHICS AND
SEASONALITY
10:40 W. Cowan: DISCUSSION
11:00 G. Anderson: DISCUSSION
31. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE
LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD
Chair: G. Dale
Room: Ballroom II
8:00 C. Zehnder, D. Birk, & D. Woody: FIRE-CRAKED
ROCK, STONE BOILING, AND THE
ARCHAIC-WOODLAND TRANSITION
8:20 M. Carner & J. Hart: THE HAYDEN SITE: A
TIMING PHASE. LATE ARCHAIC SET-
TLEMENT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER BLUFFS
8:40 P. Wright, C. Smith, and K. Berner-Miller: LATE
ARCHAIC PLANT USE AT THE HAYDEN SITE
9:00 S. Williams & J. Hart: BURLINGTON CHERT RE-
SOURCE NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE
MISSOURI RIVER
9:20 G. Odell: THESE LATE ARCHAIC TITTINGTON
PLOWS REALLY WERE DIFFERENT
9:40 N. White: LATE ARCHAIC SHELL MOUND
COMPONENTS IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA: 1993
TESTING
10:00 BREAK
10:20 S. Babcock: FRACTURES IN THE CARLSBRO
ANNIS SHELL MOUND (5R1-5) LATE ARCHAIC
SKELETAL POPULATION
10:40 E. Moote: THE LOWLES SITE (38HI13) FAUNA
11:00 C. Hirt: THE LATE ARCHAIC EDGEBECK
FAUNA IN MIDDLE TUNNESSE
11:20 R. Davis: LATE ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS IN
UPPER EAST TENNESSEE
11:40 B. Townshend: LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC SOURCES
PATTERNS IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
32. SYMPOSIUM: HUMANS AND LAND IN THE LONG TERM
Chair: P. Galloway
Room: Ballroom III
8:00 J. Guinn: A FRAMEWORK FOR THE MIDDLE-LATE HOLOCENE TRANSITION
8:20 D. Stuble: THE TREE-RING RECORD OF RAINFALL FOR 300 YEARS OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
8:40 M. Brooks, B. Taylor, & D. Colghoun: SCALES OF HOLOCENE LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PREHISTORIC POPULATIONS
9:00 E. Peacock: THE UTILITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA SOURCES FOR PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION
9:20 E. Reitz: DISCUSSION
9:40 D. Anderson: DISCUSSION
10:00 BREAK

33. SYMPOSIUM: A CONSIDERATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FOR SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN INTERACTION IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
Chair: D. Moore
Room: Ballroom III
10:20 A. Rogers & J. Brown: ARTIFACTS FROM THE HIASSEE RIVER VALLEY IN NORTH CAROLINA
10:40 L. Hall: THE BENT CREEK SITE, FRENCH BROAD RIVER BASIN, NORTH CAROLINA: A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY COMPONENT AND ASSOCIATED FAUNAL REMAINS
11:00 D. Moore & R. Beck: NEW EVIDENCE OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN THE CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA
11:20 J. Worth: EXPLORATION AND TRADE IN THE DEEP FRONTIER OF SPANISH FLORIDA: POSSIBLE SOURCES FOR SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
11:40 C. DePrater: DISCUSSION

34. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MISSISSIPPI PERIOD III
Chair: J. Sampson
Room: Ballroom IV
8:00 J. Stephens: NEAR THE CONFLUENCE: THE DOGTOOTH BEAD MOUND CENTER AND ITS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM
8:20 C. McGinnis: STRUCTURES AND MIDDIEN: MISSISSIPPIAN OCCUPATION OF THE Dillow's RIDGE SITE, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
8:40 L. Thomas: A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CERAMICS FROM Dillow's RIDGE, AN UP- LAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN THE MILL CREEK AREA OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
9:00 K. Welter: WRAPPING UP WICKLIFFE: SUN CIRCLE AND POSSUM POT
9:20 H. Marterese: DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF WICKLIFFE'S MOUND C CEMETERY
10:00 BREAK
10:20 J. Lane: THE EVIDENCE FOR BIOLOGICAL STRESS IN THE HUMAN SKELETAL POPULATION AT TINSLEY HILL
10:40 D. Wilson: DIET, HEALTH, AND SPATIAL SOCIAL SEGREGATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN POWERS PHASE TURNER CEMETERY POPULATION
11:00 J. Michener: THE PALISADE AND PROTOHISTORIC STRUCTURES AT PARKIN: 1994 SEASON
11:20 M. Williams: PLANT REMAINS FROM LOCUS 3 OF THE PARKIN SITE
11:40 M. Robingon: DOMESTIC USE OF MOUNDS AT THE TOI, TEC MOUNDS SITE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 12:
FOUNDATION FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY BOARD MEETING
1:00 PM - 4:00 PM
Room: Davis Room

BULLETIN 37
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11:

SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM
Room: Ballroom I/IV

INTRIGUE OF THE PAST: TEACHERS' WORKSHOP
(sponsored in part by SEAC)
4:30 PM - 7:30 PM
Room: Breakerside Room

ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATION RECEPTION
(sponsored in part by SEAC)
5:00 PM - 7:00 PM
Jesse Stuart Room at the Carnegie Center for Literacy and Learning, 251 W. 2nd Street

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Dr. Alon Wylie (University of Western Ontario) Why Standpoint Matters: Ethical and Political Dilemmas in Archaeological Practice
7:00 PM - 8:30 PM
Room: Ballroom I/IV

CASE BAR
5:30 PM - 10:00 PM
Ballroom I/IV

SEAC BANQUET
9:30 PM - 1:00 AM
Room: Ballroom I/IV

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12:

INTRIGUE OF THE PAST: TEACHERS' WORKSHOP
Time: 8:00 AM - 7:00 PM
Room: Breakerside Room

28. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WOODLAND PERIOD I
Chair: J. Ford
Room: Lincoln I

8:00 I. Dornbusch, K. Davisson, & C. Bergman. The Early Woodland in Northern Kentucky: Kramer Points and Fayette Thick Ceramics

8:20 D. Gold. Late Prehistoric Subsistence in Central Virginia: Evidence from the Rapidan Mound Site

8:40 K. Kehoe, R. Armstrong, & D. Moore. Connex- tions: Chronology and Culture: New Evidence from Western North Carolina

9:06 W. Ruiz. Woodland Period Settlement on the North Carolina Coast: A Perspective from Greater Sandy Run

9:20 M. Marks. Sherds to Shovels: A Case of Recycling

9:46 M. Stringfield. Refining Shovels Testing as a Technique for Tracking Horizontal Stratigraphy

10:00 BREAK

10:20 S. Dougherty. Bone Toy, Technology at the Widow's Creek Site, Alabama

11:40 C. Brown & A. Allen. Late Woodland Subsistence at the Paluska Creek 2 Site (22EL488), Leflore County, Mississippi

11:50 J. Ford. Mississippian Burning: Mortuary Cemetry in a Woodland Mound

12:00 D. Wells, P. Jones, & T. Keider. The Bayou des Famelles Site: Site Structure and Settlement in the Maitama-Basin


29. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD I
Chair: K. McBride
Room: Lincoln II

8:00 V. Elsberg. Archaeology at Old Town Plantation: Initial Findings

8:30 J. Meyer & H. Mcknight. The Reconstruction of Past Activities at the Mabry Site (40KE16), a Plantation in Knox County, Tennessee: Information from Archaeology and Soil Chemistry

8:40 M. Memory. Archaeology Week at an Ozark Plantation

9:00 P. Porche, A. Beesly, & Y. Paula. Identity crises at a mid-nineteenth-century Wisconsin Farmstead: Archival and Archaeological Data from the Warren Rausheouse, Dane County, Wisconsin

BULLETIN 37
INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUP ON ARCHAIC PERIOD RESEARCH
1:30 PM - 4:00 PM Room: Boone Room

INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUP ON ROCKSHELTER RESEARCH
1:30 PM - 4:00 PM Room: Clay Room

35. GENERAL SESSION: GEOARCHAEOLOGY
Chair: W. Green Room: Lincoln I
1:00 R. Gergen: SAND SITES EXCAVATION STRATEGIES
1:20 J. Schultenbois: ALLUVIAL SITE GEO-ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS TOWARDS A PAN-REGIONAL PARADIGM
1:40 R. Cass: BURIED SITES: A DEEPER LOOK AT THE PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

2:00 D. Nolan & E. Hansen: THE BURIED ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE UPLAND PRAIRIE PENINSULA IN WEST CENTRAL ILLINOIS
2:20 W. Green, M. Whelan, E. Betts, & R. Baker: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEOCO-ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GAST SPRING ALLUVIAL FAN (13L1352), SOUTHEASTERN IOWA
2:40 R. Fisler: FLOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DAMAGED IN 1993

36. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD II
Chair: K. Carstens Room: Lincoln II
1:00 D. Owen: A NEW METHOD FOR ANALYZING NINETEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW GLASS
1:40 S. D'Angelo: RECOGNIZING EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY SALT/PETEER MINES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE
2:00 C. Hockenberry & C. Sjog: PINE-TAR KILNS AND THE NAVAL STORIES INDUSTRY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY


37. GENERAL SESSION: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
Chair: S. Ahler Room: Ballroom I
1:00 D. Klotz & R. Klotz: A BRAINERD HOUSE AND TWO 18C DATES FROM THE LASALLE CREEK SITE, HUBBARD COUNTY, MINNESOTA
1:20 S. Ahler: EXCAVATIONS AT SELECTED CAVE AND OPEN-AIR SITES AT FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI
1:40 R. Lafferty: TOWARD A NEW SYNTHESIS OF CAIRO LOWLAND PREHISTORY
2:00 C. Hall: OPTIMIZATION THEORY AND NON-SITE ARCHAEOLOGY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

2:20 T. Ahlman: SETTLEMENT AND LAND-USE PATTERNS OF WATTS BAR RESERVOIR
3:00 A. Gray & John Munz: HERE YESTERDAY, GONE TODAY: PREHISTORIC SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE LOWER NSUSI RIVER DRAINAGE, LENnox COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

38. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD II
Chair: K. Sassaman Room: Ballroom II
1:00 K. Sassaman: IN THE SHADOW OF STALLINGS ISLAND
1:20 J. Cable: A LATE ARCHAIC CERAMIC SEQUENCE FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST
1:40 E. Wilson, K. Sassaman, & F. Snow: PUTTING THE OGECCHEE IN ITS PLACE
2:00 S. Hale: SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY AND SURVEY OF THE OGECCHEE RIVER IN SOUTHEAST GEORGIA
2:20 K. Duerktn & J. Doerrshk: MAPLE CREEK PHASE REVISTED

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
2:40 P. Diemick: RESEARCH ON A COPPER OBJECT AT MILLBURY III

39. GENERAL SESSION: ONEOTA ARCHAEOLOGY
   Chair: S. Leznik
   Room: Ballroom III

1:00 S. Leznik & W. Gurley: EARLY AGRICULTURAL FIELD SYSTEMS FROM THE UPPER MIDWEST AND EASTERN PLAINS

1:20 K. Haggland & C. Dobbs: LATE WOODLAND, EMERGING "MISSISSIPPIAN", AND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION AT THE RED WING LOCALITY

1:40 D. Guzek: MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY AND RAW MATERIAL UTILIZATION IN A LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE TREMAINE SITE, WISCONSIN

2:00 J. O'Gorman: AN ONEOTA COMMUNITY PATTERN: IMPLICATIONS OF THE TREMAINE COMPLEX DATA

2:20 F. Fossey & E. Hollinger: A NEW LOOK AT SOME OLD STIES ON THE HARTLEY TERRACE IN NORTHEAST IOWA

40. GENERAL SESSION: LATE PREHISTORY OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY
   Chair: D. Pollock
   Room: Ballroom IV

1:00 D. Pollock & C. Munson: EXTRA-REGIONAL INTERACTION AND THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CABORN-WELBORN PHASE OF THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY


1:40 P. Drooker: TIME AND SPACE AT MADISONVILLE

2:00 N. Schurr: ASSESSING THE MAZE CONSUMPTION OF FORT ANCIENT AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN POPULATIONS OF THE OHIO VALLEY: NEW STABLE ISOTOPE EVIDENCE

2:20 R. Warren: FRESHWATER MUSSELS FROM THE MADISONVILLE SITE, A FORT ANCIENT VILLAGE IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO

2:40 W. Holmes: EXAMINING NORTHERN KENTUCKY LATE FORT ANCIENT SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT HARDIN VILLAGE

3:00 P. Drooker: FORT ANCIENT AND THE SOUTHEAST: LATE PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC INTERACTION

MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING
3:30 PM - 4:00 PM
Room: Ballroom IV

WILLIAM S. WEBB MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY PROGRAM FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OPEN HOUSE
4:00 PM - 6:00 PM
University of Kentucky

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ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURES: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STRUCTURED SPACE
Organizer: Robert Tuten (University of North Florida) and Robert Mainfort (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Discussion: James Brown (Northwestern University) and Mark Steag (Kent State University)

Historically Middle Woodland enclosures have been a fundamental part of archaeological research in the Eastern Woodlands. This symposium presents current interpretations of ongoing enclosure research in the Midwest and Lower Mississippi Valley. Both theoretical and recent archaeological results are presented to further our understanding both of individual enclosures and the larger phenomena of creating ritual space. (Thursday, morning)

RECENT RESEARCH IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizer: Linda France Stine (Stanford University)

Clues to the forging of an African-American cultural tradition are examined from various sites in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Papers on the range of beads and other objects found in the Southeast cover a multiplicity of types and possible meanings. These papers draw on archaeological, architectural, oral, and historical data. This work illustrates how the support base for African-American archaeology must be broadened. The importance of building programs with diverse public involvement is stressed, using test cases from Texas and North Carolina. (Thursday, morning)

PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES THROUGH ACQUISITION, CONSERVATION, EASEMENT, OR REGISTRATION
Organizer: Chris Judge (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)
Discussion: Terry Ferguson (Wofford College) and William Kerlan (Archaeological Conservancy)

A number of southeastern states have active acquisition programs; some register important sites (Kentucky) and the Archaeological Conservancy has recently set up a southeastern office. Also a number of states are acquiring properties for non-archaeological purposes, but are including archaeological site protection measures in management plans. The intent of this symposium is to bring together those working on acquiring and protecting sites in the private sector. It will serve as a learning experience for those of us involved in the type of work and educate those outside as to the potential of such programs. (Thursday, afternoon)

SWIFT CREEK RESEARCH IN THE LOWER SOUTHEAST
Organizer: Judith A. Bense (University of West Florida) and David S. Phelps (East Carolina University)
Discussion: David G. Anderson (National Park Service) and J. Mark Williams (University of Georgia)

Recent research into the Middle Woodland Swift Creek culture in the interior and coastal areas of north Florida and south Georgia is producing interesting new information about this well known but little understood culture. Papers in this symposium present detailed summaries from Swift Creek sites that are shedding new light on differential site use, population movements, mortuary patterns, settlement, and subsistence. In addition, new advances in reconstructing an motifs and design-element groups from complicated stamps on pottery in southern Georgia are revealing some of the earliest documented Southeastern iconography. Information from earlier research at ceremonial sites and centers also will be reviewed and integrated into the new information about Swift Creek. (Thursday, afternoon)

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHIC CORRIDORS: CONDUITS OF COMMUNICATION, EXPLORATION, CONQUEST, SETTLEMENT, AND RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION
Organizers: Carol A. Morrow (Southeast Missouri State University) and Mary R. McCandless (USDA Forest Service)
Discussion: Helen Toner (Newberry Library) and Gregory Naselov (University of South Alabama)

The cultural landscapes of roads and trails illustrate networks of connections between human populations and the linkages between population centers and valuable natural resources. These roads and trails also served as conduits of communication—conveying not only material culture—but also people's thoughts and ideas. Many modern roads and trails are actually ancient geographic corridors that were used by prehistoric and historic Native Americans, then utilized by later explorers and settlers. Remnants of these ancient networks can be discerned today through the study of early historic maps, distribution of prehistoric and early historic site and artifacts, and the geographic features of the physical terrain. This symposium will explore the many ways roads connected people's lives and histories in prehistory and during the early historic period to the midwestern and southeastern U.S. (Thursday, afternoon)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
PAPERS IN MEMORY OF HOWARD D. WINTERS
Organizer: Anne-Marie Cantwell (Rutgers University) and Lawrence A. Conrad (Western Illinois University)
Discussant: James R. Griffin (Smithsonian Institution)
For over 60 years, Howard D. Winters was an influential participant in the archaeology of eastern North America. He made significant contributions to the understanding of every major time period as well as to a number of overarching problems including trade, settlement systems, human ecology, termination theory, and material assemblages. These papers will highlight some of his contributions and his continuing influence. (Thursday, afternoon)

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION AS IT APPLIES TO PRECOLLEGIATE STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS
Organizer: Bonnie L. Chustisen (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)
Discussant: Joyce Williams (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)
Increasing awareness of the public's interest and involvement in the preservation of cultural resources has created a growing interest among archaeologists in the topic of public education. This symposium specifically looks at a variety of programs and resources that have successfully addressed the needs of precollege students and their instructors. The symposium will provide information to those already involved in this area of public education as well as those who are just beginning programs. (Friday, morning)

FILLING THE VOID: PRESTORIC AND HISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
Organizers: Tom DesJean (Big South Fork NRRA) and Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University)
The papers presented in this symposium, ranging in scope from test excavations at single sites to regional syntheses, feature the results of an increasing amount of current research at sites in the upper southeastern United States. Informal presentations and open discussions are expected to allow investigators to become aware of each other's research findings and to promote a greater understanding of the varied adaptive responses of prehistoric and historic populations in the region. (Friday, morning and afternoon)

BURIAL STUDIES AT THE KING SITE
Organizer: David J. Hally (University of Georgia)
Discussant: James W. Smith (Pennsylvania State University)
Over 250 burials have been recovered from the King site, a mid sixteenth-century town in northwestern Georgia. In almost all cases, the location of burials within the 2 ha town and their physical association with identifiable architectural features and other burials are known. Coupled with a short duration of site occupancy, this contextual information permits a wide range of bioarchaeological and sociological questions to be investigated with the burial sample. Symposium papers look at weight-bearing stress, deformities, and wounds evident in skeletal remains, flaked-stone tool production, projectile point exchange, and mortuary practices. (Friday, morning)

CURRENT RESEARCH IN AMERICAN BOTTOM ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizers: Andrew C. Fortier (University of Illinois) and Dale L. McElrath (University of Illinois)
Included in this symposium are a variety of papers on topics derived from recent archaeological, archaeological, and geomorphological investigations in the American Bottom of southwestern Illinois. Most of the papers focus on questions of cultural continuity and discontinuity, issues of chronological placement and regional interaction, Mississippian settlement dynamics and function, subsistence, and on the presentation of new data sets involving previously undocumented localities and/or cultural groups in the northern American Bottom. (Friday, morning)

CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE LOWER VALLEY AND ELSEWHERE--AD 1000 TO NOW
Organizer: Stephen Whitehouse (Peabody Museum-Harvard University)
Discussant: James B. Griffin (Smithsonian Institution), Bruce D. Smith (Smithsonian Institution), and James Stearman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
The Mysterious Past: today's environments are not good analogues for the ancient ones. Our time scale will be the last 1000 years, with three vantage points at 1) AD 1000; 2) AD 1500; and 3) Now. The Prehistoric Myth: the continent hadn't actually been subjected to thousands of years of significant environmental impact prior to European "discovery." The Past Was Different: human intervention, climatic, biological, and geological change all made this so. But methods for understanding these changes do exist. The Past Is Recoverable: for archaeologists to be able to read and recreate this past, A Holistic Approach Is Required. This Discussion Symposium will tackle this topic: time will be allotted for significant audience participation. (Friday, afternoon)

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TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT: EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DEFENSIVE SITES IN THE UPPER SOUTH
Organizers: Nancy O’Malley (University of Kentucky) and W. Stephen McBride (University of Kentucky)

Euroamerican colonization of the Trans-Appalachian frontier, By the 1770s, this frontier settlement had extended into central Kentucky and middle Tennessee, which made the Upper South agricultural settlements the farthest west in British America. Initially, the settlers of this region were primarily responsible for their own defense and this defense was critical since the region suffered through many periods of Native American- Euroamerican warfare from 1755 to 1799. More government-organized defenses began in the late 1780s. Presentations will discuss the nature of frontier defenses in the region using documentary and archaeological data. (Friday, afternoon)

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CEREMONIALISM: SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS AND REGIONAL INTERACTION
Organizers: Christopher Hays (Binghamton University) and James Fenton (Wilbur Smith Associates)
Discussants: Mark Seeman (Kent State University)

The papers in this session investigate patterns of interaction in Early and Middle Woodland ceremonial and habitation sites in eastern North America. Both general models and specific case studies are used to examine interaction between sites that result from either direct movement of people or indirect exchange of material culture, practices, and ideas. Topics addressed include the relationship of habitation and mortuary sites, the diffusion and exchange of ideas about ceramic traditions, the evolution of ceremonial landscapes, and the development of regional patterns in mortuary ritual and settlement. (Friday, afternoon)

ELEVATED SAND SITES IN THE SOUTHEAST
Organizers: Joel Gana (Garrow & Associates) and Dennis Blanton (College of William and Mary)
Discussants: Joel Gana (Garrow & Associates) and John Post (University of Tennessee)

Do elevated sites in sandy sediments provide a unique perspective on Early and Middle Holocene environment and culture change that has previously escaped focused attention? During the last 15 years several upland sand sites have been excavated along the Atlantic Slope. In many of these sites, Early and Middle Holocene components appear to be buried by eolian deposition. Elevated sites, because of their inherent well-drained character, are more sensitive to climatic change than low sites where water may or may not be locally stored and storage potential is greatest. The participants in this symposium investigate the potential of elevated occupation sites in sandy sediments to provide more thorough understanding of remote geo-climatic and biocultural landscapes. Also addressed will be the integrity of cultural deposits in sands, examining closely the degree of artifact "drift." (Friday, afternoon)

REFOCUSING ON FORT ANCIENT: NEW DIRECTIONS AT THE INCINERATOR SITE
Organizer: Gail E. Wagner (University of South Carolina)
Discussants: C. Wesley Covan (Cincinnati Museum of Natural History) and A. Gwynn Henderson (University of Kentucky)

Fort Ancient is one of the least understood "cultures" in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky. Eighteen years of excavation at the Incinerator site (TSMVS7), located on the Great Miami River in Dayton, Ohio, have provided much of our understanding of the middle Fort Ancient Anderson phase. Extensive excavations at this AD 1250 site have revealed an oval, stacked village with concentric rings of burials, storage/trash pits, and structures encircling an open plaza. This symposium introduces new research on demography, biological affinities, social organization, diet, and particularly seasonal behavior at this National Historic Landmark site. (Saturday, morning)

HUMANS AND LAND IN THE LONG TERM
Organizer: Patricia Gallaway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
Discussants: David G. Anderson (National Park Service) and Elizabeth J. Reitz (University of Georgia)

The purpose of the symposium is to alert Southeastern archaeologists to recent progress in the investigation of long-term environmental and cultural trends and to sensitize them to the need for including the collection and analysis of environmental data in their research designs. Researchers active in this area will present work focusing on the social implications of long-term environmental change and demonstrate the indispensability of a concerted program of environmental data-gathering and analysis for the construction of better models of settlement and social change. (Saturday, morning)
A CONSIDERATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FOR SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN INTERACTION IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Organizer: David G. Moore (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
Discussant: Chester DePrater (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Recent investigations have confirmed sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts from sites on the Hiwassee River and the Catawba River as well as probable sixteenth-century Spanish materials from sites on the French Broad River and the Yadkin River. These papers present descriptions of the artifacts and discuss their archaeological and cultural contexts. Documentary evidence is presented to consider various means by which Spanish trade materials may have been disseminated among western North Carolina aboriginal populations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (Saturday, morning)
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Ahler, Steven R. (University of Illinois) EXCAVATIONS AT SELECTED CAVE AND OPEN-AIR SITES AT FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI. Limited test excavations were conducted at six cave/rockshelter and nine open-air sites in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in 1991. The results of these excavations are discussed, and the investigator concludes that 1) the strong effects of water availability on settlement patterns; 2) systematic cycles of use and abandonment of cave/rockshelter sites throughout prehistory; 3) the potential effects of mid-Holocene climatic changes on paleoecovirocultural conditions and local settlement systems; and 4) the potential of the Fort's cultural resources for further contributions to regional culture history and paleoenvironmental studies. (Saturday, 1:30 PM)

Ahman, Todd (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) SETTLEMENT AND LAND-USE PATTERNS OF WATTS BAR RESERVOIR. Studies of the Tennessee River Valley and its tributaries have shown relationships between topography, physiography, and settlement patterns. Recent archaeological investigations of the lower one-third of the Watts Bar Reservoir have contributed information on settlement patterns in the Tennessee Valley. Prehistoric and historic settlement and land-use patterns are examined using previously recorded sites, newly recorded sites, and TVA Land Acquisition Maps. The effects of sampling biases on settlement studies in inundated reservoirs are also examined. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Allen, Jean (USDA Forest Service) "BOULDER OF THE APPARITIONS" AT KINKLO SHIELER. Kinklo Shelter, 1,700, in Bankhead National Forest of northwestern Alabama contains a large saprolite boulder with dololithic petroglyphs. This paper describes the site, reviews the minimal recorded excavation conducted at this site, and focuses on the petroglyphs. Motifs, pecked and incised, include a cross in bas-relief, snakes, other animal figures, bird tracks, and various geometric forms. Chronology and comparison with other similar rock sites are also discussed. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Alvey, Richard (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) LATE ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE between 1990 and 1991 the "transformation Center at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville conducted Phase II testing and Phase III data recovery projects on four sites in the proposed I-181 corridor in Unicoi County, Tennessee. All time periods from the Paleoindian through historic Euro-American were represented in the project area. One of the best represented periods was the Late Archaic with both artifacts and features excavated on more than one site. This paper presents an overview of the Late Archaic components of the sites within the project area. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Anderson, David G. (National Park Service) EXPLORING THE ANTIQUITY OF INTERACTION NETWORKS IN THE EAST. Native American trails crisscrossed the East as Coast. The antiquity of these transportation and communication arteries, and their relative importance can be explored by examining site and artifact distributions at a regional scale. Important questions to consider when exploring prehistoric trails and interaction are: (1) How were trails used and maintained, and how did this use change over time? (2) How do trails relate to group social/territorial boundaries or animal ranges? (3) How are settlements and artifact categories/extra-local materials distributed with respect to trails, and what social processes shaped these distributions? (4) How do photograhys and resource structure shape the location of trails? (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Andrews, Susan (University of Tennessee-Knoxville), Charles H. Faulkner (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) ARCHAEOLOGY AT SHARP'S FORT: A FRONTIER STATION IN EAST TENNESSEE. Sharp's Fort, an eighteenth-century station site, is located on what was once a major Cato-Appalachian route in East Tennessee. Today, the site area is within Big Ridge State Park in Unicoi County, Tennessee, and it has been alternately inundated and worked by Lake Norris since the 1940s. In 1993, archaeological testing was conducted by the University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology and Big Ridge State Park to document the exact location of the station, to gather information on the material culture early pioneers, and to assess the damage caused by the constant erosion and inundation. This research has proved useful in documenting a little known aspect of pioneer life in East Tennessee. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Andrus, C. Fred T. (University of Georgia) LASER MASS SPECTROMETRY: ANALYSIS OF HIBALVES AND BRIGADER APPLICATIONS. Archaeologists most commonly apply mass spectrometry to carbon-14 dating. Recent advances in geochemical analytical methods and technologies potentially can be applied to archaeological research to produce high quality, quantitative data on a broad range of other research questions. Technology is advancing beyond the current reasearch due to the limited number of archaeologists familiar with its possible applications. This paper discusses the methods and results of electron and laser microprobes coupled with low-volume mass spectrometers as applied to questions of paleoecology derived from archaeological hibalves, with the aim of demonstrating the technology's broader potential to areas of inquiry often thought unrelated. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

20 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Anstlinger, C. Michael (see Creasman, Steven D.)

Anstlinger, C. Michael (see Stafford, C. Russell)

Applegate, Darlene (Ohio State University), William S. Pence (Ohio State University) SELECTION EVOLUTION ANALYSIS OF MIDWESTERN CHIPPED STONE PROJECTILE POINTS. Samples of projectile points from Archaic and Woodland period artifact assemblages in Ohio and Kentucky are examined to determine the extent to which size and function account for variation in formal traits. Traditionally, projectile point types consist of historically significant attribute combinations. Of particular interest here is whether functionally determined design specifications can be discerned which cross cut or parallel the historical types. Methodologically, the importance of modeling projectile point life history is stressed. (Thursday, 8:30 AM)

Asch, David L. (Bureau Office of State Archeologists) ABORIGINAL SPECIALITY-PLANT CULTIVATION IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. A review of eastern North American historical and ethnobotanical literature documents aboriginal cultivation of 18 specialty plants besides the well-known gourd and tobacco species. (Specialty plants = non-food plants or plants eaten primarily for purposes other than meeting food-energy requirements). This paper explores characteristics of the historic speciality plants and the circumstances under which they were grown. Almost certainly there was a similar archaeologically invisible complex grown in prehistoric times. Implications for models of agricultural development in eastern North America are discussed. (Thursday, 4:30 PM)

Ashcraft, A. Scott (USDA Forest Service- National Forests in North Carolina) PISGAH PHASE PALISADES: THE SPATIAL EVOLUTION OF VILLAGE PERIMETERS. This paper briefly investigates the spatial properties of Pisgah phase village palisades and is designed as a preliminary effort to generate ideas and better define the scope and goals of palisade interpretation. Information from five partially excavated Pisgah phase sites was combined with that of contemporaneous Dallas and Elowah III phase sites, and was used to describe, compare, and contrast palisade characteristics. Multiple palisades (possible expansions or concretions), bastions, construction methods, and related features are discussed, and inferences are made concerning the origin, function, and spatial evolution of these properties over time. Finally, suggestions are made for future research. (Thursday, 4:30 PM)

Ashley, Keith (Environmental Services) LATE PRECOLUMBIAN OCCUPATIONS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA: ST. JOHNS OR ST. MARYS? A recent survey near the mouth of the St. Johns River has led to a reappraisal of the area's prehistory and the conception of the St. Mary's region. Traditionally, this coastal- tidewater area has been subsumed within the broad geographical boundaries of the St. Johns or East and Central Florida culture area, concealing its distinctive prehistory. This paper reviews the archaeology of the region's late precolonial period (AD 750-1565) and examines pottery assemblages, site types, and settlement patterns. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Athens, William (see Brown, Clifford)

Atwell, Karen A. (Center for American Archeology), Daniel B. Goforth (Center for American Archeology) FIELD IMPRESSIONS OF THE EARLY LATE WOODLAND FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR SITE, MC DONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Excavations conducted in 1993 and 1994 revealed the presence of an early late Woodland settlement along Camp Creek in McDonough County, Illinois. The presence of at least one prehistoric structure and a concentration of pit features was identified in association with a large limestone feature. Ceramics recovered from pit features and midden deposits are associated with Weaverc-Whitehall. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Baca, Keith (Mississippi Department of Archives & History) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN MISSISSIPPI: AN OVERVIEW OF STATE AND PRIVATE STRATEGIES. A number of significant archaeological properties in Mississippi, ranging from prehistoric mound groups to Civil War battlefields, have been afforded long-term protection through several strategies. These include the Mississippi Antiquities Law, which restricts disturbance of prehistoric burial sites, including those located on private land; public acquisition of sites through donation by private landowners; the Mississippi Landmark preservation easement program; and recent efforts of private non-profit organizations, most notably The Archaeological Conservancy. The effectiveness and shortcomings of the various programs are assessed. In addition, potential threats posed by the private property rights movements and proposed "takeovers" legislation are discussed. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Baker, Richard G. (see Green, William)

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Barber, Michael (see Boyd, Cliff)

Barker, Gary (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) PALEOINDIAN AND ARCHAIC SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE RED RIVER REGION OF NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE AND SOUTH-CENTRAL KENTUCKY. Limited archaeological investigations conducted in the Red River region of north-central Tennessee and south-central Kentucky have provided a preliminary database for Paleolithic and Archaic site distribution in this portion of the Interior Low Plateau physiographic province. Additional information concerning the site utilization, lithic-resource procurement strategies, and chipped-stone tool assemblages of the region will be discussed. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Barshurt, Terry A. (Eastern Illinois University) NATURAL CORRIDORS OF TRAVEL AND TRADE: OHIO'S HISTORIC INDIAN TRAILS. This presentation will explore the meaningful relationships between Ohio's physical geography and the orientation of the area's integrated system of trails, portages, waterways, and Native American communities in the eighteenth century. Interrelationships between that trail system and Ohio's distinctive patterns of historical development will be noted, but trade relations and settlement patterns among the region's historic Indian cultures will be the primary focus of discussion. (Thursday, 1:30 PM)

Bass, Quentin (USDA Forest Service) A HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JACKSON FARM SITE. The Jackson Farm site, located along the Nolichucky River in upper East Tennessee, was acquired by the USDA Forest Service in 1970. The site possesses a significant, well-preserved prehistoric Cherokee occupation (Pisgah-Qualla phases - ca. AD 1900-1650s). As such, this site preserves much valuable information regarding the early Cherokee extension into the upper Ridge-and-Valley province of Tennessee. Previous investigations, present forest management, and future plans for the site are discussed. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Baumann, Timothy (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) MISSOURI'S UNKNOWN HISTORY: AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE. My paper will outline an archaeological framework for African-American archaeology and material culture studies in Missouri. I will discuss Missouri's African-American history, previous archaeological investigations, and archival resources and potential sites, which may yield new information on African-American life. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Beverson, Sheena (see Higle, Edward)

Beck, Monica (University of South Carolina) MASTER/SLAVE RELATIONSHIPS ON A SOUTH CAROLINA UPCOUNTRY PLANTATION. The purpose of this study is to investigate the cultural expression of slavery on a South Carolina upcountry plantation and the relationship between the Bratton family and their house slaves from the late 1700s through the early 1800s as a large staple-crop plantation. The house's relationship to the upcountry South Carolina in the late 1700s is significant, and the late 1800s as a large staple-crop plantation. This archaeological study focuses on the proximity and location of the house-slate dwellings within the layout of the original plantation as the later was more isolated from the main plantation. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Beck, Robin A. (see Moore, David G.)

Bell, Elizabeth (University of South Carolina) BUTTONS AS REFLECTIONS OF PLANTATION CULTURE. Buttons recovered from plantations in the Carolina Low Country reflect more that the clothing being worn on the plantation. They are reflections of the rate of assimilation by African Americans living on the plantations to European culture. The more isolated the plantation the slower the assimilation of European ideas occurred. The Stono Planation is located close to the support of Charleston, South Carolina. The location is reflected in the large number of buttons being recovered during excavations. The location allowed for a rapid flow of ideas between the African Americans and Europeans of the plantation and Charleston. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

22 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Belowich, Stephanie J. (Kent State University) FRACTURES IN THE CARLSTON ANNIS SHELL MOUND (Bi-5) LATE ARCHAIC SKELETAL POPULATION. A sample of 210 adults (105 males, 105 females) was examined for fractures. Nearly 47% of them had a fracture. Analysis by sex indicates that 51% of all males and 43% of all females displayed fractures. The average age at death for individuals with fractures was 38 years compared to 31 years for those without fractures. The radius (5.44%) and ulna (4.78%) had the highest frequency of fracture. Most long bones were fractured between the ages of 10 and 25 while most non-long bones were fractured above the age of 50. Most fractures were the result of accidents and attempts to correct mal-adjustments were uncommon. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Ben-Meyle, Elizabeth D. (see Porbander, Paula)

Bense, Judith A. (University of West Florida) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRECOLLEGIATE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. The broad goal of public archaeology in Pensacola is to educate the general public about the archaeology in their community and its value as a resource. An important part of that education is focused on precollege students and their teachers. The programs and packages targeting this audience include a summer Youth Archaeology Program for students in the 8th grade and above, in-service teacher training courses on archaeology, and the development and production of archaeology teaching packages for all grades based on archaeology projects in the Pensacola area. The advantages and disadvantages of these educational activities will be discussed and evaluated in this paper. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Bense, Judith A. (University of West Florida) THE UNEXPECTED SHELL RING AND CEMETERY AT THE SANTA ROSA SWIFT CREEK BERNATH SITE, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. Recent investigations at the single component Middle Woodland Santa Rosa Swift Creek Bernath site near Pensacola, Florida, have revealed that it was a ring midden composed of a relatively midden-free circular plaza surrounded by a wide band of black shell midden. Unlike other shell rings, it appears an elevated embankment of shell midden was not constructed, and there are over a hundred refuse-filled pits. However, the central plaza is distinctive due to its symmetry of shape, absence of black shell midden and, surprisingly, the exclusive presence of many burials. This paper will present a summary of the site configuration and preliminary interpretations. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Benson, Robert (see Bradley, Chad)

Bentzville, Joseph L. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) PRESERVED ARTIFACTS OF ORGANIC MATERIALS FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE. During the fall of 1959 two individuals digging for artifacts at site 46GY1, a dry rockshelter on the Cumberland Plateau in Grundy County, Tennessee recovered textiles and other preserved artifacts of organic materials dating from the Mississippian period. Such preservation is generally rare in the overall archaeological inventory and has provided some interesting insights pertaining to the lifeways and technology of the prehistoric people who once inhabited this archaeologically unknown region. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Beetz, Charles (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) THE LATE ARCHAIC LEDsBERGER PHASE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. During the Late Archaic Ledberge phase (3000-2500 BC) settlements comprised of structures, storage pits, occasional limestone-filled earth ovens, and burial was established on a Pleistocene terrace of Sugar Creek at the Blayre site. The intensive occupation of this area resulted in the formation of midden deposits, the accumulation of large quantities of refuse in open pits, and the superpositioning of features. The site inhabitants were probably forest oriented on a year-round basis in the upland area between the Duck and Tennessee Rivers. In contrast, the contemporary Late Archaic inhabitants of the nearby Middle Tennessee River Valley were riverine and seem oriented on a seasonal basis, occupying the shell mounds in the river valley for the warm season and the uplands in the south for the cold season. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Bergonan, Chris (see Doorsyk, John)

Bettis, E. Arthur, III (see Green, William)

Bick, Douglas A. (see Dobbs, Clark A.)

Blackman, M. James (see Steponaitis, Vincent P.)

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km² (425 mi²) and recorded over 6,000 archeological sites. Despite similar physiographic and environmental conditions across a 400-mile stretch of the Upper Coastal Plain, we see differential use through time and some areas supported larger populations than others. This paper presents an overview of Early and Middle Holocene settlement patterns across the region. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Braunmiller, Mark C. (Great Lakes Research Associates), Sean B. Danham (Great Lakes Research Associates) LATE WOODLAND SUBSISTENCE AT THE PALUSHEA CREEK 2 SITE (22L1540), LEFLOR COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, sponsored excavations at the Palushea Creek 2 site (22L1549) to evaluate its significance applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria (36 CFR § 60.4(a-f)). Fieldwork at 22L1549 identified and recorded 30 cultural features, some quite large, dating from the Late Woodland Baytown and Cole Creek periods. Samples of (UThC) from the features were collected and the resulting interior and faunal remains analyzed. The date imply a diversified subsistence strategy, with varied vegetation and forest assemblage being utilized. Use is present present, but only in minute, ecologically insignificant quantities. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Brown, Jane (Northwestern University) OHIO HOPEWELL AS SEEN FROM MOUND CITY. The archaeology of the Mound City group of Ross County, Ohio, offers a useful perspective into certain problems Howard Winter's raised respecting Ohio Hopewell. Accumulated archeographic information confirms its early position in the Hopewell sequence. In keeping with this temporal position the earthenworks record is best developed from features developed more extensively in later groups. The embankment is a feature added after most of the mound had been constructed. Its shape is predicated on the ground plan of the sub-mound structures. These structures reveal evidence of a social dual division in construction and contents. (Thursday, 2:45 PM)

Brown, J. L. (C.S. Rogers, Amos F.)

Bullis, J. (University of Chicago), Douglas K. Chalen (Wheaton University) TESTING WINTER'S MODELS FOR CHRONOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY AT THE MOUND HOUSE SITE. Howard Winters' enduring
interest in Hopewell focused upon the Mound House site during 1986. Through test excavations at the western perimeter of Mound 1, he concluded that this mound and perhaps others post-dated Middle Woodland times. He also argued for an agropastoralist bent of the Hopewell societies, and he suggested that the presence of elevated mounds extending well beyond the limits of the principal tumuli be considered. In this presentation we examine Worrell's models for the interpretation of Hopewell mortuary ritual and the possibility that they reflect a New Mexico tradition. (Thursday, 3:00 PM)

Borrego-Miller, Katherine (see Wright, Pati)

Butler, Brian (see Mänge, Michael L.)

Byers, A. Martin (Vanderbilt College) IS THE NEWARK CIRCLE-OCTAGON THE ORIO HOPGUELL - "ROSETTA STONE"? This paper presents a response to a recent empirical rebuttal to my reasoning behind-calling Newark the "Rosetta Stone" of the Hopewell earthworks. I sketch out what I term the "warancing model" of mortuary culture and use this to interpret the Newark earthworks, focusing on the Circle-Octagon as the sacred constituent material media by which world renewal ceremonies were performed. I demonstrate that the empirical evidence rebutting this view can be used to extend and enrich this archaeological data and I demonstrate this by applying the logic to the "Green Hopewell Road" phase. (Thursday, 9:30 AM)

Byrd, John R. (East Carolina University) DIFFERENTIAL SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE SWIFT CREEK PHASE. Fossil remains from four archeological sites on the Florida Gulf coast were analyzed. Results indicate that subsistence practices during the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase were similar to the preceding Dogfood phase. Subsidiary practices during the Swift Creek phase were markedly different, being increased sedentism, more advanced fishing technology, and possibly horticulture. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Cabak, Melanie (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), Mark D. Groover (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) BLUE BEADS AS AMULETS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS. Blue beads are typical finds at African-American sites. Anthropologists speculate these artifacts were used for adornment or as amulets. Beads data from African-American sites were analyzed. Results indicate that the blue beads recovered from African-American sites were used as amulets. The underlying meanings possibly assigned to blue beads by African Americans are subsequently explored through reference to ethnographic information, folklore, and oral (and written) history associated with West Africa and the Southeastern United States. (Thursday, 5:00 AM)

Cable, John (New South Associates) A LATE ARCHAIC CERAMIC SEQUENCE FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST. Although wind- and fiber-tempered Late Archaic ceramics on the South Carolina coast have been subject of much research and debate for over 20 years, several basic chronocultural questions have never been developed. A recent multi-attribute analysis of the St. Mary's River sequence provides a basis for not only calibrating the chronological position of the shell mound, but also affords the opportunity to construct a much broader correlation of regional assemblages. This paper will describe the results of the Spanish Mound analysis and present a new model of Late Archaic ceramic change for the region. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Caffin, John (see Rapp, Andrea C.)

Canie, Robert F. (Mid-Continent Research Associates) BURIED SITES: A DEEPER LOOK AT THE PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. In the last four years, extensive testing projects conducted by Mid-Continent Research Associates in the basewell of Missouri and the Eastern Lowlands of Arkansas have resulted in the location of numerous buried sites, suggesting the presence of massive intact cultural landscapes. Cultural deposits from the Late Archaic through Mississippi periods are documented. Depositional processes include alluviation and earthworks. Researchers in these areas need to adjust their field methods to locate and expose this new wealth of data. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Cantlin, Mark (Indiana State University) COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE BEES AND KIRK-CLUSTER LITHIC TRADITIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA. Analysis of many large Early Archaic sites recovered in regional surveys fail to address cultural distinction which negates recognition of diagnostic patterns and intra-period variability in favor of a broader Early Archaic "profile". In this study, 112 Bees and 187 Kirk-cluster points recovered in southwestern
Indiana were scored for a variety of lithic technological attributes such as incidence of blade bevelling and serration, basalt graining, and chert type utilization. Results show disparate patterns in technology, which reflect distinet and particular adaptive strategies. These appear to be as much intra-period variability as there is inter-period variability in terms of lithic technology and behavior inferred from tool systems. The technological attribute composite may reflect differences in home-range magnitude, although the degree of mobility between the groups is suspected to be similar. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Casswell, Anne-Marie (Rugers University) HOWARD DALTON WINTERS: IN MEMORIAM. For over 40 years, Howard Dalton Winters has been an important influence in the archeology of eastern North America. He has made substantial contributions to the study of every major time period in the area as well as so a number of important theoretical issues. This paper presents a biographical sketch of Howard Winters and then goes on to review and pay tribute to his outstanding accomplishments as a scholar and teacher. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Cartoon, Kenneth H. (Mississippi Band of Choctaw) EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHOCTAW TRAILS IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA. Using contemporary maps and travel accounts, the routes of the eighteenth-century trails in the Choctaw Territory of Mississippi and Alabama were plotted on USGS maps. Since the locations of virtually none of the 50 Choctaw villages shown on the maps are known archaeologically, it was necessary to use other features, primarily rivers, shown on the eighteenth-century maps in this reconstruction. After identifying all the streams and rivers, the routes of the trails were plotted onto modern maps using the waterways as guidelines. Finally, using the streams and trails as guides, the possible locations of the eighteenth-century Choctaw villages are proposed for future investigation. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Carr, Christopher (Arkansas State University) A CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEY OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL-RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, AND PHYSICAL DETERMINANTS OF MORTUARY PRACTICES. A Human Relations Area Files survey of philosophico-religious, social organizational, circumstantial, and physical determinants of mortuary practices was made for 31 societies, world-wide. Specific mortuary variables that are most useful for reconstrcuting specific kinds of beliefs and specific dimensions of social organization are identified. Philosophical-religious forces were observed as frequently as social factors to determine mortuary practices, but to shift in their balance with social complexity. Common patterns in mortuary archaeology for reconstituting social organization are tested. Support is found for Hertz's premise, that cross mortuary practices reflect beliefs about the fate of the soul after death. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

Carr, Philip (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) THE EARLY ARCHAIC LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE HOUSE BOTTOM: ANOTHER LOOK. The lithic stone bottom, excavated in the 1970s as part of the Tullis Archaeological Project in eastern Tennessee, contained stratified Early Archaic debris that included Lower Kish, Upper Kish, and bifurcate components. The Early Archaic lithic assemblage from House Bottom is examined using new methods and approaches with particular attention given to changes over time. Analysis of fake debris is informed by a variety of published experimental flintknapping studies. Fake debris and some tool analyses are employed in a complementary fashion. These analyses are used to infer new technologies were activated at the site and in evaluating reconstructions of Early Archaic settlement patterns. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Cartens, Kenneth C. (Mary State University) WHAT'S FOR DINNER? LATE EIGHTH-CENTURY SUBSISTANCE STRATEGIES AT GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S FORT JEFFERSON: A PRELIMINARY STUDY. In this paper I examine the documentation of the fort's subsistence, comparing it to the total biomass of the area surrounding the Fort and to dietary remains at five other eighteenth-century Midwestern fort/villages. George Roger's Clark's Fort Jefferson existed between 1780-1781. Throughout this time, numerous accounts written by the post's commander (Captain Robert George), as well as by several civilians, describe the general lack of food to support the military garrison and civilian settlers. One of the reasons offered for the abandonment of the post relates to the paucity of subsistence. This paper attempts to determine if abandonment of the post, based on the archival evidence, a biocultural model, and comparison to other sites, is warranted. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Cartens, Kenneth C. (Mary State University), Kathy Tucker (Mary State University), Merripa Casswell (Mary State University) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A CIVIL WAR GUN EMPLACEMENT, 15L1207, SMITHLAND, KENTUCKY. In the fall of 1993, the MSU Archaeology Program was contracted by school officials at Livingstone Central High School regarding the feasibility of conducting an archaeological study at a Federal Civil War gun emplacement site located immediately in back of their school. Funds were secured from the Kentucky Heritage Council and site investigations began during March, 1994, and continue to the present. The paper presents a summary of our investigations which involved more than 200 high school students and community members. (Saturday, 2:30 PM)

BULLETIN 37 27
Carstens, Kenneth C. (see Headline, April 13)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (see Stout, Charles)

Caswell, Miranda (see Carstens, Kenneth C.)

Chapman, Asley (University of West Florida) THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE SANTA ROSA SWIFT CREEK SHELL RING, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. Recent investigations at the Runst site have confirmed that it was a mid-sized occupied at least intermittently between AD 300 and 700 during the Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period. The presence of refuse pit features containing abundant charcoal and artifacts has provided scale contexts in which changes in ceramic percentages can be documented. Sexing of many refuse pits has provided the first controlled observation of the subtle changes in ceramic frequencies and traits over this four century period between Lac Defourd and the early Woodland Island periods. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Charles, Douglas K. (see Baitstrom, Joan)

Chase, David W. (Cruzer Atlanta Archaeological Society) THE LURE OF THE SHOALS: A RIVERBANK SITE IN CONSTANT USE FOR 2,000 YEARS. For over a year, members of the Atlanta Archaeological Society have been investigating a site on a narrow bluff between a granite bluff and a terrace edge overlooking shoals in the Yellow River near Milstead, Georgia. The soils on the site are made up of alluvial sands and loams which have been accumulating for perhaps thousands of years. Combined in this expedient task is a midland band—sometimes 80 cm thick—reflecting occupation from Late Archaic through protohistoric times. A variety of ceramic types represented five Woodland and two Mississippi components. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Christensen, Bonnie L. (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER'S ARCHAEOLOGY IN EDUCATION PROGRAM. The goal of Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center's (MVAC) Archaeology in Education Program is to increase public understanding of archaeology, thereby encouraging interest in, and respect for, the area's cultural resources and their preservation. Among other services, MVAC provides summer archaeology programs for precollege students and teachers training through workshops, classes, and field schools. To ensure that teachers implement what they have learned, a year-round support staff is available to assist instructors and to provide classroom support in the form of resources and presentations. This paper will describe available services as well as highlight outcomes of the program. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Church, Floris (Archaeological Services Consultant) A HIGH-POWER MICROFACIAL ANALYSIS OF TOOLS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON SITE (12 PO 485), POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA. A high-power microfacial analysis was performed on 44 obsidian and chert artifacts from the Mount Vernon mound (12 PO 485). Because the assemblage was not obtained under controlled circumstances, the sample cannot be considered representative of all activities associated with the site. However, both expedient and formal tools exhibited use-wear traces. A total of ten activities were identified for the obsidian artifacts. Scraping fresh hide was the dominant wear pattern, followed by cutting plants, and scraping soft dry hide. Dry hide scraping and an unknown wear trace were identified on a chert,cobble blade. (Friday, 8:30 AM)

Clay, Berle (University of Kentucky) REMOTE SENSING AT PETER VILLAGE, KENTUCKY. The results of extensive and intensive conductivity survey of Fier village an Ear/Middle Woodland earthwork in central Kentucky, are reviewed. Using conductivity survey the ditch, bank, and external features are identified. Measurements of magnetic susceptibility indicate a concentration of cultural activity within the earthwork enclosure, as expected. The implications of this information for future research at the site are discussed. Finally, conductivity survey is generalized from this example as a tool in archaeological research. Cautions and pitfalls are mentioned and advantages are underscored. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Cobb, Charles R. (Binghamton University), Melody Pope (Binghamton University) FLINTK*NAPING KITS FROM THE KING SITE IN NORTHEAST GEORGIA. Nine burials from the King site yielded flintknapping kits. The kits included flintknappping tools, flaked stone and groundstone tools, anddebitage. Technological and functional analyses of the collections provide insights into stone-tool production and use during the seventeenth century. The flintknapping kits are also examined with respect to other recovered funerary items and the demographic profile of the flintknappers. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Colquhoun, Donald J. (see Brooks, Mark J.)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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Conner, Michael D. (Southwest Missouri State University) LATE WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMICS FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI. Abundant ceramics were recovered from 240 features at the Hayti Bypass site (23PM727) in Prentiss County, Missouri. The ceramic assemblage suggests that these Late Woodland and Mississippian occupations were temporally connected. The Baytown component (ca. AD 500-600) produced portions of an estimated 116 Mohebary Creek Cordmarked vessels. This represents one of the best Baytown assemblages from a controlled context in the Missouri Bootheel; it provides important baseline data on Baytown temporal and spatial variation. The Mississippian assemblage consists of Varney tradition material that adds to information on Early Mississippian ceramic developments in southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Conner, Michael D. (Southwest Missouri State University), Jack H. Ray (Southwest Missouri State University) SITE STRUCTURE AND FEATURES AT THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI. The Hayti Bypass site (23PM727) in Prentiss County, Missouri, is located on a Late Pleistocene streams terrace adjacent to a former oxbow called Swan Lake in the Mississippi Valley. Pottery recovered in an area approximately 210 m by 60 m revealed 201 pit features and 8 possible structure basins, and 27 scattered postpits. The features represent a Late Woodland Baytown component (ca. AD 300-600) and an Early Mississippian component (ca. AD 900-1100). Features from both components were distributed in eight clusters in the bladed area; these may represent household or activity areas within the site. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Connolly, Robert (University of Cincinnati) THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT OF HILLTOP ENCLOSURES. Middle Woodland period hilltop enclosures traditionally are considered as expedient defensive fortifications that required less planning in their construction than geometric complexes. This paper presents an analysis of the Fort Ancient site, located in Warren County, Ohio, as a "built environment." An architectural analysis of earthwork elements is based on the patterning of gateways, ponds, and spurs throughout the enclosure. Comparison with other enclosure types is presented. This paper describes the similarities and differences of architectural elements and planning identified at geometric complexes and at the hilltop enclosures examined. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Conrad, Lawrence A. (see Ehlerdt, Kathleen L.)

Conwell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History) POTTERY VARIABILITY AND CHRONOLOGY AT SOUTHWEST FLORIDA'S pNELAND SITE COMPLEX. Pottery from the Pneland site complex in coastal southwest Florida was investigated through analysis of physical, mineralogical, and formal characteristics. Several thousand sherds from four seasons of excavations were included in the sample. The time frame is approximately AD 100-1500. The objectives of the pottery analysis were to document paste, decorative, and formal variability and to evaluate any chronological order. The Pneland data are used to assess the effectiveness of chronologically sensitive pottery attributes documented previously for the Caloosahatchee area. Preliminary findings are discussed and refinements to the Caloosahatchee area cultural sequence are presented. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Cornelison, John (National Park Service), David Brewer (National Park Service) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON NASI SURVEY OF MOORES CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD. As part of the National Archaeological Survey Initiative (NASI) of the National Park Service, Moore's Creek National Battlefield (North Carolina) was selected for survey. This eighty-six-acre Revolutionary War site was being surveyed, shoveling test, units, and electromagnetic surveying. Prior to this survey, no archaeological evidence of the battle had been recovered, leading to speculation concerning the location of the battle. This 1994 survey produced the first uncontroverted artifacts. In addition, subsurface evidence of the original earthworks was encountered. This report gives an overview of the architectural and stratigraphic evidence collected during the survey. Management of archaeological resources will be discussed. (Friday, 8:20 PM)

Coughlin, Sean P. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) BONE TOOLS, TECHNOLOGY AT THE WIDOWS CREEK SITE, ALABAMA. This paper describes bone working technology at the multicomponent Widows Creek site, a shell midden on the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. Over 300 culturally modified bone items are assignable to a chronological component. Specimens are assigned in classes based on size, shape, and raw material type (antler, turtle shell, compact bone). This sample allows comparisons to be made between the bone tool industry of the Early Woodland and the Middle/Late Woodland components. These two traditions are shown to differ, although observed differences may be attributed to sample size problems. (Saturday, 10:26 AM)
Coughlin, Sean P. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD ACTIVITIES AROUND THE LIBERTY EARTHWORK, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO. This paper examines a spatial distribution of Early and Middle Woodland Period activities around the Liberty Earthwork, Ross County, Ohio. Early and Middle Woodland sites from the collection of Robert Holcomb Jr are presented as loci around the earthwork. This collection is the result of almost 30 years of collecting in the area, and may be considered a longitudinal sample of the contents of each loci. The density, quantity, and variety of material associated with each loci may be used to evaluate the use of space by Early and Middle Woodland peoples in the vicinity of this site. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Cranor, Mary Jo (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Joe Huf (University of Missouri-St. Louis) THE HAYDEN SITE: A TITTINGHAM PHASE, LATE ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER BLUFFS. The Hayden site has revealed some interesting insights into the lives of Tittingham phase (ca. 2000 BC). Late Archaic residents along the lower Missouri River. One of the activities at this site was the processing of Burlington chert for trade to other regions. The features and seeds recovered from this settlement also provide some insights into the daily lives of these people. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Crawford, Laurie (archaeological Services Consultants) THE IDENTIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF PREHISTORIC FABRIC, CORD AND FIBER SAMPLES FROM THE G. E. MOUND. The purpose of the research was to examine ten prehistoric fabric, cord, and fiber samples recovered from the G. E. Mound, Maquoketa Mound site (1-Po-185) in Poweshiek County, Iowa. Analytical techniques employed included microscopy and microsopic techniques as well as comparative collection analysis of the fiber samples. Results revealed two different fabric structures present in the live fabric samples analyzed, while one sample was identified as a braided cord. Fiber specimens were taken from all ten samples and analyzed using a composite collection. Fiber samples were identified as plant and animal. (Friday, 3:40 AM)

Cressman, Steven D. (Cultural Resource Analyst), C. Michael Arling (Cultural Resource Analyst) OCCUPATION DURATION, SITE FUNCTION AND LANDUSE: THE FORMATION OF "MIDDEN" DEPOSITS. The presence of a "midden" deposit at archaeological sites in Kentucky is consistently cited as eviendence for long-term residence and complex site function, i.e., the abandonment of a site. Attention is given to the process that led to its formation. Analysis of a Late Woodland midden at the Massie site (15S13) in light of archaeological studies of site structure and modern hunter-gatherer landuse patterns, suggests that middening alone does not predict occupation duration or site function. The formation of "middens," in a large nutshell, is related to the degree or intensity of site reoccupation, i.e., occupational redundancy. (Friday, 8:30 AM)

Cressman, Steven D. (see portrait, Albert M.)

Crowl, Brian (Western Michigan University), Ashley Des Jardins (Western Michigan University) RECENT LATE WOODLAND PERIOD RESEARCH IN SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN. The 1992 and 1993 WMU archaeological field school investigated two Late Woodland sites in the Kalamosco and St. Joseph River drainages. Shek, located on Swan Lake, which drains by means of Swan Creek, a tributary of the Kalamazoo, not only produced numerous pit features with unusually well preserved contents, but enabled us to experiment with ground penetrating radar and the university's aerial photograhic platform to document our activity. Dieffenderfer, on the banks of the S. Joseph, albeit quite disturbed, revealed a large and varied ceramic assemblage, together with a partially intact house floor, all within a well-defined ditch enclosing an area of about one acre. The results of ongoing analyses are presented. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Curci, James (see McDonald, Todd)

Dancy, William S. (Ohio State University) THE EVOLUTION OF NUCLEATED SPATIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE WOODLAND PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY. The sites, some terminal Middle Woodland settlement, provides data on the process of nucleation in central Ohio. Stratz contains a group of tight or store household units equally spaced within a 6 ha area in an exposed position on Walnut Creek, south of Bexley Lake, Ohio. Diagnostic artifacts associated with each household include Lowe Pared base-line projectile points and Newtown-like ceramics. It is argued that this settlement was occupied in the fifth century, AD, and represents an early example of community nucleation. The implications of this site for Middle Ohio Valley community evolution are discussed. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Dancy, William S. (see Applegate, Darrell)

30 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Davoli, Elizabeth L. (Louisiana State University) IRISH AND ITALIAN MEDICINAL CHOICE IN LATE NINETEENTHCENTURY NEW ORLEANS. A study of the correlation of social status of poor to middle class Irish and Italian immigrants in late nineteenth century New Orleans with the choice of either well known or locally made proprietary medicines was conducted in the spring of 1994. Three city squares (blocks) were chosen from a project undertaken by Coastal Environment, Inc., of Baton Rouge in 1985 and embossed medicine bottles were examined in order to determine a consumer choice pattern. The Irish almost exclusively chose bitters with a high alcohol content, while the Italians opted for organ specific patent medicines. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

DePrutter, Caster B. (see South, Stanly)

Des Jardins, Artur (see Crenin, William)

Des Jeann, Tom (NPS Big South Fork NRRA) ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU. The cultural resources of the Upper Cumberland Plateau have been largely ignored by professional archaeologists. Efforts to address this vacuum in the prehistory of the Southeast have been undertaken during these last fifteen years. Recently, the National Park Service and the Tennessee Division of Archaeology have been investigating these resources as they are represented through diagnostic materials from local collections. Our survey has revealed a lithic-based chronology of the area has been developed. (Friday, 8:30 AM)

Dillmore, Frederica (Public Archaeology Laboratory) RESEARCH ON A COPPER OBJECT AT MILLBURY III. Between 1990 and 1993, Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., of Providence, Rhode Island, excavated a Late Archaic cremation cemetery in central Massachusetts. Radiocarbon dates show that this cemetery was used over several hundreds of years by a group who buried cremated remains with grave goods in looted tombs. Finely worked projectile points of the Squaquamah tradition, and animal objects. The presence of a copper blade is one burial feature which could suggest long-distance trade contacts and has posed numerous research questions which continue to be addressed. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

Dobbs, Clark A. (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology), Douglas A. Birk (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology), Dan Wendt (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) FIRE-CRACKED ROCK, STONE BOILING, AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRADITION: Experiments in producing fire-cracked rock (FCR) reveal different debris profiles depending on the type of rock and the character of temperature cycling during use. Differences are probably linked to different activities (e.g., stone-boiling). FCR from a series of sites containing separate Archaic and Woodland zones reveals differences in quantity and fragmentation of rock from each zone. Decreased quantities of FCR and fragmentation in the ceramic zones may represent the more efficient means of food preparation of Woodland cultures. These methods promoted lesser reliance on stone boiling and paved the way for intensive exploitation of other food staples. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Dobbs, Clark A. (see Haggard, Karl)

Doerschut, John (3D/Environmental), Ken Duerksen (3D/Environmental), Chris Bergman (3D/Environmental) THE EARLY WOODLAND IN NORTHERN KENTUCKY: KRAMER POINTS AND FAYETTE THICK CERAMICS. This paper will discuss the results of data recovery excavations at an upland site (15BE91) in the Outer Bluegrass region of northern Kentucky. A variety of data, including ceramics, lithics, features, and radiocarbon assays, support an interpretation of a predominantly single-component Early Woodland occupation at the site. This site has provided important data on various problems and previous hypotheses concerning 1) the introduction of early ceramics in the Middle Ohio Valley; 2) the chronological relationship between the early Woodland Adena Plain and Fayette Thick ceramic types—especially at habitation locations; 3) the relationship of Kramer straight-stemmed points and early ceramics; and 4) Ear Woodland settlement patterns. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Doerschut, John (see Duerksen, Ken)

Duke, Hugh (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) FLOWZONE MICROFACT RFACT ANALYSIS: A VIEW OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Advances in plowzone archaeology have established macroartefact distribution as a substantial data source for site spatial analysis. Flowzone microartefacts provide an independent data set to complement that information. They can also supply insight into activity areas and site formation processes. This study evaluates site spatial organization as seen through plowzone microartefacts compared with surface macroartefacts and the subsurface record. The plowzone sediment samples analyzed were from the Mollie Baker site (11-J-964), a small Midd
Woodland site in Jackson County, Illinois, with evidence of a structure and 43 pit features of varying types. (Thursday, 5:00 AM)

Druker, Penelope B. (State University of New York-Albany) TIME AND SPACE AT MADISONVILLE. The Fort Ancient Madisonville village and cemetery in southwestern Ohio has long been known as a protohistoric site, by virtue of its metal and glass artifacts. It was assumed to be single-component, occupied for about 80 years until the late 1600s. The published map depicts it as an amorphous, unstructured settlement. Recent analysis of field notes and sketch maps shows at least part of the village actually was organized around an open "plaza." New radiocarbon dates, stylistic and chemical analysis of European artifacts, and proveniences of "horizon-marker" artifacts indicate that occupation was both longer and less recent than originally believed. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Druker, Penelope B. (State University of New York-Albany) FORT ANCIENT AND THE SOUTHEAST: LATE PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC INTERACTION. Geographical distributions of "horizon-marker" artifacts and sourcing by means of chemical and stylistic analysis are being used to study Late Fort Ancient interaction networks (ca. AD 1400-1650). Interactions with the Southeast may have differed between eastern and western Fort Ancient settlements, with the former maintaining stronger relationships with the eastern interior Southeast during both late prehistoric and post-Contact periods. Western Fort Ancient interaction may have been oriented more toward the Mississippi River Valley, with greater emphasis on upper (Okeechobee) than lower (Mississippi). (Saturday, 3:00 PM)

Duerness, Ken (3D/Environmental), John Doershuk (3D/Environmental) MAPLE CREEK PHASE REVISITED. This paper documents the archaeological field investigations and documentary research conducted during the mitigation of six 338U/477 (the House site) in Butler County, Ohio. This Late Archaic habitation site is situated on a low wetland hummock rising above the floor of an extinct Teays-age riverbed. A lithic assemblage dominated by Merom/Trimble points, the ethnoarchaeological analysis and radiocarbon dating of feature contents, and the results of intensive background research are presented as part of a discussion of the chronology, settlement system, and diagnostic assemblage of the Maple Creek phase in southwestern Ohio. Specifically, the concept of the Maple Creek phase as a cultural entity distinct from the Riverton culture is questioned. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Duersen, Ken (see Doershuk, John)

Duncan, M. Susan (Ohio State University) RECOGNIZING EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY SALTPIETER MINES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE. The British blockade during the War of 1812 created an immediate need for a domestic source of saltpeter for gunpowder. This source was found in many limestone caves in the southeastern United States. Little archaeological work has focused on this brief but vital industry. This paper discusses these sites as valuable archaeological resources, outlines ways to recognize and identify them, and examines their role in the economy of the rural Southeast. Finally, the differences between War of 1812 mines and Civil War-era mines are briefly discussed. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Dunnham, Sean B. (see Brantner, Mark C.)

Dunham, Sean B. (see Hambacher, Michael J.)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis) CHICKASAW TRAIL SYSTEM IN THE MID-SOUTH. The eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Chickasaw road system reflects the political, military, and economic interests of the Chickasaw and their neighbors. This network grew from earlier trail routes beginning as early as the Benton period. The modern transportation system in the MidSouth in broad measure reflects the eighteenth-century Chickasaw routes. (Thursday 3:55 PM)

Eastman, Jane M. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) THE UPPER SABATOWN SITE COMPLEX: EXPLORING SITE STRUCTURE. The Upper Sabatown site complex is an unsurveyed, multi-component site. The site was occupied at different times from the late Prehistoric through the Contact period. Five archaeological components have been identified through seriation of pottery from pit features at the site. This paper describes the emerging picture of the site's structure and chronology and explores aspects of cultural change from the late Prehistoric through Contact period in the North Carolina Piedmont. (Thursday, 2:40 AM)

Eberhard, Kevin (see Judge, Chris)

Egan, Kathryn (see Lewis, William)

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (Western Illinois University/New York University), Lawrence A. Conrad (Western Illinois University) RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT ILNIWIK VILLAGE STATE HISTORIC SITE, CLARK COUNTY, MISSOURI. Judging from the Marquette description of the "Pororia" village site, as edited by Dubois, the 1994 UMYCI excavations at the 1873 Pororia site were located in the same area. Excavations on the south side of the 1.8 km site revealed what are interpreted as the remains of a single-component occupation characterized by jarner series ceramics, chipped stone and bone- tool beads, and an abundance of aboriginal-made copper/brass artifacts and scrap. The evidence seems to answer questions regarding the ceramic assemblage of the Pororia and should contribute significantly to issues raised in the Zimmerman/Stanwell Rock area. (Thursday, 4:45 PM) Ellumen, Virginia (Michigan State University) ARCHAEOLOGY AT OLD TOWN PLANTATION: INITIAL FINDINGS. During the Spring of 1994, archaeological investigations were begun at Old Town Plantation, located in Jefferson County, Georgia. Test excavations were conducted on the remains of a house dating to the postbellum period. Included in the study were the house, a cellar, and a springhouse. Surrounding areas were also tested to discover the location of other outbuildings and refuse areas. Future work will explore more areas of the plantation acreage, in search of earlier occupation sites. Because this area of research has been neglected, it is hoped that work at Old Town will add to the knowledge of piedmont plantations. (Saturday, 8:00 AM) Elliott, Rita Fiske (LAMAR Institute) WORKSHOPSTHAT WORK: TEACHING NON-COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGY. Seemingly complicated concepts, such as stratigraphy, artifacts information, scientific excavation, site preservation, reporting, and permanent curation, which are the foundations of modern archaeology, can be taught to students in grades K-12 through exciting hands-on activities. Workshops teach children and educators that archaeology is not only digging; a number of equally exciting challenges are confronted in archaeology. The LAMAR Institute has conducted workshops over the past decade, providing teachers and children with background knowledge in archaeology. Workshops bring the excitement of archaeology into the classroom without damaging archaeological sites or presenting misinformation. This presentation provides successful avenues used in children's and teachers' workshops. (Friday, 9:00 AM) Evans, J. Bryant (University of Illinois) THE LATE ARCHAIC TO EARLY WOODLAND TRANSITION IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. In light of recent excavations in the American Bottom region of Illinois, there is a need to clarify the nature of cultural manifestations and changes in the area from Terminal Archaic through Early Woodland times (ca. 1100-100 BC). In particular, cultural materials, radiocarbon dates, and settlement patterns are analyzed in order to reevaluate Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland phase designations for the American Bottom and surrounding areas. Characteristics of societal change and continuity during this time period are also addressed. (Friday, 9:00 AM) Evans, Sarah (University of South Carolina) MORTUARY DATA AS INDICATORS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57). An interest in social organization has often led archaeologists to analyze mortuary data. Assuming that patterns visible in the archaeological record reflect distinctions visible during life, then patterns found in mortuary data relate to social organization. To explore social organization using data on burial locations, construction, differential treatments of the body, and associated grave goods, this paper focuses on data recovered from mortuary contexts at the Incinerator site (33MY57), an Anderson phase AD 1250 Fort Ancient site in southwestern Ohio. Excavations at Fort Ancient sites indicate a lack of abundant grave goods, unlike the neighboring Mississippian groups, suggesting that the Fort Ancient social organization was very different from the hierarchical chiefdoms. (Saturday, 9:00 AM) Evanson, John (see Murphy, Harry) Farnsworth, Kenneth H. (Center for American Archeology) REGIONAL EVALUATION OF MORPHOLOGY, DECORATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF "BRANGENBERG PLAIN" HOPPEWILLIAN CERAMICS IN THE MIDWEST. This study evaluates over 300 Brangenberg rims and retorable vessels from some 75 archeological sites in Illinois and surrounding states. It documents changing locations and styles of Brangenberg ceramic manufacture and assesses vessel function and distribution via interregional trade. Special attention is given to the frequency and distribution of impressed decorations, negative painting, and applied red slips on "Brangenberg Plain" vessels. Similar vessels from Ohio, the lower Mississippi Valley, and Florida are included in the comparative analysis. (Thursday, 3:30 PM) Faulkner, Charles H. (see Andrews, Susan) Fontan, James P. (Wilbur Smith Associates) THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE EARLY WOODLAND: IDEAS AND PARAMETERS. In this paper I examine some parameters that structured Early Woodland BULLETIN 37 33
knowledge of cultural space, and the creation of landscape features that in turn offered Native Americans visible markers of such knowledge. Ideas concerning the creation and use of spatial knowledge are examined in an effort to identify the parameters that might have operated in the past and which assisted in the creation of burial mounds, earthworks, and isolated habitation sites during the Early Woodland period in the Midwest. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Flessey, Fred A. (University of Iowa). R. Eric Holzgater (Lucas and Associates) A NEW LOOK AT SOME OLD SITES ON THE HARTLEY FOREST IN NORTHWEST IOWA. The Hartley Terrace in northwest Iowa possesses an abundance of important, well preserved prehistoric sites. Recent investigations at Hartley Terrace at the Lake Woodland Hartley Fort (13AM103) and the Oneota Lane Enclosure (13AM200) reveal insights into their functions as social, trade, and possible defensive centers. Hartley Fort has provided evidence of connections with Mill Creek and Middle Mississippi culture. The Lane Enclosure shows interaction with people living on the plains and in the Loess Cuesta Locality as well as early French traders. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Fishel, Richard (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) FLOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DAMAGED IN 1993. A statewide Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in the fall of 1993 by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), the University of Iowa, to assess damage to selected Iowa archaeological sites caused by the heavy rainfall and subsequent floods of 1993. OSA staff visited 76 sites in 31 counties and found that the floods had adversely impacted 23 sites. Nine sites were recommended to undergo salvage excavations and back stabilization; one was recommended to be restored; and 13 were recommended to be monitored for future erosion. These sites—Dixon (13WD89), Helen Smith (33LA71), and Phipps (13CR211)—underwent salvage excavations in the spring and summer of 1994. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

Forudan, Jon N. (Franklin Pierce College), Barbara E. Hornik (University of Massachusetts-Boston), Anuradha Prashar (U.S. Army National Training Center) VISUAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COLOROMETRY OF OHIO CHESTS: A PILOT STUDY AIMED AT STANDARDIZING COLOR DESCRIPTION IN A CHEST DATABASE. Color is an easily observable and diverse property of chest (flint), but it is difficult to describe and quantify. A pilot study aimed at developing a standard for measuring chest color that is adaptable to a "chest database" and to geochemical analyses of chest was conducted comparing quantitative methods of tristimulus colorimetry (well established in food science) to Munsell book approaches. The population studied consisted of 10 fresh chest specimens from prehistorically utilized sources (Upper Missouri, Zaleski, Vansport, Brush Creek formations) in Ohio. Color values determined using each approach were compared for accuracy, repeatability, and adaptability to quantitative geoarchaeological research. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi) MISSISSIPPI BURNING: MOR TARY CER EMONY IN A WO ODLAND MOUND. Construction of the Little Spring Creek mound (22LA63) involved a low platform topped, but not completely covered, by a primary mound oriented around a central burial pit. It also evidenced areas of pure ash deposit (probably produced by burning cane) surrounded by fire-hardened earth. These were almost certainly produced as part of the mortuary ceremony. A secondary mound top covered the exposed platform and primary structure and extended the mound to the east and north. A single whole vessel placed on the southern portion of the platform was covered by the secondary mantle. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Foster, Andrew (University of Illinois) ANATOMY OF A SMALL COMMUNITY IN THE CAHOKIA HEARTLAND ON THE EVE OF MISSISSIPPIAN TRANSFORMATION. At AD 950-1000 the Cahokia heartland was on the eve of major societal transformation. Because of Emergent Mississippian-Mississippian trait mixing at some sites this Mississippianization process is often regarded as being gradual and evolutionary in nature. Investigations at the Marge site, a small, late Emergent Mississippian habitation, have revealed a remarkably unaltered continuity, despite its near-Mississippian date of occupation, and despite its location within eyeshot of the Bolcher Mound center. Its sudden abandonment circa AD 975-1000 suggests that Mississippian transformational process may have occurred more rapidly in some places than previously anticipated. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Fowler, Melvin L. (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) HOWARD D. WINTERS' ROLE IN THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE MODOC ROCKSHIGHT: THE BEGINNING OF A LONG CAREER IN SOUTHERN ILLI NOIS. Winters began his research in Southern Illinois in 1950 on a field school sponsored by the University of Chicago and the Illinois State Museum. The 1952-53 seasons were spent at the Modoc Rockshelter. The 1953 field school, although under my direction, was organized and supervised by Winters. During that season he excavated a deep trench indicating the total depth of the site to have been nearly 27 feet. He also worked out the basic stratigraphic sequence as well as the outlines of the artifact sequence. (Thursday, 1:15 PM)

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Frits, Gayle (Washington University-St. Louis) COLES CREEK AND PLAQUEMINE LANDSCAPES. Subsistence and settlement data from Tensas Parish, Louisiana, are used to estimate the impact of human activities on bottomland forest ecosystems of the Lower Mississippi Valley between AD 700 and 1550. Relevant activities before AD 1200 include managing oak and pecan groves and maintaining clearings for hamlets, ceremonial centers, harvesting nuts and tubers, and for drying fish and fruits. I speculate that maize production increased the extent of open ground only slightly before AD 1200, but that subsequent agricultural intensification brought larger-scale clearing along natural levees. This scenario should be tested by pollen studies and wood charcoal analysis. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Garrow, Patrick H. (Garrow & Associates) POSTBELLUM LIFE ON HILTON HEAD: THE FRAZIER CABIN SITE. The Frazier cabin site was excavated by Garrow & Associates in May, 1994, for the South Carolina Department of Transportation. The site is located on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, and was originally thought to include part of the slave quarters of Possum Point Plantation. The Frazier cabin was apparently built by Daniel Frazier, an African-American in 1883, and was occupied by his wife or other members of his family until ca. 1905. The Frazier Cabin site offers valuable insights into African-American life on Hilton Head Island after the Civil War. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Gartner, William (see Lenzke, Stephen C.)

Gergen, Robert (Governors State University) SAND SITES EXCAVATION STRATEGIES. Sites located within a context of finely-grained sand require different excavation strategies than sites located in other soil environments. This paper is a discussion of some excavation techniques for sand sites. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Giesen, Myra (Nebraska Bureau of Reclamation), Paul Sculli (Ohio State University) BIOLOGICAL AFFINITIES OF THE SUNWATCH POPULATION. Analysis of cranial metric and discrete traits in the SunWatch population and six comparative Late Prehistoric populations of the Ohio region shows that the SunWatch population exhibits close biological similarities to the Sandusky Tradition, Pearson Village population. These results indicate that, while Fort Ancient may be a cultural grouping, biologically it was composed of various local populations. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Giesen, Myra (see Sculli, Paul)

Goatley, Daniel B. (Center for American Archaeology) MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY AND RAW MATERIAL UTILIZATION IN A LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE TREMENAI SITES, WISCONSIN. Morphological attributes and raw material utilization are examined from data recovered from the Oneota occupation Area H of the Tremena site, La Crosse County, Wisconsin. The data are then compared to the larger Tremena Complex, which includes the OT and Piller sites. Morphological characteristics suggest a stable pattern of tool manufacture in contrast to changing patterns of raw material utilization. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Goatley, Daniel B. (see Awell, Karen A.)

Godwin, Carol (University of Florida) SECRETS OF THE SAND: THE MYSTERIES OF THE SAND FEATURES AT THE PINELAND SITE. The Calusa mounds rise dramatically from the flatwoods at Pineland on the southeast Florida coast. Among these mounds, three are made of sand. Smith Mound, Adams Mound, and the Circus Grove Mound. Mystery is their common denominator. Are they Pleistocene dunes marooned hundreds of meters from today's shoreline? Did short-term sea-level processes affect them? What part of their formation is human influenced? This paper is an examination of the clues and possible conclusions. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Gold, Debra (University of Michigan) LATE PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA: EVIDENCE FROM THE RAPIDAN MOUND SITE. Although the importance of agriculture in late prehistoric coastal Virginia is well known from ethnohistoric documents and archaeological study, contemporaneous subsistence practices in central Virginia remain unclear. The fragmentary skeletal remains of more than 65 individuals from a Late Woodland (AD 900-1600) accretional, secondary burial mound in central Virginia were examined. The results of this study suggest a diet including, but not necessarily heavily reliant upon, maize agriculture. These results are presented and compared with the limited evidence for subsistence practices that is available from Late Woodland village sites in central Virginia. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Gougeon, Ramie (University of North Carolina-Chapman) A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF GLASS TRADE BEADS FROM THE SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE, 3PYK3. I describe and analyze glass trade beads from the Spratt's Bottom site.
Gray, Anna L. (North Carolina Department of Transportation), John J. Mistz (North Carolina Department of Transportation) YESTERDAY, HONE TODAY. PREHISTORIC SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE LOWER NEUSE RIVER DRAINAGE, LENNOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. Recent archival and archaeological investigations in the Lower Neuse River Drainage, Lenoir County, North Carolina have demonstrated a strong correlation between soil type, proximity to water, and prehistoric site location. The effects of modern land use including agriculture and mining practices are evaluated in respect to these site locations. (Saturday, 3:00 AM)

Green, Thomas (see Lochart, James)

Green, William (University of Iowa), Mary K. Whelan (University of Iowa), E. Arthur Bettis III (Iowa Geological Survey Bureau), Richard G. Baker (University of Iowa) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE EAST SPRING AL-LUVIAL FAN (13LA152), SOUTHEASTERN IOWA. Interdisciplinary research at an Upper Mississippi Valley alluvial fan provides information on early through late Holocene landscape and soil development, vegetation change, and cultural patterns. Methods include: surface collection; deep coring with dell-stig and auger; backhoe trenching; and test-pit and block-unit hand excavations. Fifteen radiocarbon determinations have been obtained. The fan consists of six major depositional sequences and paleosols overlying 9500 BP Mississippi River deposits and a ca. 9200-7500 BP wetland (pant deposit). Middle Archaic (5700 BP) and Early Woodland (2300 BP) features are present at depths of 4.6 and 1.2 m, respectively. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Gremillion, Kristen (Ohio State University) THE ARCHARIA/WOODLAND TRANSITION AND EARLY FARMING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY. Evidence from eastern Kentucky indicates that the conventionally recognized boundary between the Archaic and Woodland periods at about 1,000 B.C. marks significant changes in subsistence, settlement, and technology. Small-scale farming, which emerges during the Late Archaic (or perhaps earlier), becomes increasingly important during the Early Woodland and is primarily associated with intensively occupied rockshelter sites. Although still imperfectly documented and understood, these correlations suggest causal links between food storage and processing, seasonal mobility, and the early development of food production. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Grose, Mark D. (see Cabak, Melanie)

Goulding, Randall (Arkansas Archeological Survey) LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC SOURCE PATTERNING IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS. Excavations of Late Archaic period components at the Ryan site (3MA233) and the Drist site (3MR09) indicate a distinct pattern to lithic procurement. The sites are located 110 km apart in the upper and middle White River drainage respectively of the Arkansas Ozarks. While both sites contain tools anddebitage of Boone member chert, 50% of the Drist site assemblage consists of distinctive St. Joe member cherts. These latter cherts are completely absent from the Ryan site. If lithic procurement is an "embedded activity," then these sites represent locations on opposite sides of a possible land territory boundary. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Guinn, Bonnie L. (Southern Illinois University—Edwardsville), Brad Koldhoff (Southern Illinois University—Edwardsville) THE KASKASKIA TRAIL: A ROAD INTO SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS PREHISTORY. In the eighteenth century, the Kaskaskia Trail linked French colonial forts and villages via a floodplain route and an upland route. The trail’s upland route is today the same course that is followed by Illinois Route 3. In this paper, we argue that the hardfaced that Route 3 traverses, the Mississippi-Kaskaskia divide, has been a "natural" route for overland travel since the end of the Pleistocene. Survey data and excavations at historic and prehistoric sites are used to make this argument and to document changing patterns of land use and regional interaction along the divide. (Thursday, 2:15 PM)

Guinn, Joel (Garrard & Associates) A FRAMEWORK FOR THE MIDDLE-LATE HOLOCENE TRANSITION. The Middle to Late Holocene transition around 4,500 years ago is one of two defining moments (a chronological time) of south-
eastern United States regional landscapes. The Pleistocene to Holocene transition is generally recognized as the temporal boundary between very different environmental and cultural circumstances. Is the Middle to Late Holocene transition of equal or greater importance? Its ramifications are abundantly illustrated in numerous cultural histories and paleoenvironmental records. Recent research reveals that it also has important geophysical context involving orbital tilt and solar emissions. What are the implications of this transition for regional landscapes? (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Gunn, Joel (see Roberts, Wayne)

Haggard, Karl (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology), Clark A. Dobbs (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) LATE WOODLAND, EMERGENT "MISSISSIPPIAN", AND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION AT THE RED WING LOCALITY. The Red Wing Locality is the northernmost concentration of Mississippian-related sites in the Midwest. Recent surveys near the Mero Complex have identified a series of Woodland sites buried in the floodplains of the Mississippi and Trinityville Rivers. Analysis of these sites and the regional landscape suggests that the emergence of Mississippian-related cultures at the Locality involved complex interaction between local Woodland populations and a series of environmental and cultural variables. Evaluation of floodplain sites and regional settlement systems is providing a more solid base for interpretation of the subsequent Mississippian florescence in the region. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Hajic, Edward (University of Illinois), Sheena Beaverson (University of Illinois) RECENT GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL, GEOMORPHIC AND STRATIGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM. The right-of-way for FAP 310 defines a north-south transect that cross-cuts the northern portion of the American Bottom. Archaeological sites were encountered in a diverse array of geomorphic environments. Landforms include alluvial fans, large-scale dunes, creek wash belts, Mississippi River terraces and floodplain, and former spillways of catastrophic outbursts from the Great Lakes basins. Geomorphic analyses resulted in a detailed revision of landform development throughout the Holocene. Recovered information clarifies trends in the depositional character of the Mississippi River, impact of paleofloods, variation in the geographic position of the Cahokia Creek channel, and development of the Wood River Terrace. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Hale, H. Stephen (Georgia Southern University) SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY AND SURVEY OF THE OGEECHEE RIVER IN SOUTHEAST, GEORGIA. Salvage archaeology has been initiated at two Late Archaic archaeological sites along the Ogeechee River in Jenkins County, Georgia. Maps of these two sites have been prepared and samples of surface and looted material have provided new information on these sites. The two sites tested are the Chew Mill and Strange Mound. Testing is in progress at the Strange Mound and attempts are being made to locate undisturbed portions of shell midden. The property is being surveyed in an attempt to locate new Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian sites. The results of this expanded survey will be detailed and a detailed faunal report will be provided on the Chew Mill and Strange sites. The two Late Archaic midden sites have been briefly mentioned in the archaeological literature, but no detailed description has ever been published. These sites have yielded elaborately carved bone material such as that found at the Bilbo site. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Hall, Charles L. (Maryland State Highway Administration) OPTIMIZATION THEORY AND NON-SITE ARCHAEOLOGY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. As part of Tennessee Valley Authority sponsored investigations of the proposed Columbia Reservoir on the Duck River, two river bends selected as representative of vegetational patchy and homogenous sub-areas of the Nashville Basin were surface collected in a non-site manner. Approximately 8,000 artifacts, largely referable to the Middle and Late Archaic periods, were collected. Artifact patterning across these two surfaces is described and analyzed with the use of Computer Aided Drafting (CAD) technology and trend-surface analysis. The distributions are found to conform to settlement expectations derived from two optimization models that stress energy conservation. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Hall, Linda THE BENT CREEK SITE, FRENCH BROAD RIVER BASIN, NORTH CAROLINA: A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY COMPONENT AND ASSOCIATED FAUNAL REMAINS. Archaeological investigations at the Bent Creek site, Buncombe County, North Carolina revealed stratified cultural deposits representing occupation during the Woodland and Mississippian periods. This paper describes the excavation results with a focus on strata and features associated with the Pitskin phase (Mississippian period). One feature is described in detail as it contains Pitskin ceramics and a large unglazed bone (possibly from a horse) and has a radiocarbon determination of AD 1455 (corrected) with a 2 sigma range of AD 1410-1650. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

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Hally, David J. (University of Georgia) THE SPATIAL DIMENSION OF MORTUARY PRACTICES AT THE KING SITE. Over 250 burials have been recovered from the King site, a mid sixteenth-century town located in northwestern Georgia. In almost all cases, the location of burials within the 2 ha town and street physical association with identifiable architectural features and other burials are known. This contextual information is analyzed in conjunction with information on burial form, sex and age of interred individuals, and accompanying funery objects to reveal spatial patterns in the mortuary program of the King site community. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Humbach, Michael J. (Great Lakes Research Associates), Sean B. Dunham (Great Lakes Research Associates) THE EAST BAY SITE (20GT58): PHASE III INVESTIGATIONS AT A TRANSITIONAL MIDDLE TO EARLY LATE WOODLAND SITE IN THE GRAND TRAVERSE BAY REGION OF NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN. During 1992 Great Lakes Research Associates, Inc. conducted Phase III investigations of the East Bay site (20GT58), located at the base of the east arm of Grand Traverse Bay, Grand Traverse County, Michigan. These investigations revealed the presence of a multi-component site spanning the Middle Woodland and early Late Woodland periods. Although the site was not stratified and no discrete features were identified, several different activity/occupation areas were identified based on the differential distribution of ceramics, lithic debris and tools, and fire-cracked rock. Activities at the site appear to be focused on lithic reduction and food processing/preparation tasks. In a broader perspective, the ceramic assemblage recovered from the site has provided additional information regarding the nature of the transition from Middle Woodland Laurel wares to Pine River ware and other local early Late Woodland ceramic wares. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Hanelt, April K. (Murray State University), Kenneth C. Carstens (Murray State University) CONTINUING RESEARCH IN THE FORT JEFFERSON (1760-1781) RESEARCH AREA IN WESTERN KENTUCKY. Entering into the fourteenth year of investigations, the Fort Jefferson research project continues its efforts to locate the remains of George Rogers Clark’s 1780-1781 frontier military fortification and civilian settlement. This paper provides a general background to the research project and a summary of the most recent archaeological investigations in the Fort Jefferson research area. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Hoffman, John H. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER FOREBEARS OF THE CREEK AND SEMINOLE. Accounts of the Creek and Seminoles usually do not take their history back beyond the mid eighteenth century. Yet there is much to be learned about their forebears living among the Chattahoochee from the beginning of the last quarter of the seventeenth century when they began to have frequent and documented contact with Spaniards in Apalache and Englishmen from Charles Town. This paper will explore the information provided by Spanish documents for the 1680s in particular and consider the possibility that the roots of the Creek Confederacy may go back that far at least. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Hansen, Eric G. (see Nolan, David J.)

Hargrave, Eve (see Hargrave, Michael L.)

Hargrave, Michael L., (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), Jeannette Stephens (Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations), Eve Hargrave (Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations), Brian Butler (Southeastern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations) ARCHAIK AND WOODLAND PERIOD OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS: THE WEST HARRISBURG MITIGATION PROJECT. In 1993, full-site excavations were conducted at three substantial habitation sites near Baskett Fork, a minor interior drainage in southeastern Illinois. The sites vary greatly in size but exhibit similar occupational histories. At each site, a majority of the pits are associated with an early Crab Orchard component, whereas the burials and 20-25 cm intact midden relate to Middle and Late Archaic as well as Crab Orchard occupations. Results of the West Harrisburg project broaden our view of the settlement, subsistence, and mortuary practices documented at the Carrier Mills sites located in an environmentally more diverse setting 15 km to the south. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

Harl, Joe (University of Missouri-St. Louis) GRAVE INFORMATION: SOME INSIGHTS INTO EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY IDEOLOGY AS REVEALED AT ST. LOUIS’S SECOND CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUND. Archaeological investigations at the second Catholic Burial Ground in St. Louis (used between 1823-1850) reflect how residents of this recently formed nation dealt with the contrasting ideas of unity versus individuality. The former is reflected in the organization of the graves into a grid pattern, with the person’s head always placed towards the west. In addition, the graves were mixed and not segregated according to ethnicity or class. Self expression occurs within the individual graves with

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personal touches added to the coffins. Longer-term messages were expressed through the headstones. This grave yard also reflects changing attitudes towards death and life within this growing urban center. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Hari, Joe (see Cramer, Mary Jo)

Hari, Joe (see Williams, Stacy)

Hawkins, Nancy (Louisiana Division of Archaeology) INTRODUCING ARCHAEOLOGY K-12. MATERIALS FROM LOUISIANA. Louisiana's combined SHPO/state archaeologist's office distributes a wide range of free materials about archaeology to teachers. These include booklets, activity guides, prehistory posters, classroom exhibits, and audiovisual programs. Strategies used for funding, developing, and distributing these materials will be discussed. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Hays, Christopher (Binghamton University) ADENA MORTUARY PATTERNS AND SITUAL CYCLES IN THE UPPER SCIOTO RIVER VALLEY, OHIO. Analysis of a large sample of Adena sites in the Upper Scioto Valley indicates that there were a variety of mortuary patterns and ritual cycles. Crucial attributes include the type, placement, and condition of ad burials and artifacts, the types of mortuary features, and the length of time the site was used as a cemetery. Causal factors probably included the size of the population, the incidence of disease in the population, and eclecticism in the interpretation of the rituals. Finally, I consider the implication of the patterns for Adena studies throughout the Ohio Valley. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Hedman, Kristin (see Meinhold, Michael)

Heilmann, James M. (Dinosaur Museum of Natural History) THE INCINERATOR SITE (J3MY7) IN PERSPECTIVE. This paper is a synthesis of the eighteen years of excavation and analysis of this National Historic Landmark site. Excavation within the circular stonecote has revealed a rigid pattern of concentric rings of houses, storage/wash pits, and burials around a central plaza. Pole structures, a cemempon, and several houses on the west side of the village mark major astronomical alignments in this community. The rise of the approach between researchers in archaeology, astronomy, malacology, physical anthropology, faunal and floral analysis, lithics, chemistry, experimental archaeology, etc., has allowed many fascinating avenues to be explored. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Helms, Cary (see Schmidt, Christopher)

Hennessy, A. Gwyn (University of Kentucky) THE KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGISTRY: TAKING STOCK. In 1987, the Kentucky Heritage Council developed the Kentucky Archaeological Registry to help preserve sites on private land. Targeting important prehistoric or historic sites, it recognizes private citizens for their site stewardship activities and monitors sites for possible acquisition. If measured solely on the basis of numbers, the Registry's effectiveness and preservation value could be questioned. But when considered as the long-term element of the Council's wider program that includes listing sites on the National Register, the designation of National Landmarks, and education and public outreach, its importance and effectiveness is unquestionable. This paper will examine the program's strengths and weaknesses from the perspective of seven years of operation. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Hernon, Richard L. (University of Southern Mississippi) ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF CHIEFDOMS. Stylistic variation of Mississippian architecture in the Alabama area will be viewed as a result of cultural factors. Specifically, status of individuals is examined as an important determinant in the location, form, and size of each structure within a settlement. This analysis will be expanded to include the three main settlement patterns of the area (farmsteads, small ceremonial centers, and civic-ceremonial centers) in an attempt to define status negotiation between elites and commoners at both the intra- and inter-site levels. In conclusion, religion will be discussed as a major contributor to the legitimation of elite control and the role of architecture in this process. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) THE GATEWAY TO DEATH: A BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY CEMETERY FROM ST. LOUIS. The second Catholic Burial Ground located near Jefferson Avenue in St. Louis was established in 1823 and interments continued at the cemetery for approximately 30 years. The interment period is historically significant because it spans the primary urbanization period of St. Louis. In 1990, a portion of the cemetery was excavated and 75 single interments and at least 38 individuals from a commingled burial were recovered. Demographic and pathological data from the cemetery will be examined in relation

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to historic census and mortality data from the period. Bioarchaeological data from historic North American cemeteries will be compared with the St. Louis sample. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Hill, M. Cassandra (Howard University) WEIGHT-BEARING STRESS: INTERPRETING HABITUAL BEHAVIOR AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY WITHIN A SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT. Although it has been presumed that a distinct division of labor must have been the foundation of most pre-state societies in the North American New World, it is only within the chronicles of the European explorers that the stratification has been documented. Spanish and French explorers made note of burden-bearers in many of the communities they contacted, and used many of them as porters of the provisions of the entrees. One of the individuals at the King site appears to have spent his life as a beast of burden. Specific skeletal pathology, within socio-political and bioarchaeological theoretical constraints, will be discussed. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Hill, M. Cassandra (Howard University) BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE 1992-1993 KING SITE EXCAVATIONS. During the eighteen years between the first and second series of excavations at the King site, the site—particularly the human burials—had suffered severe damage from erosion (from the Coosa River), plowing (from the cultivation of cotton), and looting (because of the considerable publicity surrounding the European artifacts and the analysis thereof). Only 36 burials were recovered in the second series of excavations, bringing the total to 258. Using a forensic approach, in which it is presumed that it is possible to recover an individual's actual identity, some interesting mortuary information was obtained, as well as abstracts of personal life histories, from a few of the burials. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Hilliard, Jerry (Arkansas Archeological Survey) ROCK ART LANDSCAPE IN ARKANSAS. Landscape and motif representation are important variables in the interpretation of Arkansas rock art. Analysis of site setting indicates a choice of rock art placement on overhangs, or high places. Motifs on pottery vessels in northeast Arkansas and the Arkansas River Valley show a stylistic similarity to Ozark rock art motifs. Other motifs are examined that are interpreted as part of this same complex of symbolism. Some motifs are representative of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. This symbolism, combined with the landscape setting of these sites, is interpreted as an integration of a belief system that incorporates upper and lower worlds. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Hilliard, Jerry (see Lockhart, Jani)

Hockensmith, Charles D. (Kentucky Heritage Council), Cecil R. Ison (USDA Forest Service–Daniel Boone N. F.) PINE-TAR KILNS AND THE NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY. Recent archaeological surveys have demonstrated that Kentucky’s naval stores industry was more significant and more widespread than previously thought. This paper describes the archaeological remains associated with historic pine-tar kilns which characterize the naval stores industry in eastern Kentucky. These large earthen kilns were used for the commercial production of pine tar in the Cumberland Plateau region of Kentucky from the late 1700s to the early twentieth century. The paper also discusses the manufacturing process and various uses of pine tar. Brief comparisons are made between the Kentucky kilns and those in other states. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Hollinger, R. Eric (see Finney, Fred A.)

Holm, Mary Ann (Coastal Carolina Research) SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE: FAUNAL REMAINS FROM SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA SITES. The arrival of Europeans in the North Carolina Piedmont brought with it a radical change for the aboriginal inhabitants of the area. Disease, slavery, and the deerskin trade led to massive depopulation, social and political fragmentation, and increased warfare. In spite of this dramatic upheaval, the Indians of this region maintained a traditional subsistence system from prehistoric to historic times. This paper explores the evidence for continuity in subsistence behavior as evidenced by the faunal remains from four Piedmont sites. (Thursday, 10:30 AM)

Holmes, William (University of Kentucky) EXAMINING NORTHERN KENTUCKY LATE FORT ANCIENT SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT HARDIN VILLAGE. This study approaches the much debated question of social organization for the late Fort Ancient culture of northern Kentucky by using mortuary and settlement data from the Hardin Village site in Greenup County. The data are compared to a social organization model that focuses on chiefdom, big-man collectivity, and tribal forms of organization. This model incorporates ethnographic and archaeological correlates of social organization into to improve its applicability to current archaeological research. Based on Hardin Village data and this model, it is argued that the northern Kentucky late Fort Ancient were not as complexly organized as previously suggested. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

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Holt, Julie Zimmerman (New York University) FAUNAL RESOURCE SELECTION AT THE ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH SITE. Excavations at the Assembly of God Church site (11-S-926) in Fairview Heights, St. Clair County, Illinois, produced a variety of features and artifacts dating to the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. This paper presents results of the identification and analysis of the faunal remains recovered from the site. All vertebrate classes as well as invertebrates were identified. The focus of this analysis is a consideration of why certain animal taxa were selected for exploitation while others were not. The conclusion is reached that cultural preferences were not entirely consistent with current anthropological-economic models of prehistoric subsistence strategies. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Honerkamp, Nicholas (University of Tennessee-Chattanooga) LOOKING FOR A SPANISH-COSSA ALLIANCE AT AUDUBON ACRES. On the basis of documentary evidence and rooted artifact assemblages, Charles Hudson and his colleagues have identified 40#384 as a probable Native American village occupied between 1560 and 1572 by a Spanish party and Spanish and English soldiers from the Tristan de Luna expedition. This claim is examined in light of preliminary archaeological research at the site carried out through the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga summer field program over the past two summers. The recovery from controlled excavations of Spanish artifacts, architectural features, and large quantities of burned daub lends limited support to the site’s Spanish attribution. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) PROTOHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER. Thirty years ago, James A. Ford concluded that the Menard site corresponds to the late seventeenth-century Quapaw village of Owasso and the location of the Arkansas Post of 1686. Field studies in the lower Arkansas River region over the ensuing three decades have identified scores of additional “Quapaw phase” (or Menard complex) components. Associated trade goods suggest that most of these occupations date prior to 1700. Populous Native American societies in the region during the post-De Soto era are clearly indicated but their ethnic identification remains problematic. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Hoyal, Suzanne D. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University) FINDING THE “EMPEROR’S” CLOTHES: MISSISSIPPIAN TEXTILES FROM RUTHERFORD-KIZER, SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Mississippian textiles in the Cumberland River Valley of Tennessee remain elusive, except through the medium of negative fabric impressions on large, domestic serving vessels commonly referred to as “salt pans.” This study presents the results of the analysis of a large sample of fabric-impressed ceramics from the Rutherford-Kizer site, a fourteenth-century palisaded Mississippian mound complex in the northeastern quarter of Middle Tennessee. This study presents conclusions regarding the functions and technology represented at the site in its socioeconomic context. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Hutchinson, Dale L. (see Miller, George R.)

Isom, Cecil R. (USDA Forest Service-Daniel Boone N F.) THE AGE, DISTRIBUTION AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION OF THE SO-CALLED HOMINY HOLES. The so-called “hominy holes” commonly found in Kentucky’s rockshelter sites remain an enigma to archaeologists. Current data suggest these features are much older than maize-based agriculture and their name implies although they do appear to be associated with Terminal Archaic horticultural groups. The distribution of “hominy holes” in Kentucky may reflect distinct cultural groups inhabiting geographically separate but similar landscapes. This paper attempts to place “hominy holes” of eastern Kentucky within a cultural and temporal framework. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Isom, Cecil R. (see Hockensmith, Charles D.)

Jackson, Douglas (University of Illinois) SMALL MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM: NEW EVIDENCE FROM LOHMANN AND MOOREHEAD PHASE SITES. Recent archaeological investigations conducted for two projects in the northern American Bottom have added to our database of small, outlying Mississippian communities. Preliminary data on three excavated single-component sites, one Lohmann phase and two early Moorehead phase, are presented. The Moorehead phase settlements are significant in representing, small, local centers or nodal point sites, a site type previously unknown for the Moorehead phase. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi) LITTLE SPANISH FORT: INVESTIGATION OF A MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURE IN THE LOWER YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI. Little Spanish Fort (22-Sh-522), is one of three large semicircular enclosures near the confluence of the Sunflower and Yazoo Rivers. Generally, archaeologists assumed they were built during the Middle Woodland period, although others suggested a possible Poverty Point age. Lack of investigation has heretofore precluded an evaluation of these alternatives. Supported by a USDA Forest Service grant,

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the University of Southern Mississippi investigated the site in 1993. Excavations included the enclosure, a Riverside midden, and an interior mound remnant. Radiocarbon dates indicate an early Middle Woodland timeframe for the enclosure construction, while recovered artifacts indicate Late Archaic and Late Woodland components. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Jeffries, Richard W. (University of Kentucky) MISSISSIPPIAN ADAPTATION IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU REGION OF EASTERN KENTUCKY. Three years of research in the Upper Cumberland River Valley of southeastern Kentucky have yielded significant new findings on Mississippian adaptation in the region. This paper presents an overview of Mississippian settlement in the Upper Cumberland Valley and summarizes the results of ongoing investigations at the Cresey-Elvans site (1SK234), a Mississippian town-and-mound site located in Knox County, Kentucky. Recent work at Cresey-Elvans is providing new data on cultural chronology, settlement patterning, subsistence, technology, and exchange and interaction which can be used to compare Upper Cumberland Mississippian groups with other Late Prehistoric societies that inhabited the surrounding regions. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

Jeske, Robert (Indiana University-Purdue University-Fort Wayne) EDGE DAMAGE AND MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF LITHIC TOOLS FROM THE LASALLE COUNTY HOME SITE. A sample of lithic tools from the LickSail County Home site has been selected for in-depth analysis. Goals of the study are to determine tool function, and to aid in interpretation of a suspended house feature at this Middle to Late Woodland site located in the Upper Illinois River Valley. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Jeter, Marvin B. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) ENVIRONMENTS AND CULTURAL ECOCOLOGIES IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY'S MIDSECTION, AD 1000-2000. The archaeological and geoscientific literature reveals little environmental evidence for the late prehistoric period (AD 1000-1500), but good potential for improving the situation. The protohistoric (1500-1700) and early historic (1700s) narratives furnish intermittent and unsystematic but valuable eyewitness accounts. GLO surveys, beginning in the 1820s, provide systematic observations at the beginning of major change. Environmental disruptions accelerated with industrialization, especially after World War II due to agriculture, mechanized tree farming, etc. As the Millennium approaches, sites which hold key data about environments and cultural ecologies are themselves threatened with destruction. (Friday, 1:55 PM)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi) CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS FROM AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHICKASAW SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI. Salvage excavations at the Orchard site (22LE519) on the outskirts of Tupelo, Mississippi, produced a large sample of lithics from this eighteenth-century Chickasaw village. Most of the artifacts are made from a distinctive, grey chert which is unique to the Chickasaw occupation in northeast Mississippi. Selection of the contents of the artifacts makes it possible to explore chronological trends. Nodula-like bifaces, along with pipe drills and smooth-surfaced nd scraper blades, suggest this assemblage within the Oliver lithic complex, a late protohistoric-early historic horizon marker much more common to the west and the north. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Jones, B. Calvin (see Tabor, Louis D.)

Jones, Dennis (Louisiana State University), Carl Kottkoff (Louisiana State University) A REVIEW OF PREHISTORIC EARTHEEN ENCLOSURES IN LOUISIANA AND THE 1993 LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (LAS) PROJECT AT THE MARKSVILLE SITE (16 AV 1). In Louisiana, the Troyville and Marksville sites are the best known prehistoric sites that have earthen enclosures. Informed by early archaeological investigations as well as more recent surface surveys, this paper discusses the different explanations for the construction of these ceremonial earthworks. Excavations were carried out on the south part of Enclosure A in the Southern Gateway area in 1993. A total of eight machine and hand-dug excavation units were completed. The plan of the gateway was better defined; a lost feature was retrieved; and it was determined that no domestic occupation had ever occurred in this portion of the Marksville site. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Jones, Patrick J. (see McMonigle, Todd)

Jones, Patrick J. (see Wells, Douglas C.)

Judge, Chris (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program) EDUCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA: TEACHING TO SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY AUDIENCES. Educating both teachers and students in elementary and secondary school systems is perceived as a primary detriment to archaeological resources destruction. Several programs have been successful in South Carolina which have reached wide audiences. Some have targeted teachers, some students, and still others target both teachers and students. These programs are both educational and entertaining at the same time

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in an effort to have a strong impact on those who become exposed to cultural studies through an experience in archaeology. Cooperation between archaeologists and school systems is essential if we are to eventually integrate archaeology into existing curricula. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Judge, Chris (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program), Kevin Eberhart (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program), Ken Susman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES VIA CONSERVATION EASEMENTS: THE HITCHCOCK WOODS EXAMPLE. The South Carolina Heritage Trust Program recently protected 40 archaeological sites ranging in age from Paleolithic to twentieth century by taking a conservation easement on the Hitchcock Woods, a 2,000-acre preserve within the city of Aiken, South Carolina. The preserve harbors habitat for rare plants and animals as well as archaeological resources. A local collector provided site locations and access to collections. The sites were then field checked by professional archaeologists and the information used in the preparation of a conservation easement and management plan to preserve the sites in perpetuity. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Keller, Kenneth J. (Washington University-St. Louis), John E. Kelly (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville), Charies Willy (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville) CAHOKIA'S WESTERN PRERIPHY: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS ON THE FINGERHUT TRACT. Cahokia is generally described as a large Mississippian center with over 100 mounds covering over 5 sq. miles. A program to systematically map and record the distribution of materials from areas of this unique center outside the state park are providing important new insights into the manner in which the cultural landscape was being used. This paper describes the results and significance of recent investigations on the Fingerhut Tract by a number of institutions including the Washington University field class, the IDOT survey program through SIU-E; the Fever River Research; and the Cahokia Archaeological Society. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Kelly, John E. (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville) THE MITCHELL MOUND CENTER: THEN AND NOW. The Mississippian mound center at Mitchell represents a relatively late manifestation in the prehistory of the American Bottom. The destruction of this group began in 1870 when a railroad destroyed most of a large mortuary facility. These materials were described by Henry Howland shortly thereafter. A century later Howard Winters re-discovered these materials at the Museum of the American Indian and subsequently published a description of them. Continued diligence on his part led to the discovery of additional materials in other institutions. This paper will examine Howard’s efforts and place his interpretations and the interpretation of the Mitchell mound center in a broader context. (Thursday, 4:15 PM)

Kelly, John E. (see Keller, Kenneth J.)

Kelly, Lauretta S. (Washington University-St. Louis) ASSESSING THE ROLE OF FAUNAL RESOURCES AT CAHOKIA. The large Mississippian center at Cahokia provides a unique opportunity to study and measure differences in social and economic access to resources and products. While it is generally assumed that there was differential access to the various food resources by the elite, it should be possible to track faunal procurement, consumption, and distribution through time and assess the social, political, and economic changes occurring within the evolving social hierarchies at Cahokia. This paper will review several faunal assemblages from the Cahokia site and attempt to refine existing models regarding the role of faunal resources at this site and satellites. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Kerry, Jonathan (Cultural Resource Analyst) PREHISTORIC CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE MAIN AND MILLS SITES, BELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY. This paper describes the prehistoric ceramics recovered from the Main and Mills sites in Bell County, Kentucky, two stratified Woodland sites in the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Early and Middle Woodland ceramics were recovered from the Main site, and Early and Middle Woodland and Mississippian ceramics were recovered from the Mills site. The pottery was similar to the published ceramic types identified in the Ridge and Valley and Appalchian Summit regions to the east; however, new, provisionally types were defined for the ceramics that did not conform to previously defined types. An overview of ceramics found in the region is provided. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Kidder, Tristan R. (Tulane University) CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE SOUTHERN LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. (Friday, 1:25 PM)

Kibler, Tristram R. (see Wells, Douglas C.)

Kimbrough, Rhonda L. (see Nepp, Andrea C.)

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King, Adam (Pennsylvania State University) CHRONOLOGICAL PLACEMENT OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX AT ETOWAH. The Etowah site has long been known as one of the major participants in exchanges associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. In the Mississippian Southeast, these goods were intimately tied to local and regional political dynamics. Thus, the dating of such goods has important implications for reconstructing Etowah's political fortunes. Unfortunately, available radiocarbon dates for Southeastern Ceremonial Complex items from Etowah are at best ambiguous. Recently, materials from A. R. Kelly's 1950s excavations at Etowah were reanalyzed, providing two separate lines of evidence clearly indicating that the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex goods found at Etowah date to the period between AD 1220 and 1400. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Klatch, Thomas (see Klein, Michael)

Klein, Michael, Thomas Klatch (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) AN ABSOLUTE SERIATION APPROACH TO SITE OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY. Archaeologists simultaneously impose temporal order and interpret patterns resulting from the creation of temporal order. Thus, accurate assessment of site occupational history is crucial for interpretation of the social processes which created the site. This paper examines seriations recovered from features at the Graham-White site (44RN31) to evaluate the occupational sequence at the site. Data considered include 14C assays, dates generated by the application of an absolute seriation ceramic chronology, glass and shell beads, European metals, and diagnostic attributes of projectile points. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Kloth, David (Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program), Rose Kloth (Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program) A BRAINERD HOUSE AND TWO 14C DATES FROM THE LASALLE CREEK SITE, HUBBARD COUNTY, MINNESOTA. The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted an investigation at the LaSale Creek site, located in the Mississippi Headwaters Area of north-central Minnesota. Shovel testing and test excavations were conducted in order to identify cultural components, and to investigate the horizontal and vertical distribution of deposits. The La Sale Creek site was identified as a Middle Prehistoric site by the presence of Brainard Net-Impressed ceramics. This single component Brainard site contained the remains of living structures, pit features, and possible use areas. Two 14C dates were obtained from the site. These dates pose a challenge to the estimated temporal framework for Brainard Net-Impressed ceramics. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Kloth, Rose (see Kloth, David)

Knight, Vernon James (University of Alabama) EVIDENCE FOR THE DATING OF MOUNDS A, B, P, R, AND S, MOUNDVILLE. Curated collections from Mounds A, B, P, R, and S are stored at Moundville Archaeological Park. These can be used to supplement the data previously reported on collections from mounds H, J, K, and L at Moundville. These collections are largely from Depression-era CCC work, and their excavation contexts are only partly reconstructible. As face value these collections suggest construction histories all beginning in the late Moundville I-early Moundville II interval, with later components. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Koldehoff, Brad (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville) AN OVERVIEW OF PALEOINDIAN RESEARCH IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Although the Central Mississippi Valley does not immediately come to mind when Paleoindian research is mentioned, recent discoveries and publications indicate that this situation may be changing. The Central Mississippi Valley contains a wealth of fluted point sites, but until recently, few sites have been investigated and little has been published. This paper reviews major discoveries and research efforts, with special attention to the contributions of Howard Winters. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Koldehoff, Brad (see Gams, Bonnie L.)

Kusuruff, Carl (see Jones, Dennis)

Laceyfield, Hyla (University of Alabama) SOME ICONOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS OF CRESTED BIRDS FROM MOUNDVILLE. Court-card symmetry, used in the depiction of crested birds at Moundville, is used in the presentations of other subjects at sites such as Spiro. Likewise, crested birds are widespread in Mississippian art, but the court-card crested bird is unique to Moundville. Clues to the iconographic significance of this theme may be found in comparisons to other images from Moundville and elsewhere. Central in this comparison is an association with the twisted pole motif, the various circumstances in which it is found, and the various objects which are affixed to it in these different circumstances. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

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Lafferty, Robert H. (Mid-Continental Research Associates) TOWARD A NEW SYNTHESIS OF CAIRO LOWLAND PREHISTORY. Archeological and geomorphological investigations in the eastern Cairo Lowlands have identified sites ranging in age from Late Archaic to Middle Mississippian periods. Analysis of radiocarbon samples indicates that crop-tempered pottery begins by Middle Woodland times and continues well into the Mississippian period. Carbon-14 dating and excavation of 250 sites in the Goodway have given an unprecedented sample of artifacts and precise measurements of site areas. Geomorphic and pollen analyses have defined the landscape and climatic evolution over the past 14,000 years. A diachronic reconstruction of the Woodland and Mississippian settlement systems is presented. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Lane, Leon (University of Kansas) THE EVIDENCE FOR BIOLOGICAL STRESS IN THE HUMAN SKELETAL POPULATION AT TINSELBY HILL. This study examines the human skeletal evidence for health and disease in the Late prehistoric Tinsley Hill population (15 Caleb Island), from the Lower Cumberland Valley of Lyon County, Kansas. It addresses unresolved questions concerning associations between levels of nutritional and environmental stress and cultural terminations of Mississippian occupations along the Cumberland River. The results of this study suggest that biological stress at Tinsley Hill was not as severe as reported for sites in the Middle Cumberland Valley. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Larsen, Clark S. (see Momen, George R.)

Lawrence, William L. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), Robert C. Mahaffy, Jr. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) FROM CYPRUS TREES TO SOYBEANS: CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NORTHERN LOWER VALLEY. The northern portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley has experienced dramatic ecological alterations, both cultural and natural, during the past 1000 years. Dense population followed by near total abandonment, devastating earthquakes, and massive deforestation parallel the prehistoric and historic phases of the region. This paper will examine agricultural, geological, and modern landscape alterations that may influence our perception and interpretation of the archaeological record. (Friday, 2:10 PM)

Lee, Alfred M. (see Redmond, Brian G.)

Lemshin, Stephen C. (University of Iowa), William Gartner (University of Wisconsin-Madison) EARLY AGRICULTURAL FIELD SYSTEMS FROM THE UPPER MIDWEST AND EASTERN PLAINS. A majority of the agricultural field systems reported from the upper Midwest are associated with Ocmulgee sites dating from the 1400s. Recent research on the Fox bluff Creek site in Wisconsin and the Lisk site in northwest Iowa has extended the use of ridge fields back to AD 1000-1200. These sites share a number of traits in common with the early ridge field features reported from Mississippian sites, such as Ocmulgee on the Macon Plateau (ca. AD 1000) and possibly Pisgah in the American Bottom. This paper proposes that agricultural systems including fields as well as plowing strategies and new cultivars appear in the prehistory to the north and west of the Mississippi core area almost simultaneously with developments within the heartland. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Leeper, Bradley T. (Ohio Historical Society) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE NEWARK EARTHWORKS: AD 1800-1994. Beginning with their discovery by Euro-Americans in 1800, the Newark Earthworks have been a source of fascination for those interested in America's past. Although this site is one of the grandest achievements of prehistoric architecture in North America it has a sad history of abuse and neglect. Because so much of this complex was obliterated in the nineteenth century, current efforts to understand the complexity of what transpired here must rely on archival research as well as modern archaeological explorations. This paper attempts to synthesize what is known about the structure and function of this greatest and northernmost Hopewellian ceremonial center. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Leeper, Bradley T. (Ohio Historical Society) THE GREAT HOPESSELL ROAD: A MIDDLE WOODLAND SACRED VIA ACROSS CENTRAL OHIO. Parallel linear embankments of earth frequently are associated with Hopewellian geometric enclosures in Ohio. These formalized routes of intercourse often connect one enclosure with another or lead from an enclosure to a watercourse. The Great Hopewell Road was a virtually straight set of parallel walls nearly a mile right and left of the Scioto River Valley, a distance of 90 km. It is similar to prehistoric roads documented in the North American Southwest and the Yucatan. (Thursday, 1:15 PM)

Lewis, Barry (University of Illinois) MISSISSIPPI COAST ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY IN THE WPA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY. The Historical Records Survey (HRS), one of many national make-work projects administered by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, contributed significantly to the preservation of local history at the county level. It is not generally known that the HRS of most states also contain important archaeological and

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ethnobiographical information. This paper describes a Mississippi Gulf Coast case study, in which the anthropological relevance of HRS county archives is explored. The example also illustrates many of the strengths and weaknesses of HRS information and identifies the major methodological problems associated with their analysis and interpretation. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Lockhart, Jami (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Jerry Hilliard (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Thomas Green (Arkansas Archeological Survey), George Salo (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Deborah Weddle (Arkansas Archeological Survey) A GIS ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT IN THE LEE CREEK AREA, NORTHWEST ARKANSAS. The Arkansas Archeological Survey recently upgraded its archeological databases by adding additional fields to the project and survey area relational database. In addition, the locations of over 3,000 archeological surveys were plotted on USGS maps, digitized, and incorporated into the existing state-wide GIS system. When coupled with the existing AMASDA system, the Survey is now capable of analyzing both individual site locations and survey project areas utilizing GIS technology. Using site, survey, and environmental information from the Lee Creek Unit of the Ozark National Forest, the human occupational history of the region is analyzed. The project was funded by the Mack-Blackwell Rural Transportation Study Center at the University of Arkansas and the USDA Forest Service. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Lothie, Terry (Panamerican Consultants) ETHNOHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: A STUDY OF UPPER CREEK SETTLEMENT PATTERNS. The aim of this paper is to apply a method for using historic maps and documents to determine the location of historic Indian villages. This case study will focus on the eighteenth-century Upper Creek Indians of Alabama. The method allows one to form a predictive model of settlement patterns without prior data from archaeological investigations. The model will be used to suggest areas for future archaeological data recovery and to determine historic village identification for previously recorded archaeological sites. Several types of information including ethnographic, historical, and archaeological data are consulted to form and test the settlement model. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Lopatin, Neal H. (Southeast Missouri State University), Jeffrey K. Yetton (Southeast Missouri State University) ARCHAEOBOTANY AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE, SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI. Subsistence remains from the Late Woodland Besiowa and Early Mississippian Varney Tradition components of the Hayti Bypass site indicate many commonalities, but also some pronounced differences. The period of AD 500-1000 is marked by a significant increase in food production of native starchy seeds. Although absent in Late Woodland samples, maize is present in a large percentage of Early Mississippian samples. Even so, maize remains are never abundant, indicating that it was important but the agricultural strategy was not a maize-centered one. Despite generally poor preservation, animal remains hint at an extensive emphasis on aquatic resources, particularly fish, at least during Early Mississippian times. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Lorenz, Diana A. (Binghamton University) AN INTERPRETATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN COLONIAL LOUISIANA. Studies of economic interaction in the French colony of Louisiana usually focus on French groups and Native American groups such as the Natchez. Consequently, Africans residing with or near the French and Natchez have been overlooked as their roles have typically been interpreted as slaves. Through an examination of ethnobiographic documents, it is evident that many Africans interacted with the French and the Natchez on economic levels beyond that of slave, including those of trader and producer. A regional study of settlements in the Natchez area reveals these diverse plains of economic interaction, adding a new dimension to interpreting archaeological material from early eighteenth-century Louisiana. (Thursday, 11:50 AM)

Lorenz, Karl (Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania) LITHIC MANUFACTURE IN A SMALL-SCALE MISSISSIPPIAN COMMUNITY. This paper examines the lack of lithic specialization in a small-scale, Mississippian settlement system in the upper Big Black Valley of Mississippi. Unlike the Mississippian lithic assemblages from the Carson Mounds in northwestern Mississippi and the J. Sabine Creek site in western Alabama, the upper Big Black assemblage consists of few blade cores and associated microblades, with the expedient amorphous flake and bipolar cores predominating at both. The model predicts and outlying hamlets. Based on the total lack of marine shell from the five sites excavated, the need for shellfish may not have been as great as it was in the larger Mississippian societies. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Lorris, William (Michigan State University), Kathryn Egan (Wisconsin Department of Transportation), Beverley Smith (University of Michigan-Flint), G. William Monaghan (Eco-Comp/Origins of Horticulture in the Saginaw Valley: A NEW VIEW FROM THE SCHULTZ SITE. Research at the Schultz site in the Saginaw Valley is summarized. Key results include: 1) documentation of environmental change from AD 200-450; 2) regional recognition of wild rice; 3) increases in use of wetland fauna and flora; 4) intensification of annual seed plants and cucurbits; and 5) morphological changes in chenopodium suggesting domestication. We suggest intensive exploitation of wetland habitats and
domestication during periods of increased regional flooding as the predecessor of maize horticulture. Flooding and wetland effects decreased AD 500, following which a complex of indigenous cultivars, squash, and maize characterize the local horticultural strategy. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Laedls, Barbara E. (see Foradiat, James G.)

Laurie, Rochelle (Midwest Archaeological Research Services): NEW INSIGHTS ON THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS—THE NEW LENOX SITE. The New Lenox site comprises a series of Mississippian and Protohistoric village along Hickory Creek south of Chicago, Illinois. Several hundred features, and at least three complete structures (including a longhouse, a rectangular semi-subterranean structure, and a large redoubt-like enclosure) have been uncovered. Landfill tradition and Habitation Coarse ceramics, stone tools and debris, and some artifacts present in many features along with European trade goods. Preservation of floral and faunal material is excellent. Radiocarbon dates, osteological analysis, and biologic documents promise to shed new light on the relationships among prehistoric groups, European traders/miscreants, and historic Native American tribes. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

Mahan, Tom (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill): WHERE ARE THOSE HOPEWELL MOUNDS? SEARCHING FOR THE MIDDLE WOODLAND IN THE AMERICANS' BOTTOM. As part of a research strategy that investigates the Middle Woodland occupation of the Mississippi River floodplain east of St. Louis, certain potential Middle Woodland mounds were tested in the Spring of 1994. This paper will discuss the results of limited excavations are four mounds at three sites. In addition, the results of soil probe testing and surface collecting at two other proposed Middle Woodland mounds will be presented. The results of this field project will be evaluated considering what has been discovered about the Hanover-Hopewell and Crab Orchard occupation of the American Bottom over the last decade. Future directions for research on the Middle Woodland will be outlined in light of the rapid destruction of prehistoric sites in this area. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Maidhof, Robert C., Jr. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology): THE MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURES OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. In the Lower Mississippi Valley, the tradition of large earthen enclosures begun roughly 1000 years prior to the onset of the phenomena summit under the term "Hopewell." Yes, it marked contact is southern Ohio and the Middle Woodland enclosures have been recorded in this region. This paper discusses the distribution of these enclosures, with particular attention to their formation. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Maidhof, Robert C., Jr. (see Lawrence, William L.)

Maul, Amy (University of Arkansas), Jeffrey D. Price (University of Arkansas): MAZEL: BURIAL CUES/EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE EUROPEAN CONTACT. The Mazel site (9JO6), a large mound in late Mississippian site near the confluence of the Little and St. Francis Rivers in northeast Arkansas, has yielded among its skeletal population an interesting pathology. Burial 33-2-299, s male, has a pathology on the left pelvis, which appears to be a trephination. However, the absence of this practice in the region has led to a closer examination. Trauma in the facial area, frontal, and clavicle, along with x-ray analysis and comparison, have suggested that the pathology is a wound inflicted during combat, possibly caused by a metal object such as a sword. This observation has an important significance regarding European contact in northeast Arkansas. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Mangold, William L. (Indiana Department of Natural Resources): THE GOODALL SITE: GETTING STARTED AFTER 100 YEARS. The basic for the establishment of the Goodall Focus by George Quimby in 1947 as an extension of Illinois-like Hopewell traits into northwestern Indiana and western Michigan were cultural materials gathered in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century by pre-hunting activities. The site, Goodall, in LaPorte County, Indiana, had previously never been subjected to scientific investigations of any kind. This paper presents the preliminary findings of the early stages of site investigations at this important mound group/habitation site. Primary attention is directed to the habitation area surrounding the mound group that once contained as many as 25 mounds. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Mason, Joni L., Angela Smith (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers): BEYOND THE BUFFALO PLAINS: TRANSMISSISSIPPI RAILS SOUTH AND WEST. Sixteenth-century Spanish explorers described a New World crisscrossed by a series of interlocking trails. It is likely that many of these trails had been used by aboriginal peoples for centuries before European contact. Some were later followed by Europeans and American explorers, traders, and settlers who adapted them to fit their own political, social, and economic needs. This paper describes several routes, which various times connected peoples east of the Mississippi River with populations to the south and west. Factors that may have influenced continuity or change in these routes are also discussed. (Thursday, 3:30 PM)

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Marquardt, William H. (see Walker, Karen L.)

Martinez, Rochelle A. (Florida State University), Wendy M. Nettles (Florida State University) A MILITARY ASSEMBLAGE FROM PORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLORIDA. The Puerto de Matanzas was built over a two-year period (1740-42) and marched until around 1900. This fortification was constructed on a small marsh island and protected the southern access to St. Augustine 14 miles to the north. This paper reports a cultural assemblage recovered from midden deposits north of the fort and characterizes military refuse from the First Spanish, British, and Second Spanish periods. Comparisons are made between the material assemblages of this outpost and the other forts in St. Augustine. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

Marshall, James A. GEOMETRIC EARTHWORKS AND THE STRAIGHT LINES CONNECTING THEIR CENTERS. Since 1965 this researcher has instrumentally surveyed and mapped more than 220 geometric and other prehistoric constructions in eastern North America. He has discovered cryptographic patterns on at least 20 sites. These are formed by the straight lines connecting the centers of nearby geometric figures and true north-south and east-west lines. A second pattern, cryptographic overlay, shows when the plan of one work is placed over another: key points and walls on one work match key points and walls on the other. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Martin, Claire Yuller (see Martin, Terrance J.)

Martin, Terrance J. (Illinois State Museum) Claire Yuller Martin (Illinois State Museum) ANIMAL EXPLOITATION AT ABBECKE'S FORT, A LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MILITIA POST ON THE ALLEGHENY FRONTIER. The fort was constructed in 1777 and 1778 by soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line. This paper explores the nature of the economy at the fort and the importance of animal resources in sustaining the soldiers. The study was conducted using faunal remains from a soldier's grave and a deer trophy recovered at the site. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Martin, Mark A. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology) SHARDS TO SHOVELS: A CASE OF RECYCLING. Cycling and recycling of tools is a well-documented behavior among historic and prehistoric cultures, and it is especially well-known for prehistoric lithic technologies. Other tool forms, however, also undergo functional transformation as a result of recycling. This paper presents a case for the recycling of pottery vessels and sheets as tools. Large sherds recovered from a burial pit on the central coast of North Carolina show clear evidence of edge use and patination, probably as a result of being used as spades in the excavations of the pit. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Masterson, Hugh (University of Tennessee-Enoside) DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF WICKLIFFE'S MOUND C CEMETERY. A large cemetery was constructed from a sample of 231 individuals found in Mound C. In the early-18th century, followed patterns observed in other late prehistoric cemeteries. The mortality probabilities that average age of death at about 51 years. Only minor differences between males, females, and infant groups were noted. These data reflect to a degree an upper and lower social standing of the individuals. These data indicate that there was a change in social and economic status during this period. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Mathiesen, Olga (University of Georgia) PROJECTILE POINTS AND INTERPERSONAL TRADE AT THE KING SITE. This research explores the relationship of interpersonal trade and status at the city center. Twenty-six of approximately 270 individual burials recovered from this site contained projectile points. By using stylistic analysis, I have previously determined that these were at least 21 people at the King site making projectile points. These tools show us work and are not commonly found outside of burial contexts, so they were probably not used in subsistence activities. Furthermore, these points are mostly associated with adult males. Therefore, points were probably made and used by adult males as markers for a particular achieved status. To further enhance their status, these men were either trading their points or giving them as gifts. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

March, Cath (see Murphy, Harry)

McAvoY, Joseph M. (Archaeological Society of Virginia) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF TWO STRATIFIED DUNE SITES ON THE NOTTOWAY RIVER, SUSSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA. As part of the survey of threatened
McElrath, Kim A. (University of Kentucky) HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA. This paper discusses historical-period settlement patterns within the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, encompassing eight counties in Kentucky and Tennessee on the Cumberland Plateau. The distribution of archaeological resources resulting from these settlement patterns are considered, as are the availability of various types of supporting data from archival and oral historical sources. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

McElrath, W. Stephen (University of Kentucky) FRONTIER DEFENSES IN THE GREENBRIER VALLEY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. In 1990 University of Kentucky archaeologists conducted archaeological survey on twelve late eighteenth-century colonial and militia fort sites in the Greenbrier Valley of present Preston and Greenbrier, Monroe, and Summers Counties, West Virginia. In 1992 test excavations were conducted on one of the fort sites (Articulate's Fort). Data from these investigations, in combination with documentary material, are utilized to more closely examine questions related to location, structure and appearance, ownership, occupational intensity, and material culture. This research has resulted in a better understanding of the function and importance of these forts in frontier society and western expansion. (Friday, 1:30 PM)

McCarthy, John P. (Institute for Minnesota Archaeology) A CONSIDERATION OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MIDWEST WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS; OR "JUST WHAT CAN WE LEARN BY DIGGING IN THE CITY?" Recent Excavations in the City of Minneapolis have highlighted the potential for substantial archaeological research in the urbanized areas of the Midwest. This paper will review the structure of the urban archaeological record and the research themes being explored in the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology's investigations of several sites in Minneapolis. The implications of this ongoing research for the development of archaeological resources in urban areas throughout the region will be considered. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

McCorvie, Mary R. (USDA Forest Service Shawnee NF). Carol A. Morrow (Southeast Missouri State University) LE GRANDE TRACE: A PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC PERIOD TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Le Grande Trace is a southern Illinois trail traveled by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War to capture the Illinois country. Originating near the French post of Vincennes, it followed the Wabash and Ohio Rivers, branches of the road extended to eighteenth-century French, military, and religious missions at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Cape Girardeau. Numerous prehistoric sites including the Mississippian-era mound and population center known as the Rinkah site are also located along this trail. The distribution of these sites suggests that Le Grande Trace was a major prehistoric corridor for the transportation of goods and people that continued in importance into the Historic period. (Tuesday, 2:30 PM)

McCorvie, Mary R. (see Wagner, Mark J.)

McDowell, Carol (University of Houston) FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT TO PUBLIC CONTEXT: THE PUBLIC INTERPRETATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LEEVIOTTAN PLANTATION. Public interpretations of archaeological sites frequently do not deal with the social and political contexts in which the interpretations operate. This paper will describe a project in Brazoria, Texas, which actively included the descendants of the people who occupied the site (slaves, tenant farmers, and plantation owners) in framing the public interpretation of the archaeology of the site. The research describes the process of creating interpretations which deal explicitly with social and political constraints imposed by the interpretation's audience and which maintain the integrity of the archaeological data. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Meacham, Dale (University of Illinois) SOUTHERN INFLUENCES ON THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. The paper will be concerned with defining the nature of Southern influences on the culture history of the American Bottom during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Recent investigations have established the fact that the American Bottom, during specific archaeological phases, was culturally affiliated with the Southeast rather than the greater Midwest. The nature and extent of this interaction with the Southeast will be explored. (Friday, 8:40 AM)
McEvoy, Kenneth G. (San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE MILITARY COMPLEX AT SAN LUIS. During recent excavations in the fort complex at San Luis, portions of the blockhouse, parade ground, and moats were identified. The site and configuration of the complex revealed an unexpected resemblance to the historic Landsteck sketch of 1705, drawn the year after San Luis was burned and abandoned. The limited amount of material and biological remains associated with the excavation is attributed to the short life of the complex and to close proximity to the Hispanic village. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

McGee, Charles (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) STRUCTURES AND MIDDEN: MISSISSIPPIAN OCCUPATION OF THE DILLOW'S RIDGE SITE, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Dillow's Ridge (11-U-63) is an unfortified Mississippian village located on an upland ridge in the Mill Creek valley west area of southern Illinois. Initially identified by SUNY-Binghamton researchers, the site is now the object of investigation by a SU-MU-SUNY research consortium. Recent investigations demonstrate the existence of 40 to 50 structural features (both visible and buried basins), a possible ballcourt, a 1 m high refuse mound, and a clear pattern of differential refuse disposal. Systematic sorting indicates that most of the kilns have been landscaped. Small portions of ten structures have been excavated. 14C dates indicate a minimal occupation span of AD 1100-1400. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

McKelvey, Henry S. (see Myster, James E.)

McKervey, David A. Jr. (University of Georgia) MIGRATION AND SETLEMENT AMONG THE YAMSASHE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOWCOUNTRY. The Yamasee lived in South Carolina from AD 1684-1715. Although historians and anthropologists have examined the Yamasee through historic documents of the period, no serious attempt has ever been made to identify the location of their villages in South Carolina. This project involves the archaeological testing of postulated town locations that have been identified on contemporary land plans and other archival materials. The historical sources and spatial arrangement of the villages are used to propose alternative explanations of the relationships between Native Americans and the Carolina Colony. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

McKervey, David A., Jr. (see Moyer, Maureen Sweeney)

McKee, Todd (Earth Search), James Cuisick (Earth Search), Patrick Jones (Earth Search) TEST EXCAVATIONS ON THE PROHISTORIC ENCLOSERCE AT THE TROYVILLE SITE. In the Spring of 1994, Earth Search, Inc. conducted NRIP testing of the prehistoric embankment at the Troyville site in Jasper County, South Carolina. Previous excavations at the Troyville Mound indicate that the site was first occupied during the Late Archaic phase of the Marksville period (AD 200-400). However, new evidence indicates that the embankments developed later, during the mid-Shawnee period. This presentation will include an overview of previous excavations at the embankment at Troyville. This will be used to reconstruct the dimensions and construction of the embankment. Funding for this project was provided by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development and Federal Highways. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Meher, Mark W. (Northern Illinois University) CULTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE CAHOKIA POLITY. Chronological trends in the organization of households and communities leading up to and including the rise and fall of Cahokia's polity provide clues to the cultural mechanisms that integrated the large and small settlements during the Mississippian heyday in the American bottom. A taxonomy of cultural evolution and a more general theory of cultural evolution provide a framework for presenting a coherent understanding of cultural evolution processes in the Cahokia polity's heritage. The nature and complexity of Cahokia's decline is evaluated by including in the assessment the four centuries prior to the Mississippianization of the region. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Meinbooth, Michael (Missouri Department of Transportation), Kristin Hemann (University of Illinois) THE CUNNINGHAM SITE: A LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATION IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM. The Cunningham site (11-Mc-1358), represents an early Late Woodland occupation dating between AD 490-530. One hundred nineteen features were excavated including 4 structures, 1 burrow, and 114 pit features (2 of which contained intact human remains). Recovered materials reflect a Cerulean tradition. Comparisons will be drawn between Cunningham and Late Woodland sites from the southern American Bottom. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Memory, Medina (Arkansas Archeological Survey) ARCHEOLOGY WEEK AT AN OZARK PLANTATION. As a part of Arkansas' annual Archaeology Week, investigations were undertaken at the Wilton Farm, an antebellum planters plantation, located in northwestern Arkansas. Archaeology Week provided the opportunity to study an outstanding Ozark plantation as 50 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
well as involve the public in the historic research, archeology, and oral history of the site. The site's early log residence, possible slave cabin, and Civil War features were investigated. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Meyers, Maureen Stewart (University of Georgia), David A. McKeever, Jr. (University of Georgia), Jack T. Wynn (USDA Forest Service-Chattahoochee-Oconee NP) A PASSPORT IN TIME IN THE GEORGIA PIEDMONT: THE SURVEY AND TESTING OF THE MARKLE ROCK SHELTER. In 1994, Chattahoochee National Forest Passport to Time volunteers conducted survey and testing of the Farmer-Kimbil Rockshelter in northeastern Georgia. Also known as the Markle Rock Shelter, this multi-component site contained evidence for occupations from the Middle Archaic through the Historic periods. Some tools, pottery, animal bones, mussel shells, and a possible hearth were recovered from within the shelter. In addition to its contributions toward a better understanding of the societies of northeastern Georgia, this project provided elementary and secondary school teachers an opportunity to learn archeology in the field and then integrate that information into their classrooms. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Millikan, Jerald T. (Florida Museum of Natural History) ROAD TO THE PAST: MAPS AS TOOLS FOR INTERPRETING COLONIAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century maps depict trails used by Europeans and Native Americans in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and, most likely, in the post-Columbian period. In conjunction with other sources, maps are an important source of information on settlement locations as well as changes in settlement systems over time. Maps relevant to the 1816 Embargo Road and its predecessors across northern Florida provide a corpus against which the early Colonial period history of Spaniards, French, and Timucuan Indians can be interpreted. Emphasis is placed on changes in the geography of Franciscan missions and native villages before and after the 1856 Timucuan Rebellion. (Thursday, 3:50 PM)

Minor, George R. (Pennsylvania State University), Clark S. Larson (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), Dusty L. Hoffmaster (East Carolina University), Matthew Williamson (Purdue University) CONSTRUCTORS, EXCAVATORS, OR ROGENTS? It has been claimed that damaged and pathological human bones from the King site, Ga., are indicative of a Spanish attack that caused the deaths of many people and grievously wounded others. A reexamination of these remains failed to identify unambiguous evidence of wounds from metal weapons and found no signs that such trauma resulted in discussed bones. In short, there is no reason to believe the Spanish massacred the King site residents, a finding consistent with de Soto route reconstructions based on archaeological data and ethnohistoric sources. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Mintz, John J. (see Gray, Anna L.)

Mincer, Elizabeth (Purdue University) CHILDREN, WOMEN, AND MEN: PEOPLE AS REFLECTED FROM FUNERARY OBJECTS. An inventory of funerary objects from the collections at the University of Georgia allows a reexamination of the nature of funerary objects and their implications for status and gender from Mississippians sites in Georgia. How do these artifacts reflect both the practical and cultural history of the individuals with which they are incinerated? The role of grave goods as indicators of gender and status is examined. Particular emphasis is placed on interpreting grave goods accompanying children, attempting to differentiate burial goods from those that may be part of customary practices for children. (Thursday, 7:20 AM)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) THE PALISADE AND PROTOHISTORIC STRUCTURES AT PARKIN: 1984 SEASON. A University of Arkansas field school was taught in July and the first week of August at the Parkin site (3CS29) in northeastern Arkansas. This was followed by excavations being supervised volunteers through October. Work was concentrated in two areas. The objective in Locus 2 was to expose part of the defensive palisade, first encountered in 1993. One surprising result was the discovery of several human burials alongside the palisade. The aim of excavations in Locus 4 was to continue exposing structure floors in this part of the village area, so that we could collect information on architecture and subsistence. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Mitchem, Beverly A. (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission) ARCHAEOLOGY IN ACTION. Finding ways to present archaeological concepts to elementary school students can be a challenge for archaeologists. One approach developed is Bushy Run Believeful, a hands-on activity in which students experience the excavation, analysis, and interpretive aspects of archaeology in a simulated setting. In this setting, archaeology can be explained as a way to tell the "story" of people in the past rather than as a collection of unrelated "things." The challenge for archaeologists is to simplify the story so that young students can understand it while at the same time, providing an accurate explanation of archaeological concepts. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

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Moore, Elizabeth J. (Washington University, St. Louis). THE BOWLES SITE (15OB13) FAUNA. The Bowles site (15OB13) is a Late Archaic shell midden located at the confluence of the Green and Mud Rivers, in Ohio County, Kentucky. Washington University staff and students performed limited excavations there in 1974 as part of the Shell Mound Archeological Project (SMAP). This paper discusses the faunal remains recovered during these excavations and their implications. (Saturday, 8:00 AM) Moore, David G. (North Carolina Office of State Archeology). RED DIRT: NEW EVIDENCE OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN THE CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA. This paper describes recently identified sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts from the Bear site (31BG22), located in Burke County, North Carolina. Along with previously recognized sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts from the Hiwassee River Valley and probable sixteenth-century Spanish materials from sites on the French Broad and Yadkin Rivers, this material suggests that certain sixteenth-century Aboriginal groups in western North Carolina had direct or indirect access to significant quantities of Spanish trade materials. It is hoped that further study of the distribution of this material will yield more insights into the dynamics of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century native populations and their interactions with Spanish populations. (Saturday, 11:00 AM) Moore, David G. (see Robinson, Kenneth W.) Moore, Elizabeth A. (Smithsonian Institution). NATIVE AMERICAN HUNTING STRATEGIES IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA. During 1990-1991 excavations were conducted by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources at the Graham-White site, 44RN2, a Contact-period Native American village. Euro-American artifacts recovered from this site include glass beads, copper sheet metal, iron scrap, and an iron rivet from a snuff bottle (Klatka 1991). Approximately 100,000 zooarchaeological specimens were recovered during these excavations. The analysis of the zooarchaeological material has focused on addressing four main questions: 1) what are the specific patterns of faunal acquisition and utilization at this site? 2) what was the degree of commingling or change in these patterns from the late prehistoric period into the Contact period? 3) are there any observable differences in these patterns between the Graham-White site and other Contact period sites in the region? and 4) is there any zooarchaeological evidence for an involvement of the inhabitants of Graham-White in the fur trade? This paper will address these questions and will discuss the varying impact of European contact on Native American subsistence strategies. (Thursday, 9:00 AM) Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology). Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University). THE RUTHERFORD-RIZER MOUND GROUP. RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN IN SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. First reported in the 1890s, the Rutherford-Rizer site (40Sh15) was described as a four-ear, stockaded Mississippian town that contained a single large platform mound, four burial mounds, several cemeteries, and a large habitation area. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology initiated salvage excavations at the site in December of 1995 prior to private development of about one-third of the site area as a subdivision. This paper reports the results of analysis of recovered materials and describes the exceptionally uncomfortable process of integrating archaeological research with the interests of the developer and interested Native Americans. (Friday, 1:30 PM) Morgan, David W. (Tulane University). THE HORSE AND CHICKASAW SETTLEMENT STRATEGY. This paper examines the role of the horse in eighteenth-century Chickasaw settlement strategy. It is known that the horse was an important part of Chickasaw lifeways during the eighteenth century, but its role on their settlement patterns have seldom been considered. I argue that living on upland ridges in the Black Prairie was a successful way to use, feed, and defend herds of horses while preventing them from damaging cultivated fields. Horses could have been used by the Chickasaw as early as the seventeenth century, and this early date of introduction may relate to the issue of when the Chickasaw began to settle on upland ridge environments. (Thursday, 2:20 PM) Morse, Don V. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). RECENT ADVANCES IN DALTON RESEARCH. The Dalton period has emerged as a prominent late Paleolocic Paleoindian expression in the Southeast and Midwest. In the approximate center of the Mississippian River drainage, where Daleo probably began, a highly sophisticated culture with limited local group mobility and associated human ecologies existed. A large inventory of formal tool types includes woodworking sites. (Thursday, 1:45 PM) Mowry, Carol A. (see McCorkle, Mary R.) SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 52
Muller, Jon D. (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale). SOUTHEASTERN POLITICAL ECONOMY: HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC. Disputations have been proposed between historic Native Americans and their prehistoric ancestors in terms of size of social group and complexity of organization. While depopulation in the early Historic period is clear, the social and political implications of these events is less clear. New models of Mississippian political economy also have received attention. The rise of the Cahokia complex is, for example, reconstructed by the politically charged understandings of complexity that characterized nineteenth- and early twentieth-century historical work. (Thursday, 8:30 AM)

Munson, Cheryl Ann (see Munson, Patrick J.)

Munson, Patrick J. (Indiana University). Cheryl Ann Munson (Indiana University). MASON PHASE (EARLY WOODELAND) SITES IN THE CENTRAL WABASH VALLEY. Survey of erosion banks of the central Wabash and lower White Rivers in east-central Illinois and southwestern Indiana discovered two Mason phase occupational sites deeply buried by alluvial sediment. Both are single-component, briefly occupied, short-lived sites characterized by Mason Thin sherds, numerous fire-cracked rocks, shallow bowl-shaped earth ovens, and very low frequencies of lithic artifacts and debitage. Radiocarbon dates are comparable to those from Marion sites in southern Illinois. (Thursday, 2:30 PM)

Murphy, Harry (Center for American Archaeology). John Fossum (Center for American Archaeology). Carl Marsh (University of Kentucky). STUDENT RESEARCH AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL. This paper reviews selected student research projects highlighting their contributions to archaeology. Though student research is a traditional instructional technique, it has little value if it is merely an exercise in merely parroting the form and structure of professional research. The key to helping student researchers in conducting real research that has the potential of making a real contribution. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Myster, James E. (Minnesota Historical Society). Henry S. McKee (University of Tennessee-Knoxville). THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PAST ACTIVITIES AT THE MABRY SITE (4K8N6), A PLANTATION IN KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE. INFORMATION FROM ARCHAEOLOGY AND SOIL CHEMISTRY. Archaeological and soil chemical studies were conducted at the Mabry site (4K8N6), a plantation in Knox County, Tennessee, in 1990 and 1991. Research conducted on the remains of two adjacent slave cabins which date from the 1830s to the 1860s. It was found that past activities had significantly altered the soil chemistry of the site. Soil-chemical anomalies were detected, interpreted, and compared with the archeological findings. A possible soil chemical signature of a smokehouse was detected. The success of the integrated approach for activity area analysis at the Mabry site highlights the complementary use of soil-chemical studies at historic sites. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Neal, Bob (Southeast Suburban Archaeological Society-LAAS). THE SALVAGE OF THE MATTeson-COMMONS SITE (1-CK-542): A CRY FOR SITE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS. The salvage excavation of the Mateson-Commons site (1-CK-542) located in northeastern Illinois is a classic case showing the extent need for avocational archaeologists to step in when unchecked urban development is obliterating our prehistoric past. Mateson-Commons was a large seasonal hunting campsite, utilized from Paleoindian through Late Mississippian times. The paper will illustrate some of the methodology utilized to analyze the site's cultural material. This paper will also show the extent need for visible state-organized "Site Steward Programs" involving concerned professional and avocational archaeologists to record, monitor, alert, and salvage only as a last resort endangered prehistoric and historic sites. (Saturday, 3:20 PM)

Nasmyth, Michael S. (Western Michigan University). ON THE TRAIL OF EDWARD PALMER AND HILLARY CLINTON: 1994 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CENTRAL ARKANSAS. In May and June 1994 WMU-UALR archaeological field school received invitations from the Plum Bayou culture in central Arkansas. Members of the field school conducted extensive cemeteries, surface collections, and limited excavations at two sites previously visited by Edward Palmer and Hillary Clinton. Our examination were designed to refocus each site's chronological placement and explore their roles in the regional settlement system to better understand the emergence and decline of social ranking during the Mississippi through the Coles Creek periods. In this paper I discuss the goals of our field work within the context of the research design and present some of our preliminary findings. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

BULLETIN 37
Nawrocki, Stephen P. (University of Indianapolis) HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON (GENERAL ELECTRIC) MOUND, POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA (12Pu885). In 1988, looters damaged an important Hopewell mound in southern Indiana. Two categories of human remains are present in the assemblage: cranial and postcranial fragments of a large middle-aged male, and portions of at least 21 ground, polished, and perforated lunule-shaped pipes representing a minimum of 12 individuals. Analysis of the teeth of these "trophics" indicates the presence of both males and females of young, middle adult age, and with good dental health. This may be the largest cache of culturally-modified artifacts ever found in North America. Also present is a unique drilled thumbnail female metacarpal. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Neff, Hector (St. John's University, Vincent P.)

Nettles, Wendell M. (see Martin, Rochelle A.)

Nevoretz, Maqot S. (University of Iowa), Mary K. Whelan (University of Iowa), William Green (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa) COMPLEX PATTERNS FOR COMPLEX PEOPLE. SPATIAL ANALYSIS AT THE GAST FARM SITE: Spatial analysis from five block-association areas at the Gast Farm site (13La12) in southeast Iowa provides insight into the village-level behavioral organization of early Late Woodland Westover culture. Analysis of the density and distribution of lithics, ceramics, faunal, and exotic materials in relation to structural features within the village has been undertaken to isolate the household productive units of the village. In spite of the difficulties inherent in spatial analysis at long-term occupation sites, recognizable patterns suggestive of bounded activity areas do exist. Continued analysis should reveal evidence that bears on the question of the complexity of "Foot-Hopewell" socio-political organization. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Newman, Lee (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS: HOMEGARDENS AND MANGROVE SWAMPS: PRE-COLUMBIAN PLANT USE AT THE PIMELAND SITE, SOUTHWEST FLORIDA. Spanish accounts of the non-agricultural Calusa Indians of southwest Florida depict large populations reliant on diverse natural resources, particularly plant and animal foods associated with wetland environments. Archaeological evidence that can be used to clarify this picture is scarce, but systematic analysis of plant remains from extensive pre-Columbian occupation deposits at Pimeland provide significant insights into Calusa economy and long-term sustainable land use. The data also provide temporal trends in scavenging patterns and similarities in plant use between the Calusa and Caribbean regions. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Nolan, David J. (Western Illinois University), Eric G. Haag (Center for American Archaeology) THE BURIED ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE UPLAND PRAIRIE PENINSULA IN WEST CENTRAL ILLINOIS: This paper discusses results of surveys and excavations along the I-80/176 highway corridor in west-central Illinois. The traditional archaeological views of this dissected upland area was one of a deflected landscape with deposits confined to surface and blowout contexts. Current work has demonstrated this viewpoint is unfounded, and documents the presence of shallowly-buried Early to Middle Holocene components. These are surprising in culture, artifact, structure, and content of these sites. The data suggest that the extensive uplands of the Prairie Peninsula are a vast, unexplored archaeological resource that should not be overlooked. (Saturday, 7:00 PM)

O'Neil, George H. (University of Texas) THOSE LATE ARCHAIC TITTERINGTON FOLKS REALLY WERE DIFFERENT. The Late Archaic Titterington phase occupation of Missouri and Illinois occurred about 6000 BP ago. These people long been known as having maintained a lifestyle slightly different from other groups, but the nature and extent of their response has remained unclear. A recent study of some tools involved 10 components from 5 thoroughly excavated sites covering 7500 years of Illinois Valley prehistory. In graphs of almost any variable examined, the Titterington occupation diverges from the rest, suggesting fundamentally different adaptations. This paper explains some of these differences and speculates on possible causes. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

O’Gorman, Jadie (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) THE ONEOTA COMMUNITY PATTERN: IMPLICATIONS OF THE TREMAIN COMPLEX DATA: Oneota longhouses and other village remains were documented during large-scale excavation of the Tremain Complex in southwestern Wisconsin. Descriptive analyses have been completed and multiple lines of evidence are used to examine the community pattern. A regional model of cyclic community relocation is proposed as an integral aspect of the settlement pattern. (Saturday, 2:05 PM)

O’Hear, John W. (see Boadreaux, Anthony E. III)
O'Malley, Nancy (University of Kentucky) INVESTIGATING LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRONTIER STATIONS IN KENTUCKY USING GEOPHYSICAL METHODS. Kentucky was settled by Euro-American and African-American immigrants in the late eighteenth century, during the Revolutionary War. Kentucky settlers were compelled to build defendable residential sites to protect themselves against enemy attack. These sites, called "stations," sometimes included the erection of a stockade or palisading between cabins that formed a rectangular enclosure. These characteristics have the potential for leaving subsurface features. Because stations were short-term occupations and their artifact assemblages are often sparse, their detection is difficult. Geophysical methods were used to investigate several stations in central Kentucky. Anomalies identified by these surveys were tested. Results of the combined geophysical and traditional excavation methodologies are reported in this paper. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Owen, Doreen (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) A NEW METHOD FOR ANALYZING NINETEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW GLASS. Historic Archaeologists utilize many analytical techniques to better understand site histories. One such technique is the study of window glass from nineteenth-century sites, which yields valuable data concerning initial construction and subsequent remodeling and renovation. Traditionally, methods quantify window glass by the number of shards with no regard for varying sizes of individual fragments. The proposed technique utilizes weight to calculate total usable pieces of window glass for a given assemblage. With this method, a better understanding of construction and remodeling history can be achieved. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Parker, Katherine (Great Lakes EcoSystems, Mary Smith (University of Illinois) EXPLOITATION AND MANIPULATION: PREHISTORIC HUMAN-PLANT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY. Ongoing archaeological investigations in the American Bottom region of Illinois have produced massive quantities of archaeological data. A synthesis of these data by Steven Johannesen, published in the 1984 volume American Bottom Archaeology, led to the recognition of broad patterns and trends in prehistoric plant utilization. Since 1984, a fairly substantial body of additional data has accrued. In this paper, the regional framework developed by Johannesen will be reviewed in light of these new data. The raw data highlight subtle variations in plant use patterns, particularly for the Late Woodland through Mississippian periods, and contribute to a more complete temporal record for the Archaic through Middle Woodland periods. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Penix, Robert (Florida Museum of Natural History) SHELL ARTIFACTS AND TIME IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA: A CASE STUDY OF THE PINELAND SITE COMPLEX. For south Florida archaeological sites, rigorous analysis of shell artifact assemblages can lead to better temporal assignments than those based on ceramic dates alone. By means of common quantitative methods, shell artifacts can be compared across time and space, leading to better hypotheses about social change. These points are demonstrated by results from the analysis of artifacts from the Pineland site complex. (Thursday, 9:45 AM)

Pinketor, Timothy R. (University of Oklahoma) MOLDING POTS AND TRADITIONS AT EARLY CAHOKIA. Rapid stylistic change at early Cahokia enables a tract-specific refinement of the Foulke and Lohmann phases into five temporal and social subphases. Pottery traditions merged and formal wares emerged, a likely result of political consolidation and the concurrent relocation and amalgamation of nomadic and local potters in a Cahokia order. Social differentiation at Tract 15A is evidenced in parallel ceramic assemblage trajectories. New community and regional settlement data collected by the ongoing Early Cahokia Project affirm the ceramic based argument. (Thursday, 19:20 AM)

Paulson, Ellen Ghe (see Petrovsky, Paula)

Pecore, Evan (UNION Forest Service) THE UTILITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA SOURCES FOR PALEOENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION. Environmental reconstructions using archaeological data suffer from two major sources of bias: 1) biased remains may represent human selection rather than natural local abundance; and 2) sites were "hostile landscapes" with starchy flora and fauna. It is argued that the site location is a form of selection, and that settlement patterns should reflect the spatial distribution of resources. A model is presented for making sites according to degree of anthropogenic influence. In general, upland site data should more accurately reflect past surroundings. As an example of a resource-specific, prehistoric upland settlement pattern from north Mississippi is given, along with implications for research design. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Pecora, Albert M. (Ohio State University), Steven D. Croswell (Cultural Resource Analyst) EARLY ARCHAIC OCCUPATION AT THE MAIN SITE: DATA ON THE AGE AND TECHNOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF BIFACIAL PROJECTILE POINTS. Extensive block excavations at the Main Site (SIL35), located on the upper Cumberland River in Kentucky, documented a series of intact, distinct cultural horizons dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods. The BULLETIN 37 55
depest feature consisted of several Early Archaic occupation episodes and represented the use of the locality for short-term residential camps. Projectile points recovered were typologically similar to the St. Alphons LeCroy, and Kanzawla types. A suite of uncorrected radiocarbon determinations firmly date the horizon to 6500-6000 BC. This paper describes the character of the horizon, characteristics of the diagnostic points and considers the site's place in a regional context. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Penton, Daniel T. (Pent, Buckley, Shul, & Jernigan) SUMMARY OF THE 1973 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BLOCK- STERN MOUND, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA. The 1973 excavations at the early Swift Creek mound at the Block- stern site produced new and fresh needed data regarding the initial expressions of early Swift Creek ceremonial and/or ceremonial practices. This mound revealed the presence of multiple construction stages, and an unusual artifact assemblage. This paper will summarize the cultural and chronologic characteristics of this mound, and explore its relationship with the greater Swift Creek archaeological manifestation. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Phelps, David Sinton (East Carolina University) EXCAVATIONS AT THE SNOW BEACH SHELL RING, PANACEA, FLORIDA. The Snow Beach site, WVA57, is a large, complex shell ring site located adjacent to a small tidal stream at the confluence with Dickson Bay, near Yalaha, Florida. Initial excavations in 1967-68 revealed an occupation sequence beginning in the Norwood phase, but the 40/6 foot diameter shell ring expansion of the original midden dates to the Swift Creek phase. A small Fort Walton phase burial mound was later constructed over the north promontory of the shell ring. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (Southern Research) FORTY YEARS LATER AND FORTY FEET UNDERWATER: JOE CALDWELL'S SUMMIGROUR MOUND (9F044). The Summigour Mound (9F044), in the floodplain of the Chattahoochee River in northern Georgia, was excavated by Joseph Caldwell and A. R. Kelly prior to the inundation of the Buford Reservoir (late Lake Lanier) in the 1950s. Often interpreted as an Early Mississippian, Woodstock phase platform mound, the site has been the subject of considerable confusion. Primarily because Caldwell himself was confused by the site and because the excavations were never completely reported. This paper examines the reasons for the confusion and, using onsite, offsite, and correspondence related to the excavations, provides a revised and more detailed (although still not definitive) interpretation of the site. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Pollack, David (Kentucky Heritage Council), Cheryl Ana Mason (Indiana University) EXTRA-REGIONAL INTERACTION AND THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CABORN-WELBORN PHASE OF THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY. In 1995 a study aimed at characterizing the Caborn-Welborn phase (AD 1400-1700) of the lower Ohio Valley and identifying the nature and extent of Caborn-Welborn extra-regional interaction was initiated. The focus of the study were the collections from three sites (Black Farm in Kentucky, and Hevey Lake and Caborn in Indiana). In this paper the results of our investigations to date are summarized, and Caborn-Welborn ceramic decorative motifs and assemblages that reflect extra-regional interaction with Osage groups to the north and Mississippian groups to the south of the Ohio Valley are identified. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Pope, Melody (see Cobb, Charles R.)

Porubcan, Paula (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Elizabeth D. Bentchley (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Ellen Gehr Poulson (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) IDENTITY CRISIS AT A MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY WISCONSIN FARMSTEAD: ARCHIVAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FROM THE WARREN HAUSE-HOUSE, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN. The Warren House House (47 Es-918) is a well preserved, 1850s Era-American, archaeological farmstead site representing a short-term occupation during the early settlement of Dane County, Wisconsin. Phase III investigations of the site were conducted in the spring of 1994 following extensive archival research and testing of the site in 1992. Thirteen historic features were identified and excavated during mitigation of the site, including the house basement, a plaster-lined cistern, and numerous refuse pits. This preliminary discussion will outline some of the answers, and many of the remaining questions, formulated as a result of integrating archival and archaeological data. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Prakash, Anandra (see Forados, James G.)

Preston, Guy (National Park Service) PATTERNS OF LITHIC TOOLS, PRODUCTION AND USE EXHIBITED AMONG PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK RIVER DRAINAGE, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. The lithic assemblages of prehistoric sites located within the drainage of the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River are examined

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Price, Jeffrey D. (see Maich, Amy)

Pulline, Steven (College of William and Mary) EOLIAN SANDY SEDIMENTS AND STRATIFIED DEPOSITS AT TWO ARCHAI CA SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA. The 1991 investigations of two adjacent Early to Middle Holocene sites near the confluence of the Nottoway and Blackwater Rivers in southeastern Virginia have demonstrated that stratified deposits have retained integrity within eolian sandy sediments. Traditional analytical techniques utilized at sites 44SN225 and 44SN226 were augmented by the use of particle size and chemical analysis of soil column samples to identify Early, Middle, and Late Archaic cultural horizons. Understanding of stratigraphic relationships was enhanced by four radiocarbon dates from carbonized nutshell encompassing all three Archaic contexts. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Purven, Burt (Southwest Missouri State University), Kary L. Spadeleck (Southwest Missouri State University), John K. Williams (Southwest Missouri State University) THE RIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY: BURIED Ridgetop SITES IN THE NORTH CAROLINA BLUE RIDGE. Test excavations on Buckeye Ridge in western North Carolina's Bald Mountains reveal sites with undisturbed, burned cultural horizons. These highly organic soils, dating from Early Archaic to Early Woodland times, contain rock and pit features, post molds, and charred plant remains. The mollusk-like character of these soils suggests that today's grassy, bald habitat on Buckeye Ridge and adjacent Max Patch Mountain also may have existed as a distinct patch (with cultural implications) among the predominantly deciduous prehistoric forests of this locality. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Quintemer, Ivry R. (Florida Museum of Natural History) SWIFT CREEK SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES: EVIDENCE FROM THREE SOUTHEASTERN ESTUARIES. Vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains from the Swift Creek (AD 300-700) components of the Cattlehead Creek (9MaC160) and the Kings Bay (9Mc171a) sites provide information about subsistence behavior in two different south Georgia estuarine. These two faunal assemblages show Swift Creek people extensively harvested fish and shellfish from the shallow, near-shore estuarine environment. The presence of small, juvenile fishes indicates the use of fine-mesh catch technology. Swift Creek fauna from the Gulf Coast site of Beruth Place (SSR986), Pensacola, Florida, confirms the Swift Creek subsistence pattern of the Georgia coast. These data further verify the need for fine-screen recovery of fauna and the use of consistent zooarchaeological analytical methods. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University) OWL CREEK MOUNDS: A VACANT MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTER IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI. Owl Creek Mounds consist of five mounds around a plaza. Excavations found wall trench structures, on three mounds, which date from AD 1000-1200. Constructional features were numerous but there were few pits or artifacts and no burials. Shovel testing at 30 m intervals and phosphate analysis revealed no on-site habitation areas. The associated settlement pattern consists of scattered hamlets. Mississippian mound sites in the region show fluctuations in population through time, but Owl Creek represents an extreme case of low population at a major mound group. Its marginal location may partly explain its unique character and early abandonement. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Rafferty, Sean (Binghamton University) A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE CULTURAL FUNCTION OF LATE PREHISTORIC SMOKING IMPLEMENTS. Early Woodland period tubular pipes associated with Adena or Adena-related material culture comprise some of the earliest known smoking implements in the New World. I present a research program to identify the materials in these pipes, through the use of residue analysis, rather than assuming tobacco at the outset. The regional distribution of these artifacts is then discussed in terms of the hypothetical diffusion of a shamanic complex based on the ritualized use of smoking pipes. The existence of such ritual behavior in prehistory is supported by the central role of pipe smoking by ritual specialists in Native American cultures as documented in ethnological and ethnohistorical sources. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Ramsey-Slyter, Darwin (University of South Carolina) IDENTIFYING SEASONAL BEHAVIOR AT AN AD 1250 FORT ANCIENT SITE IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO. The cultural materials from nine seasonally assigned trash-filled pits at the Incinerator site (33MY37) were analyzed and quantified. This was performed in order to identify behaviors/activities associated with particular seasons. It is suggested that artifacts associated with seasonally-specific activities can be used to form a model of behavior. This model can then be used to aid in the identification of the season-of-fill in pits that lack generally accepted indicators such as faunal remains. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

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Ray, Jack H. (Southwest Missouri State University) LITHIC RESOURCE PROCUREMENT AND USE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI: EVIDENCE FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE. Located in the lithic-core St. Francis Basin of the Mississippi Alluvial Lowland, chipped-stone and ground-stone artifacts recovered from the Hayti Bypass site were few in number and exhibited artifacts conservation/recycling. Comparison of Late Woodland and Early Mississippian components revealed many similarities with a few distinctions. Both components relied primarily on Lafayette cher from Crowley's ridge; however, Mississippian pit features yielded over twice as many chipped-stone artifacts as Late Woodland pit features. Although Mississippian tool assemblages were more diverse, exotic materials were more common in Late Woodland artifacts. Both components exhibit flake-blank and core-blank technologies. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Ray, Jack H. (see Comer, Michael D.)

Redmond, Brian G. (Cleveland Museum of Natural History), Alfred M. Lee (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) "ANCESTOR EARTH FORTS" AND THE MIDDLE TO LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS OF NORTHEAST OHIO. Along the southern shore of Lake Erie in northeastern Ohio, numerous hilltop enclosures have historically been attributed to the Late Woodland (Whitelye era) occupation of the region. A reassessment of these supposed fortifications were Whitelye villages but may in fact represent earlier Woodland occupations which did not involve long-term habitation or "military" defenses. Further research has shown that not all Whitelye villages were located in topographically isolated settings. This paper will critically review both new and old archaeological data in order to reexamine the relationship between hilltop enclosures and prehistoric settlement in the region. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Rees, Mack (University of Oklahoma) BEYOND PREHISTORY: THE INTERPRETATION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. Archaeological studies of prehistoric societies in the Southeast have traditionally focused upon long-term developmental trends and associated changes in technology and environment. The application of an Anasazi perspective of time offers a powerful heuristic device for the diachronic analysis of political organization and culture change. A review of recent research on the Mississippian polities at Mountville and Cahokia suggests that medium-term cycles detectable in the archaeological record may reflect unique socio-historical events. This approach is consistent with the concerns of postprocessualism in challenging the long-standing debate between culture historical and evolutionary schools of thought. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Reid, William H. (Louis Berger Associates) WOODLAND PERIOD SETTLEMENT ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST: A PERSPECTIVE FROM GREATER SANDY RUN. Evidence of prehistoric settlement patterns is emerging from a series of recent large-scale surveys of the Greater Sandy Run Acquisition Area, Onslow County, North Carolina. Located in the outer Coastal Plain, this area of peocene, poorly-drained soils, and minimal relief appears unlikely to have supported intensive prehistoric settlement. Survey findings, however, confirm the presence of a number of small Woodland period sites in this area. The nature and environmental context of these sites is discussed, along with their possible association with larger sites located along the creeks and saltwater sounds of the coast. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Repp, Andrea C. (USDA Forest Service-Florida), Rhonda L. Kimbrough (USDA Forest Service-Florida), Glenn Wood (USDA Forest Service-Florida), John Caffin (USDA Forest Service-Florida) LOOKING FOR SITES IN FLORIDA: A GIS APPROACH. The National Forests in Florida have recently implemented a locational strategy for archeological and historical sites using a Geographical Information System. This strategy will facilitate surveys by concentrating efforts in areas where sites are more likely to be found. This paper outlines the methodology of the strategy, the archeological theory behind it, and an assessment of the results thus far. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Richards, Ronald L. (see Stafford, G. Russell)

Riley, Thomas J. (University of Illinois) MAIZE AND HOPFELD ECONOMY: THE PUZZLE FROM THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. Recently published early maize from the Holding site in the American Bottom poses significant questions for our understanding of Middle Woodland horticulture. Smith's idea of indigenous domestication in place before the introduction of exotic crops and the apparent disappearance of maize during Late Woodland in the American Bottom must be seriously examined. The latter may be a phenomenon that is more illusion than real. The mosaic of Middle Woodland maize appearance is discussed and modeled. (Thursday, 3:45 PM)

Riley, Thomas J. (see Wall, Gregory R.)

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understanding the rise and fall of Sullings culture. Instead, mostly smaller shell-midden sites in the vicinity of Sullings Island continue preserved. Recent excavations for subsistence remains, biochronology, and radiocarbon dates, and samples for ceramic dating. Recent work at Mnns Peiz and the Victor Mijus site is producing a series of time-lapsed pictures of community organization that are improving our understanding of Sullings Island. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Sassmann, Kenneth E. (see Judge, Chris)

Sassmann, Kenneth E. (see Wilson, Krissin 1.)

Saunders, Rebecca Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University SWIFT CREEK PHASE DESIGN ASSEMBLAGES FROM TWO SITES ON THE GEORGIA COAST. It has been suggested that Swift Creek designs were accidentally employed to convey information, perhaps family or lineage affiliation, as well as other social or political alliances. Designs may also have represented fundamental religious beliefs. The idea that designs were employed as symbols is applied to the analysis of the design assemblages in two neighboring sites in the Kings Bay region of southeastern Georgia. This attempt to determine whether the sites were occupied by the same group of people. Invertebrate faunal analysis is used to explain the findings in terms of seasonal site exploitation. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Schaubach, Frank Arkansas Archeological Survey CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE CAUCOD/PASUL AREA. (Friday, 2:25 PM)

Schaubach, Frank Arkansas Archeological Survey A SPEROAN TRADERS' TRAIL ON THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE SOUTHEAST. From AD 1000 on, Sporoan traders followed a natural trail from the Arkansas Valley to the Red River Valley to exchange Mississippian prestige goods for Cahokia bronzes of "bois d'arc" or "Osage orange." A superior bow wood that was only available in a small area near modern Paris, Texas. After the collapse of Sporoan, the Osage took over the trail and the bow-wood trade. (Thursday, 2:45 PM)

Schmidt, Christopher Purdue University, Chris Holmzamp Purdue University) RITUAL WEAR AT THE MOUNT VERNON MOUND. Forty-five human fragments were analyzed for microscopic and macroscopic wear patterns. Most were slightly to moderately worn, with only three having coalesced dentin patches. The teeth were worn relatively flat. First molar buccal height ranged from 92% to 96% of lingual height, depending on wear stage. Equal degree wear includes long, well-defined striations, poorly defined scratches, and frequent pitting, visible in micrographs taken at low and high magnifications (10X and 1500X). Teeth from the Mount Vernon Mound exhibit dental wear consistent with pre-agricultural west patterns. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Scrooder, Susan Pennsylvania State University, MODELLING LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS NEAR THE MAEV'S SITE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. While Late Prehistoric American Bottom settlement patterns were influenced by the sociopolitical environment—especially the rise of Cahokia—site positioning remained closely tied to the natural environment. Site locations from recent fieldwork and state files are used to delineate settlement patterns for the southern American Bottom, especially around the Maev's mound center. Early nineteenth-century General Land Office records are used to reconstruct the prehistoric vegetation which was strongly associated with certain landforms. Settings suggestive of late prehistoric peoples are characterized by a high degree of localized resource diversity and the presence of particular kinds of foodplant landscape features. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

Schuchert, Rebecca Wallace (University of Iowa) EVALUATING CERAMIC VARIATION THROUGH TIME AT THE GAST FARM (13LA12). WEAVER VILLAGE, GE. A large sample of primarily early Late Woodland Weaver culture pottery from the Gast Farm site (13LA12) was examined using both typological and attribute analyses. Typological analysis suggests multiple living surfaces exist in the 80 cm thick cultural deposit. Attribute analysis suggests braun's 1985 hypothesis that ceramic technology correlates with changing Woodland period subsistence practices. These results have implications for Midwestern ceramic studies in that combining typological and attribute analyses is a useful research strategy for addressing short-term spatial change within a single culture. (Thursday, 11:50 AM)

Schulte-Eich, Josef (Geoarchaeology Research Associates) ALLUVIAL STAGE GEOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS: TOWARDS A PAN-REGIONAL PARADIGM. The systematics and chronology of buried archaeological sites across the Eastern Woodlands reflect broad sedimentary and hydrographic trends that are pan-regional in scope. Alluvial stratigraphy in the Southeast, Northeast, and Midwest can be correlated despite variability in regional and locally regulated floods, climatic, and drainage basin geometry. Soil chronologies and absolute dates have been developed in many

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regions to index threshold changes in system sedentism, landscape evolution, and site preservation. Based on these relationships, it is possible to model time-transgressive correlations for floodplain alluviation and site burial and expectation. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Schurr, Mark R. (University of Notre Dame) ASSESSING THE MAIZE CONSUMPTION OF FORT ANCIENT AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN POPULATIONS OF THE OHIO VALLEY: NEW STABLE ISOTOPE EVIDENCE. It is well known that the late prehistoric Fort Ancient and Middle Mississippian populations of the Ohio Valley were supported by subsistence activities based on the cultivation of corn or maize (Zea mays). It has been suggested that some Fort Ancient populations obtained significantly more maize than contemporary Middle-Mississippian communities, which seems counterintuitive to expectations based on the greater complexity of the Mississippian societies. Newly obtained stable carbon-isotope ratios from Fort Ancient and Middle Mississippian sites in the Ohio Valley show that Fort Ancient societies were actually less dependent on maize compared to Middle Mississippian. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Schulte, Paul (Ohio State University), Myra Giese (Bureau of Reclamation) PALEODEMOGRAPHY OF THE SUNWATCH POPULATION. Standard paleodemographic analyses of the SunWatch population show that, unlike native prehistoric skeletal populations, the SunWatch population does not have a deficiency of subadults. In the respect, SunWatch is comparable to modern anthropological populations. However, the SunWatch population is characterized by a deficiency of older adults. The implications of these findings are discussed. (Sunday, 8:20 AM)

Schiili, Paul (see Giese, Myra)

Shane, Cris C., III (see Wagner, Gail E.)

Sing, Lauren (University of Illinois) PLATFORM PIPES: MANIFESTATIONS OF IDENTITY, POWER, AND IDEOLOGY. Hopewell platform pipes functioned as focius of aesthetic and ritual significance. Their use observed regional and pan-regional ideological practices. Because ideology is a supra-individual phenomenon, attention to the group and its manipulation of objects such as pipes is necessary to understand material and ideological culture. The creation, distribution, and removal of pipes in the Scioto Valley, compared with other regions in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere, demonstrates the importance of the group in formal establishment of identity, power, and ideology. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Sitton, Diane (University of South Alabama/University University) ABORIGINAL CERAMICS AS AN INDICATOR OF INDIAN/FRENCH INTERACTION. A vessel analysis has been completed for Aboriginal ceramics from Old Mobile (M7069), the original French settlement in colonial "Louisiane" (1702-1711). This ceramic assemblage is an excellent source on culture change during the initial Contact period, providing information about minimum number of vessels, vessel form, size, and design motifs. From the abundance of Aboriginal ceramics, the French relied heavily on native wares. Colone forms suggest Native Americans consciously responded to French needs. The diversity of wares at five French structures indicates that household assemblages were compiled from a variety of sources and that pottery was probably an important exchange item. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Simon, Mary (see Parker, Katherine)

Smith, Angela (see Maslow, Jon L.)

Smith, Beverley (see Loy, William)

Smith, Charlotte A. (Archaeofact) DRAFTING MAPS AND FIGURES ON A PERSONAL COMPUTER. Using an inexpensive drafting program, archaeologists without cartographic experience can draw maps easily and accurately on either a Macintosh or IBM platform. Particularly effective for creating maps of archaeological sites or regional distributions is a scanning-and-tracing technique—a method useful for academic and CRM projects, and for technical drawings. Built-in selective color enhancement and scaling capabilities are extremely advantageous during analysis. Maps can be output as black-and-white and color laser prints, slides and overlays, and inserted as images into documents via desktop publishing. The technique is illustrated, with a variety of examples, in a videotape. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Smith, Christopher (see Wright, Patti)

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Smith, Harold E. (Vaughan Engineering) RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT FOUR LIMITED OCCUPATION, UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITES IN THE TRADEWAER DRAINAGE, WESTERN KENTUCKY. Recent investigations in the Clear Creek drainage of the Yadkin River near West Montgomery have revealed the presence of four limited occupation, upland, Mississippian sites. Ceramics, radiocarbon dates, botanical samples, and structural information are presented. Interrelationships between these four sites and the nearby Morris site (SHK49), a fortified village, are explored. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Smith, KU. Society for American Archaeology) HAVE TEXT, WILL TRAVEL: THE SAA EDUCATION RESOURCE FORUM. When the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) initiated its Public Education Committee in 1990, ten action items were identified for immediate attention, including the preparation of a display of teaching materials that integrate archaeology or describe preservation efforts and goals. Since its debut in 1991, the Education Resource Forum, which includes books, teaching manuals, resource guides, newsletters and magazines, and games geared for precollege audiences, has been exhibited at ten professional conferences and viewed by some 12,000 people. The development of this travelling archaeology education library and its role in furthering the SAA's public awareness initiatives will be discussed. The Resource Forum will be on display at the SEACMAC meetings, with accompanying bibliographic materials. (Friday, 11:30 AM)

Smith, Kevin (see Vankaters, Kenneth)

Smith, Kevin E. (see Hoyt, Suzanne D.)

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

Smith, Martin F. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) GOOD WIND THAT BLOWS NO ILL: BENEFITS AND HAZARDS OF COMPUTER-AIDED SITE RECORDING AT THE FLORIDA SITE FILE. Staff of the Florida Site File are developing a package of flexible computer programs to perform or facilitate many tasks common to state site files or other large archaeological archives. The programs themselves are described, since their flexibility may make them of use to others. Also, the process of building and using the programs has taught us things worth passing on to others with similar projects in mind. For example, for reasons I outline, the Montgomery Scott Principle—to make yourself look good, double the time anticipated for a task—is likely to be 50 to 100% overly optimistic in projects like this one. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Smith, Marvin (Voltaic, State University), John Worth (Ferdinand Museum of Natural History) SPANISH MISSIONS OF THE NORTHERN TIMUCUAN PROVINCE. Archival research suggests the presence of at least three seventeenth-century Spanish missions situated in the interior near the Georgia-Florida border. This paper reviews historical and archaeological evidence for the missions of San Miguel de los Angeles de Aripeus, Santa Cruz de Cachipiel, and Santiago de Ocoee. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Smith, Samuel D. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE FORT BLUMENTHAL SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. This paper summarizes the results of a small research project concerning the site of Fort Blount in Jackson County, Tennessee. The Fort Blount site was excavated between 1794 and early 1796 by Southwest Territory militia soldiers (1794-1796), early Tennessee militia soldiers (1796-1797), and detachments of federal soldiers (1797-1798). Its location remained low until 1899, but the completion of a program of historic background research and four seasons of archaeological investigations makes it possible to define it remains in terms of its context, site plan, building/area functions, and relationships to other similar regional entities. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Smith, Virginia G. (Kentucky Humanities Council) STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS AS RESOURCES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY. State Humanities Councils (SHCs) are an excellent resource for archaeologists interested in public education. SHC's provide financial support for educational projects through their grants, they offer models for a variety of programs for teachers and the general public; and they directly support archaeologists as speakers, writers, and providers of professional development for teachers and docents in schools, museums, and historical sites. This paper will provide examples of projects, programs, and services resulting from the growing partnership between archaeologists and the Kentucky Humanities Council as well as other SHC's in the Midwest and Southeastern regions. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Snow, Frankie (South Georgia College) SWIFT CREEK ART: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL TOOL FOR INVESTIGATING PREHISTORIC MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA. Designs which were carved into wooden

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paddies used for stamping Swift Creek ceramics provide a unique opportunity to gain insight into the Swift Creek world view. Also, it is possible through vector graphics such as paddle designs, to identify regional settlement patterns and suggest patterns of social and political structure in a large area of southern Georgia during the Mydelle Woodland period. (Thursday, 3:30 PM)

Snow, Frankie (see Stephens, Yeade)

Snow, Frankie (see Wilson, Srijit J.)

South, Stanley (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), Chester B. DePratte (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) EXCAVATIONS AT SANTA ELENA: 1991-1994. During the past four field seasons, excavations at Santa Elena, a sixteenth-century colonial town on Parrine Island, South Carolina, have yielded ca. 1150 square meters of habitation area. This research has involved the excavation of a single house lot containing a single, large, non-domestic structure and four wells and adjacent yard areas. Additional excavations revealed a pottery kiln and associated waxet material dating to the sixteenth century. Limits of the town have been determined through soil testing. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Stockelbeck, Larry L. (see Perrinagan, Bart)

Stafford, C. Russell (Indiana State University), Ronald L. Richards (Indiana State Museum), Michael Andinger (Cultural Resource Analysis) MIDDLE ARCHAEAL ANIMAL FORAGING IN THE UPLANDS: ANALYSIS OF FAUNA FROM THE BLUEGRASS SITE IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA. Reduced mobility during the Middle Archaic (6700 BP) in the midcontinental United States has often been linked to an increased use of resources with patches in major river valleys. The Bluegrass site, a base camp and cemetery, occupied between 5300 and 5000 BP, is an upland土豪site-te-psite setting in southwestern Indiana. Analysis of well-preserved faunal remains indicates that, while white-tailed deer dominated the assemblage, a diverse set of small mammals and reptiles was also important in terms of animal foraging effort expended. Comparison with other midcontinental Middle Archaic faunal assemblages, located by distinctly different environments, indicates the degree to which animals were added to the diet, and their relative importance as the these designs for energetically higher-ranked aquatic or semi-aquatic taxa. Implications for Middle Archaic foraging strategies are discussed. (Friday, 3:30 PM)

Stahle, David (University of Arizona) THE TREE-RING RECORD OF RAINFALL FOR 1000 YEARS OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. This paper will summarize recent work in the establishment of a dendrochronological record for the Southeast to as far back as 1000 BP. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Strehler, Richard J. (Cultural Horizons) FINAL REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HOLLYWOOD SITE (22TU500). Analysis of materials recovered during 1995 excavations at the Hollywood site (ca. AD 1800-1970) have recently been completed. The analyses revealed evidence of a year-round occupation with seasonality exploitation of locally available resources. The possible presence of two carp species, the possible use of bald cypress for ceremonial purposes, and a bipolar lithic industry were documented. The results of analysis of perforated beads from Burial 2 are also reported. Based on data from this site and others in the region, a reevaluation of the terminal date of the Mississippian period may be in order. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Stuarnard, William F. (Garnow & Associates) THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OF NORTH-CENTRAL GEORGIA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN PORTION OF THE OCMULgee RIVER DRAINAGE. Data recovery operations at six prehistoric sites in north-central Georgia have provided considerable information on prehistoric technology, settlement, and subsistence in the extreme northern reaches of the Ocmulgee River drainage. These projects have particularly enhanced our understanding of the Late Archaic, Middle/Late Woodland, and Late Mississippian periods with respect to these issues, and they will be the focus of discussion. Data concerning architecture, site structure, subsistence practices, and ethno-chronology will be emphasized. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

Stephens, Jeannette E. (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) NEAR THE CONFLUENCE: THE DOGOOTH BEND MOUND CENTER AND ITS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM. The Dogoath Bend site is a Mississippian-period mound center located in extreme southwestern Illinois near the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Recent survey of the site and surrounding area detailed aspects of the site's internal structure, including the presence of multiple mounds, and investigated the relationship of enclosures to the mound center. The Dogoath Bend site appears to be oriented toward...
Stephen Bass, Jeanette E. (see Hargrove, Michael L.)

Stephen Bass, Kath (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) THE HARTFORD SITE: FEASTING AND TRADE IN THE GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN. The Hartford site is a Swift Creek period mound and village occupation along the lower Ocmulgee River. Archaeological excavations at the mound exposed a pottery structure containing faunal and botanical remains related to common feasting, and starch materials indicating long-distance economic relations. Investigations in the adjacent village area revealed an arch-shaped midden containing discernible refuse deposits of river mussel shells attributed to episodes of individual household housing. Comparisons of ceramic and lithic artifacts from the prehistoric structure and the village midden indicate temporal, rather than sacred/secular, differences between occupation areas.

Stegenga, Vincas P. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), M. James Blackman (Smokey Mountain Institute), Hector Neff (University of Missouri-Columbia): LARGE-SCALE GROGRAPHLICAL PATTERNS IN THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POTTERY. Neutron activation analysis of some 200 Mississippian sherds from more than 20 sites across the Southeast has revealed the existence of distinctive chemical "signatures" that are associated with large geographical areas. One such signature is associated with sites in Tennessee, a second with sites in northern Georgia and the Chattooga drainage, a third with sites in central and western Alabama, and a fourth with sites along the Mississippi River and its western tributaries. The discovery of these large-scale compositional patterns has allowed the work of these sherds to be identified as coming from somewhere in the Southeast.

Susan, Linda Frantz (University of Wisconsin-Madison): PAINTING THE SHADOWS. The symbolic, social, and functional meanings of personal adornments such as beads found at African-American sites are often ignored or debated. Southeastern archaeologists discuss these matters from the perspective of one or a few sites. A broader, comparative sample is needed to understand the multiplicity of meanings of these small objects. Beads are reported at African-American sites ranging from the Mid-Atlantic (including New York), the Southeast (including Texas), and from as far away as California. These initial results are summarized. Specific examples from Alabama and Tennessee are discussed, illustrating contextual problems and problems.

Stoop, Richard W., Jr. (Garrison & Associates): AN INQUIRY INTO THE ANAYSIS OF FORMAL TOOLS. Numerical classification of projectile points has been attempted numerous times in the past by a variety of investigators. These efforts have achieved mixed results. As the typological classification of points by gross morphological features is inherently ambiguous, an effective means of objectively classifying these formal tools is sought. Using an assemblage of tools from a middensited site in North Georgia (9RO3), an attempt was made to quantitatively define a series of "types." Correlations between these types and traditionally defined types were observed.

Stoutman, M. Jay (University of Kentucky): PUTTING TOGETHER THE PUZZLE OF CHANGE IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT. Recently, several CRM projects have focused on the urban environment of Louisville, Kentucky. These projects have constructed a growing database of urban archaeology for Louisville, which has enabled archaeologists to compare neighborhoods and research questions concerning their development. The use of this database, historical documentation, and oral history can help us understand the neighborhood as a social unit of contemporary society and plot the changes instigated by a neighborhood from its inception to its present state. This paper intends to show that archaeological investigations in the urban context are important resources that can contribute to a fuller understanding of the historical development of neighborhoods.
Stout, Charles (Murray State University), Kathleen Tucker (Murray State University), Kenneth C. Carr, James (Murray State University) COMMUNITY PATTERNING OF THE FUGUA SITE (1SCW6). A MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY OF TENNESSEE. abstract. The mound site is poorly preserved, village areas have sustained limited damage from looting or farming, and therefore offer opportunities for significant new understanding of Woodland-Mississippian transition and interactions in this subregion. At a preliminary step a more extensive site investigation, this study examines the community patterning of the Fugua village based on a controlled surface collection made by Murray State University in the late 1970s. (Saturday, 9:45 AM)

Springfield, Marla S. (University of West Florida) REFINED SHOEVEL TESTING AS A TECHNIQUE FOR TRACKING HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY. Relatively complex horizontal stratigraphy can be accurately mapped with minor modifications of traditional shovel-test units. These modifications include excavation by strata in 50 cm square units placed at close intervals and stratigraphic drawings. A case study will be described in which this technique succinctly tested a hypothetical sequence of site deposits in a plowed seashell with a central plaza that consisted buried. Carefully used, refined shovel-test units can provide low-impact, cost-efficient information that usually is obtained by stratigraphic trenching. (Saturday, 9:45 AM)

Sullivant, Norman C. (Marquette University) THE OLL IS DYING AND THE NEW CANNOT BE BORN: LIFE AND DEATH AMONG THE POOR IN AN INDUSTRIALIZING COMMUNITY. In 1982, Milwaukee County established social welfare facilities of a new kind for the elderly, homeless, and people with chronic illnesses. More than 5000 people were moved to the city and 10,000 were excavated in mitigation during recent construction. The skeletal remains and associated documentation provide a rare opportunity to evaluate quality-of-life measures for an underclass population in an industrializing community of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Ongoing skeletal analyses are identifying the occupational hazards, diseases, causes of death, and the role of public health institutions in the lives of recent immigrants and the impoverished. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Tankersley, Kenneth B. (State University of New York at Brockport) SEASONALITY OF STONE PROCUREMENT: AN EARLY PALEOINDIAN EXAMPLE. Cross-culturally, band level hunter-gatherers are nomadic, moving seasonally to loosely defined territories. Most archaeological assessments of Early Paleoindian seasonal movements are based on data that indicate the seasonal availability of food resource. Data used to support these assumptions typically include the identification of species of plant and animal remains from archaeological sites and their modern distribution patterns. This study illustrates how a similar approach can be used to determine the seasonal availability of certain stone sources. Data that may establish the seasonality of stone procurement include geographic location, geochronology, geologic setting, and paleoecology. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Tankersley, Kenneth B. (State University of New York at Brockport), Kevin Smith (Buffalo Museum of Science), Stanley VanderHaan (Brockport Museum and Science Center) SYNCHRONIZATION OF DEPOSITION AND EARLY PALEOINDIAN CONTEXTS AT THE ARC SITE: A KEY PALEOINDIAN HABITATION SITE LOCATED IN Genesee County, New York. During the past 10 years, a large assemblage of broken and exhausted fluted bifaces, arrow form points, and a variety of wares and discarded unmodified chipped stone tools have been recovered from cultivated surfaces. Recent excavation of unlooted portions of the site demonstrates the cultural material occurs on the surface of a 12,000 year old diatomaceous soil and underlies a sequence of late hematinized colluvium. Data from excavation and well-documented cores also suggests that natural-spring deposits and in situ soil modifications are contemporaneous with Early Paleoindian cultural deposits. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Taylor, Barbara B. (University of Georgia), Mark I. Brooks (University of South Carolina), Donald J. Colquhoun (University of South Carolina) HOLOCENE CLIMATE AND UPLAND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. It is commonly assumed that non-fluvial deposition in the upland landscape indicates sparse vegetation cover under dry climatic conditions. While climate may have been comparatively drier during the early Holocene than at present, data from the lowlands region of the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina suggest that higher rates of net sediment accumulation do not necessarily require or indicate dry climate. Available sediments and as energy source sufficient for transport are all that is required. These conditions can not be met by circumstances other than dry climate. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Taylor, Barbara E. (see Brooks, Mark J.)

66 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Tomah, Curtiss B. (Indiana Department of Transportation) THE MOUNT VERNON SITE: A HOPEWELL CERAMI-AL-BURIAL SITE IN PERRY COUNTY, INDIANA. The Mount Vernon site consists of one of the largest Hopewell mounds ever discovered. This mound, on General Electric property in Mount Vernon, was found during road construction in 1988 but was not reported to highway personnel or to archaeologists. By the time I discovered the site, the mound had been largely destroyed by borrowing and by collectors. I conducted an excavation at the mound for the Department of Highways in 1988. Hundreds of Hopewell artifacts had been taken from the site by collectors prior to our work, and a variety of such artifacts were recovered by our excavation. Artifacts evidently accompanied burials and also occurred in separate caches. This site generated a major ARPA case, and the artifacts have been returned. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Torrence, Corbett (Florida Museum of Natural History) TOPOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTIONS AT THE PINELAND SITE. The Pineland site, located on southwest Florida’s Gulf Coast, is an extensive 80-acre Calusa village site comprised of shell and marl mounds, plaza, courts, and canals. Over the past four years, analysis of historical documents, interviews with local informants, and examination of aerial photographs have brought to light Euro-American impacts to the site. In 1992, topographic data were collected with a Topcon laser transit and three-dimensional images were generated with the SURFER program. In this presentation, Pineland’s changing topography is modeled and similarities among mound-complex sites in the region are described. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Trogolo, Ruth (University of Florida) IMAGES OF AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN: REVIEWING WOMEN CHIEFS. From the time of Columbus’ voyages, women are documented as occupying positions of political and social power in some Southeastern and Caribbean societies. Women chiefs occurred at every level of society from insignia to paramount chieftains, but there has been no systematic study of how and when women ascended to power. I use first-person accounts and images of American Indian women in popular culture from the last 500 years to show how the prevalent stereotypes of Indian women developed (e.g., squaw, princess, bow, drag). These stereotypes have contributed to the attitude that women in chiefly roles are anomalies and therefore not studied. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Trybust, Marj Beach D. (Northern Illinois University) THE FORMATION OF HOUSE FLOOR AND FILL ASSEMBLAGES IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN AMERICAN BOTTOM, ILLINOIS. Analysis of Mississippian household in the American Bottom region of Illinois suggests that artifacts found in features associated with a household unit are the remains of the household. Identifying site formation processes that contributed to the material found on house floors and in house fills is important so distinguishing between refuse produced by the household from secondary refuse dumped in the abandoned house's yard or garbage that from outside contamination. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)
UNDERSTANDING TRADE IN THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODELS FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND MIDWEST. Trade between indigenous peoples and Europeans was being treated as a single entity, over simplifying the larger process of acculturation. Recent archaeological tests of diachronic subregions and culture-specific documentary models produced more sophisticated interpretations. Studies of the Arkansas-Kentucky region (1700-1820), and the Indiana-Wisconsin region (1715-1841) demonstrated that contact patterns were variable, that acceptance of European equivalents for native technology was not automaic, and that not all trade goods were portable. Diversity ruled, reflecting fluctuating factors including the centrality of European, the nature and accessibility of trade goods, and the size, social structure, and health of native populations.

Thursday, 8:30 AM
Tucker, Kathleen (see Suen, Charles)
Tucker, Kathy (see Cusens, Kenneth C.)
Underwood, John R. (see Boudreaux, Anthony E. III)
Vanderkulk, Stanley (see Tankersley, Kenneth)
Wagner, Gary R. (University of South Carolina), Orrin C. Shane, III (Science Museum of Minnesota) SEASONAL DIET AT THE CONEATER SITE (3SM15), Ft. Snelling. Spring, summer, and winter subsistence patterns were tested, using different forms of processing to balance subsistence patterns. Many rock art sites with painted images appear to have been from the historic period. The distribution of rock art sites suggests that the historic period rock art system of the region has been in place for over 2000 years.

Saturday, 9:20 AM
Wagner, Mark J. (Southern Illinois University), Mary R. McCorkle (USDA Forest Service-Shawnee National Forest) TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS AND SPECIAL-USE SITES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. The types, age, and distribution of aboriginal special-use sites in southern Illinois are examined in relation to historic period transportation corridors. Many rock art sites with painted images appear to have been from the historic period. The distribution of rock art sites suggests that the historic period rock art system of the region has been in place for over 2000 years.

Walkow, Karen (Florida Museum of Natural History), William H. Marquardt (Florida Museum of Natural History) EPISODIC SEA LEVELS AT THE AD 100:450 PEELAND SITE COMPLEX OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA. The coastal Pineland site complex is spatially and temporally a multicomponent site in the Calusa region of southwest Florida. Much of this coastal diversity can be understood within a paleo-environmental context—one that frustrates the duration of occupation, AD 100 to 450.

Tuesday, 1:45 PM
Wall, Gregory B. (University of Illinois), Thomas J. Riley (University of Illinois) A RECONSIDERATION OF THE UTECA MOUNDS SITE (11-51), LA SALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS. The Uteca Mound Group (11LS1 and 11LS2) represents a significant expression of Middle Woodland Hopewellian moiety behavior in the Upper Illinois River Valley. Excavations undertaken between 1970-1971 demonstrated similarities between the Uteca Group and a number of Hopewellian mound groups in the Lower Illinois Valley, but failed to recognize a number of earlier occupation units. Recent research at a mound of this group has produced the only radiocarbon date for the site, and a reanalysis of portions of the 1929-31 collection has confirmed Archibald's early observations on the mound sites and mound groups in the area.

Warren, Robert (Illinois State Museum) FRESHWATER MUSSELS FROM THE MADISONVILLE SITE, A FORT ANCIENT VILLAGE IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO. Recent excavations at the Madisonville site have yielded a diverse assemblage of freshwater mussels (34 species), the most abundant of which is Physa communicata. Mussels were collected locally from the lower Little Miami River and were used as both food resources and as raw material for the
manufacture of artifacts. Significant changes in species diversity and species composition occurred between the site's Turlin-Browmaker phase (AD 1200s) and Matrimount phase (AD 1400-1650) occupations, probably caused by either a decrease in the magnitude of the Little Miami River or a shrinkage of the foraging territory of Matrimount phase villagers. (Saturday, 2:30 PM)

Wendt, Deborah (see Lockhart, Jami)

Wells, Douglas C. (Earth Search/Tulane University), Patrick J. Jones (Earth Search/Tulane University), Tristram R. Kidder (Earth Search/Tulane University): SITE STRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT IN THE BARATARIA BASIN. Recent excavations at the Bayou des Familles site (16JE18) in Louisiana's Barataria Basin have provided the most thorough understanding of a late bayou/early Coles Creek shell mound yet available. An extensive program of excavations has yielded insights into the structure of the site itself as well as the place of the site within the surrounding region. Ongoing analyses of data recovered from the Bayou des Familles site reveal the rich archeological potential of these shell mounds. Funding for this research was provided by the New Orleans District, US Army Corps of Engineers. (Saturday, 1:20 AM)

Wesler, Kit W. (Murray State University): WRAPPING UP WICKLIFE: SUN CIRCLE AND POSSUM POT. The 1994 field season at Wickliffe Mounds (1184h) began to wrap up field research on the Mississippian period site. The primary focus of the project was the exposure of two floors, expected from previous tests to be unusually well preserved. Sections of a floor in the north-central area were fired to near-ceramic hardness, and contained a hearth and a possible Sun Circle painting. A house floor on the east side of (and protocrating) the cemetary was protected by collapsed climb. Neither floor retained many artifacts in situ. Additional tests began studying the previously unexamined south side of the site. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Wesson, Cameron B. (University of Illinois): CHANGING POWER, CHANGING PLACES: ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF TRANSITIONS IN CREEK CHIEFLY POWER. This work expands existing knowledge of Creek culture, through an examination of transitions in Creek architecture during the Protohistoric and Historic periods. Archaeological data from several Creek sites along the Tallapoosa River in central Alabama indicate that Creek public and domestic architecture underwent a series of changes in both construction and spatial organization during these periods. Alterations to the Creek built environment are shown to be related to an erosion of traditional Creek chiefly power, and it is demonstrated that both of these processes are linked to growing Euro-American hegemony over Creek affairs. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Wetmore, Ruth Y. (see Robinson, Kenneth W.)

Whelan, Mary K. (see Green, William)

Whelan, Mary K. (see Severin, Margaret S.)

White, Nancy (University of South Florida): LATE ARCHAI SHELL MOUND COMPONENTS IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA. 1993 TESTING. Sub-aqueous table excavation was conducted in 1993 at two sites in the Apalachicola Delta of northwest Florida by the University of South Florida. Engineering pumps, well points, and other heavy equipment in the inaccessible wetland wilderness was a logistical challenge. Van Horn Creek and Sam's Cutoff shell mounds produced

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microworks and cores, clay balls and chunks, and fiber-tempered pottery of the Ellicott's Point complex, related to the Poverty Point adaptation across the Gulf Coast. The fiber temper is identified as Spanish moss. Radiocarbon dates for the components ranged from 3420-2070 BC. Van Morris Crook also consulted Early Woodland and Fort Wolfean components. An additional, unexpected feature was a puzzling, shallow, fixed Late Archaic burial. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Whyte, Thomas (Appalachian State University) RETURN TO PLUM GROVE: NEW DATES, STRUCTURES, AND DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSES ON A HISTORIC NATIVE VILLAGE IN NORTHEAST TENNESSEE. Research conducted at the Plum Grove site (49VR17) in Cherokee National Forest on the Nolichucky River, northeastern Tennessee to better determine the site's layout and contextual integrity. Hitherto-unidentified Early Archaic through historic ceramic components were identified and a burned structure yielding mid-seventeenth-century radiocarbon dates and Dallas and Nolichucky ceramic forms was recovered. This unique National Register site is under improved protection by Cherokee National Forest as a result of these investigations. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Winston, Michael (Illinois State Museum) THE ARCHAIC HAFTED BIFACE SEQUENCE FROM NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITE. This paper examines an assemblage of over 150 bifaces from stratiﬁed Archaic deposits at the Napoleon Hollow site. The assemblage includes specimens from five distinct components ranging in age from Early Archaic through Late Archaic. Only the Early Archaic component has not been dated by radiocarbon essay. In addition to typological comparisons, the technology of this assemblage as it reflects changing lifeways is considered. (Thursday, 1:30 PM)

Wilde-Running, Mark (North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit) NORTH CAROLINA'S UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, "HIDDEN BENEATH THE WAVES." The underwater archaeology educational kit "Hidden Beneath the Waves" provides an exciting, hands-on classroom experience. Targeted for 6th-grade students, the self-contained outreach kit provides video presentations, historical research exercises, quiz games, and a mystery shipwreck to be identified by students. Solving the mystery wreck is the highlight of the four-unit program; it involves working with historical maps, artifacts, and a true-to-scale model of an actual shipwreck currently lying at the bottom of the Cape Fear River. A comprehensive guide allows "Hidden Beneath the Waves" to be administered solely by the teacher over five to ten periods. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Williams, John K. (see Parrington, Ben) WILLIAMS, Mark (University of Georgia) THE SAWYER SITE: CONTINUING MISSISSIPPIAN RESEARCH IN THE OCONEE VALLEY. During the summer of 1994, the University of Georgia conducted major testing operations for the first time at the Sawyer site on the western bank of the Oconee River in southern Georgia. This two-mound center, located in the Coastal Plain of Laurens County, is the most southerly of the centers explored to date in the Oconee Valley, and one of the most curious. The site was mapped, thoroughly shovel tested, and ten 2 by 2 meter units were excavated. A series of 25 density maps were made of the distribution of the several components. Surprisingly, an unexpected major Deep South-period village was discovered. The two 3 meter high rectangular platform mounds, spaced over 550 meters apart, both date to the Middle Mississippian Savannah period. The ceramics of this occupation include both comal-stamped and red-dyed material, but also include a preponderance of cord-marked pottery. The relationship of this short-term center to the sequence of growth and decline of the comal mounds in the valley is discussed in detail. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Williams, Michelle (Washington University) PLANT REMAINS FROM LOCUS 3 OF THE PARKIN SITE. An analysis of flotation-derived botanical remains from Locus 3 of the Parkin site (OCS29) is presented. The 37 light fractions from 34 features contained wood, roots, cattails, and/or various small seed types. In particular, osage from FS 119 is discussed as an interesting example of rapidly dried maize kernels and unks. The paleoecology of Locus 3 generally supports ecological assumptions and ethnobotanical accounts of Central Mississippi Valley plant utilization during the Late Mississippian period (AD 1350-1550). (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Williams, Stacy (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Joe Had (University of Missouri-St. Louis) BURLINGTON CHERT RESOURCES NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MISSOURI RIVER. Most researchers in the Midwest are familiar with the Burlington chert quarries that have been reported within the Crested Hills along the Meramec River in east-central Missouri. Quarries from this location were processed and traded to other regions within the eastern United States. Recent investigations revealed that similar quarries and processing stations exist along the Missouri River. The quarrying of this chert appears to have been particularly active during the Late Archaic and Emergent Mississippian periods. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)
Williamson, Matthew (see Miller, Georgette R.)

Wilson, Diane (University of Texas-Austin): DIET, HEALTH, AND SPATIAL SOCIAL SEGREGATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN POWERS PHASE TURNER CEMETERY POPULATION. The Turner village cemetery is reevaluated with an emphasis on gender and sex roles. Of the 81 adults who could be sexed, 55 were female. This suggests that a specific subset of the Powers phase population was buried in the Turner cemetery. Mortality curves suggest that males were not selectively removed by catastrophic events. Females were found to have had more hepatogenic diets, indicated by 3N and 1C values on collagen and 3C values on aspartic acid. It is argued that females played a central role in village life within the possible mortuaria, then a turner phase. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Wilson, Gregory (University of Oklahoma): CLUES TO CONSOLIDATION. A preliminary report of the 1994 Morrison site, Morrochute Lake site, and Obispe site (Mound 482). University of Oklahoma excavations in the American Bottom is offered. Site specific attributes: means of construction sites, ceramic-type frequencies, and feature types provide new insights into the dynamic political economic transformation occurring by AD 1500. This transformation involves a set of competing chiefly sociopolitical entities within the American Bottom. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Wilson, Kristin J. (University of South Carolina), Kenneth F. Sassaman (South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology), Frankie Snow (South Georgia College): PUTTING THE OGEECHIE IN ITS PLACE. The Ogeechie River Valley of Georgia is the black box of Late Archaic prehistory. Its numerous shell middens have attracted many looters, but few professionals. A large collection of pottery from two looted sites provides the first opportunity to situate the Ogeechie in the cultural and technological landscapes of the Late Archaic. Stylistic traits of sherds from over 700 vessels match assemblages from Stellings Island in the adjacent Savannah River Valley, but not St. Simon's pottery from the islands downstream. Technologically, the Ogeochie and Savannah River assemblages diverge. Alternative hypotheses for stylistic similarities and technological differences are explored. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Witty, Charles (see Keller, Kenneth J.)

Wood, Glenn (see Reep, Andrew C.)

Wood, William L. (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville): CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Worth, John E. (Fort Wayne Museum of Natural History): EXPLORATION AND TRADE IN THE DEEP FRONTIER OF SPANISH FLORIDA: POSSIBLE SOURCES FOR SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Recent archaeological investigations in western North Carolina have revealed the presence of sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts in association with contemporaneous aboriginal occupations. This paper examines the available Spanish-historical evidence regarding the various mechanisms by which such items may have been disseminated in the deep interior Southeast. Possible sources include direct or indirect contact with the well-known Hernando de Soto or Juan Pardo expeditions between 1540 and 1568. Dispersal as a result of several nomadic Spanish encampments into the southern interior between 1597 and 1628, and ongoing long-distance trade with aboriginal and Spanish populations along the Atlantic coastline. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Worth, John E. (see Smith, Marvin)

Wright, Patty (University of Missouri-St. Louis). Christopher Smith (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Katharine Burrey-Miller (University of Missouri-St. Louis): LATE ARCHAIC PLANT USES AT THE HAYDEN SITE. Recent archeological research at the Hayden site (2DS36), in St. Louis County, Missouri, has generated a wealth of Late Archaic ethnobotanical data. In this paper, the components of the well preserved carbonized plant assemblage are discussed. Their interpretation in terms of subsistence is examined from not only the perspective of on-site activities but also a comparative analysis with coeval assemblages in the region is given. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Wyatt, Jack T. (see Meyers, Maureen Stewart)

Yateson, Jeffrey K. (see Lapoint, Neal H.)

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Young, Amy L. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN AFRICAN DERIVED RELIGIOUS PRACTICES ON AN UPLAND SOUTH PLANTATION. With continued work on antebellum plantations, archaeologists are now in the position to examine African-American religious beliefs and practices through analysis of the material record. The earliest evidence has been documented in colonial South Carolina in the form of slave-run cosmograms inscribed on the cases of small Colono-ware bowls. Locust Grove, an antebellum plantation in Kentucky, has also yielded objects that may have been used as altars. These objects, while found on a variety of materials, show continuity with those symbols documented in the South Carolina Low Country. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)