Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Bulletin 38 • 1995
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Bulletin 38

ABSTRACTS OF THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 8-11, 1995

KNOXVILLE & HILTON HOTEL
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Edited by
Gerald F. Schroedl

Hosted by
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
and
Frank H. McClung Museum
University of Tennessee

Jefferson Chapman, Local Arrangements Chair
Gerald F. Schroedl, Program Chair

1995
ISSN 0584-410X
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Knoxville and the fifty-second annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. SEAC was last held in Knoxville 17 years ago in 1978. Those were simpler times: the cost of registration was $5.00 for students and $7.50 for regular members. Rooms at the conference hotel were $15.50 (single) and $19.00 (double). Jeff Chapman was responsible for organizing the program and for making the local arrangements. SEAC membership stood at only 145 individuals and there was less than $2000.00 in the treasury. While these figures were not encouraging, it was announced at the business meeting that the membership had voted favorably on articles of incorporation and a set of bylaws. Since then there has been no looking back as the membership is now over 950 and the SEAC bank account is very healthy.

In Knoxville 17 years ago there were 102 papers organized into six symposia and five sessions of contributed papers and current research reports. Hester Davis was moderator of a forum entitled "In Contract Archeology in Jeopardy," and Jeff Chapman chaired a panel discussion by some of southeastern archaeology's pioneers entitled, "Southeastern Archaeology - The Formative Years."

Like SEAC's membership and its financial base, the annual meeting has grown in the number of participants and variety of activities. Highlights of the 1995 meeting are 170 papers organized into 10 general sessions and 9 symposia. As with past meetings, this year's program reflects an enduring interest in Mississippian cultures, including the period of European contact. Interests in Mississippian ideology and gender are comparatively new and are reflected by papers on artifact patterning, rock art, and cave archaeology. Papers on ceramic and lithic artifacts, which always have had a prominent place at the annual meeting, are well represented but technology and behavioral patterning rather than typology is the emphasis. Botanical, faunal, and geological data also are an important focus in this year's SEAC program. An interesting contrast with 17 years ago is that papers on Euroamerican sites, which were once shunned at SEAC, happily are a well-represented part of the proceedings. A second difference is that nearly all the papers at Knoxville in 1978 were given by students and professionals from academic institutions. This year representatives of the cultural resources industry and government agencies account for nearly a third of the presentations.

The success of SEAC's annual meeting involves the help and cooperation of many people and organizations. The Tennessee Valley Authority, the Society for American Archaeology, the Frank H. McClung Museum, and the East Tennessee Historical Society are especially acknowledged. Dr. Jan Simok, Head, made the Department of Anthropology's resources available allowing Cheryl Shope to type all the abstracts and giving many students the chance to help with the meeting. In particular, the assistance of Sean Coughlin and Renee Walker are appreciated. Kathy Aycock is responsible for the program and booklet design, and Terry Faulkner drew the cover illustration. Jeff Chapman (Local Arrangements) and I greatly appreciate the many people who helped us.

Gerald F. Schroedl
Program Chair
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**Cover Illustration:** Petroglyph of eagle being holding rakes, Mississippian period (A.D. 1300-1400), Devil's Step Hollow Cave, Tennessee, approximately 50 cm high—drawing by Terry Faulkner, based on photograph in Charles H. Faulkner, "A Study of Seven Southeastern Glyph Caves," North American Archaeologist, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1988).
REGISTRATION
Hotel Mezzaazene (W) and Lobby (Th, F)
Wednesday (November 8) 4:00 PM- 7:00 PM
Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM
Friday (November 10) 8:00 AM- 4:00 PM

BOOK EXHIBITS
Great Smokey Mountain Center
Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM
Friday (November 10) 8:00 AM- 4:00 PM
Saturday (November 11) 8:00 AM- Noon

SLIDE PREVIEW
Sequoyah 2
Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM
Friday (November 10) 8:00 AM- 4:30 PM
Saturday (November 11) 8:00 AM- Noon

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCE FORUM
Tennessee
Thursday (November 9) 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM
Friday (November 10) 8:00 AM- 4:00 PM
Saturday (November 11) 8:00 AM- 4:00 PM

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT
Hotel Lobby
Tennessee Day: 60 Years of UTK Archaeology

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8
SEAC Executive Board Meeting
6:00 PM - 7:30 PM
SEAC President’s Suite

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9

Special Session: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC OCCANECHI: CREATING AN ELECTRONIC SITE REPORT ON CD-ROM
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM
Co-chairs: R.P.S. Davis, Jr., P.L. Livingsood, & V.P. Stephanidis;
Room: Sequoyah 1

1. General Session: MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY
Chair: L. Konigsberg
Room: Salon A & B

8:00 R. Alvey: THE DORSEY SITE: A MISSISSIPPIAN FARMSTEAD IN THE OUTER NASHVILLE BASIN

8:20 N. Hermann & R. Fellermans: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MCCROSKEY SITE, 405V43, SEYBIE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

8:40 T. Lohrey: LYON'S BLUFF: A MISSISSIPPIAN AND PROTOTHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN EAST MISSISSIPPI

9:00 R. Atin: MOUND M: A STUDY OF CHRONOLOGY AND FUNCTION AT MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA

9:20 L. Konigsberg & S. Frankenberg: APPLICATIONS OF MONTE CARLO METHODS TO RADIOCARBON DATING PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTHEAST

9:40 R. Little, H.O. Holstein, & C.E. Hill: THE CANE CREEK COMPLEX: AN EMERGING MISSISSIPPIAN MANIFESTATION OF THE UPPER COOSA RIVER BASIN IN NORTHEAST ALABAMA

10:00 BREAK

10:20 M. Galiev: INTERPRETING LATE WOODLAND SITE STRUCTURE IN THE VIRGINIA PIEDMONT

10:40 R.L. Tholen: NORTHEAST FLORIDA AND THE MISSISSIPPIAN INTERIOR

11:00 K.W. Johnson: CURRENT EXCAVATIONS AT KOLOMOKI
11:20  J. Worth: UPLAND OCCUPATION AT THE RACOON RIDGE SITE (99M0271): THREE YEARS OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT FERNBANK MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

11:40  J. Wallace: CALOOSAHATCHEE IIB: 1995 EXCAVATIONS AT THE PINELAND SITE

2. Symposium: NEW AND CONTINUING ROCK ART RESEARCH
Chair: J. Allan & C. Diaz-Granados
Room: Salon C

8:00  F. Coy: A ROCK ART PRIMER (PRIM'ER)

8:20  B. Henson: ROCK ART MOTIFS IN NORTH ALABAMA

8:40  J. Allen: SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX ICONOGRAPHY IN ALABAMA ROCK ART

9:00  N. Honekomp: TENNESSEE PICTOGRAPHS

9:20  D.G. Moore & A. S. Ashcraft: NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK ART IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

9:40  T. Hudson: GEORGIA PETROGLYPHS

10:00 BREAK

10:20 J. Hillegas: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND STYLISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE NARROWS, WESTERN ARKANSAS

10:40 C. Diaz-Granados & J.R. Duncan: FEMALE MOTIFS AND MYTH IN MISSOURI PETROGLYPHS

11:00 M. Wagner & M. McCravy: AN OVERVIEW OF THE ROCK ART OF THE SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

11:20 J. Loubser: REPEATABILITY: A CENTRAL CONCEPT IN ROCK ART CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

11:40 C.H. Faulkner: DISCUSSANT

3. Symposium: THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE (1BAI) AND PENSACOLA CULTURE
Chair: I. W. Brown
Room: Salon D & E

8:00 I.W. Brown: THE ALABAMA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY'S INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE

8:20 R.S. Fuller: OUT OF THE MOUNDVILLE SHADOW: THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF PENSACOLA CULTURE

8:40 C.B. Rodning: LATE PREHISTORIC WATER TRAVEL ON THE NORTHERN GULF COASTAL PLAIN

9:00 C.M. Scarry: THE USE OF PLANTS IN MOUND-RELATED ACTIVITIES AT BOTTLE CREEK AND MOUNDVILLE

9:20 I.R. Quimby: ZOOARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK (1BAI) MISSISSIPPIAN SITE, ALABAMA

9:40 H. Johnson: A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF POTTERY VESSEL SHAPES FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE

10:00 BREAK

10:20 P. Droker: STILL SEARCHING FOR THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES: MATING AND SPUN-TARN TEXTILES FROM BOTTLE CREEK

10:40 D.W. Morgan: A PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE OF THE MOUND B TERRACE, BOTTLE CREEK

11:00 D.E. Silvia: HISTORIC ABORIGINAL REUSE OF A MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND, MOUND L AT BOTTLE CREEK

11:20 D.S. Bose: DISCUSSANT

11:40 V.J. Knight: DISCUSSANT

4. General Session: ENVIRONMENT AND SUBSISTENCE
Chair: G. Crites
Room: Bentley's

8:00 G.E. Wagner: THE PREHISTORIC SEQUENCE OF PLANT UTILIZATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

8:20 G. Crites: WOODY VEGETATION AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR: A CONSIDERATION OF WOOD CHARCOAL ASSEMBLAGES

8:40 J. Fee & M. Thornton: RODENT GNAWING: ITS EFFECTS ON FAUNAL MATERIAL

9:00 C. Keck: NUTRITIONAL INFERENCE FROM FAUNAL REMAINS AT THE PARKIN SITE

9:20 S. Sherwood & P. Goldthorp: MICROMORPHOLOGY AND GEOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 9

5. General Session: MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT AND SOCIETY
   Chair: J.M. Mitchell
   Room: Salon A & B
   1:00 R. Herndon: ELITE USE OF ARCHITECTURE LOCATION AND SEIZURE IN THE LEGITIMATION OF POLITICO-RELIGIOUS POWER: A CASE STUDY OF THE MOUNDVILLE AND LUBBUB CREEK CHIEFDOMS

1:20 J. Brick: PRESTIGE AND WEALTH IN CHIEFDOM-LEVEL SOCIETIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MOUNDVILLE AND SAN AGUSTIN

1:40 R.L. Johnson: GENDER, POWER, PRIVATE, AND PUBLIC IN MIDDLE FORT ANCIENT HOUSING PATTERNS AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (3MY57)

2:00 L. Thomas: WOMEN IN MISSISSIPPIAN ICONOGRAPHY

2:20 J.M. Michons: VILLAGE LIFE IN PARKIN IN THE 1800s

3:00 J. House: INVESTIGATING MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT VARIABILITY IN THE LOWER ST. FRANCIS BASIN, EASTERN ARKANSAS


3:40 B. Southerlin: MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE ETOWAH VALLEY

4:00 J. Scarry & M. Scarry: FOOD PRODUCTION AND FOOD STORAGE IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN LOWER SOUTHEAST

4:20 K. Wesler: THE MEDIEVAL SOUTH: MISSISSIPPIAN POINT AND EUROPEAN COUNTERPOINT

6. General Session: MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES
   Chair: V. Sassaman
   Room: Salon C
   1:00 C. Claassen: A SURVEY OF BEADS FROM SOUTHEASTERN STATES

1:20 S. Rafferty: TUBULAR PIPES AS EVIDENCE OF REGIONAL BELIEF SYSTEMS

1:40 T. Goeschl & T. W. Neumann: QUARTZ QUARRIES AND QUARRYING TOOLS

2:00 A. Stallings: LITTLE ROCKS Vs. BIG ROCKS: THE EFFECT OF RAW MATERIAL SELECTION IN THE INTERPRETATION OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES

2:20 B. Purington, K. Graf & T. Moejing: TEMPORALLY SENSITIVE, NONSTYLISTIC LITHIC ATTRIBUTES AT MAX PATCH MOUNTAIN IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

2:40 BREAK

3:00 D. McElhinney: AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF CHERT TYPE CLASSIFICATION

3:20 J. Frankin: A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF KNAPPED STONE ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM A MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE

3:40 J. Foell: TRUE GRIT

4:00 R. Hughes & T. Emerson: PRELIMINARY SOURCING OF CAHOKIA MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN FLINT CLAY FRUGURING

4:20 K. E. Sassaman & V. Nolotoph: HANDEDNESS OF STALLINGS POTTERS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
4:40 R. Saunders & J. B. Stoltman: PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLICATED STAMPED POTTERY IN LOUISIANA

7. Symposium: NEW DIRECTIONS IN CHEROKEE ARCHAEOLOGY
   Co-Chairs: B.H. Riggs & D.G. Moore
   Room: Salon D & E

1:00 A.F. Rogers & J. L. Brown: SPIKEBUCK TOWN: AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CHEROKEE VILLAGE

1:20 J. Cabel: THE FAMILY HISTORIC CHEROKEE SETTLEMENTS OF THE BRASSTOWN VALLEY SITES, YOUNG-HARRIS GEORGIA

1:40 L. Greene: CULTURE CHANGE IN THE HISTORIC CHEROKEE OUT TOWNS

2:00 P. Web: HICKORY LOG: INVESTIGATIONS AT A CHEROKEE HOMESTEAD IN NORTH GEORGIA

2:20 D.W. Wood & K. G. Wood: VARIATIONS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY CHEROKEE INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN NORTH GEORGIA

2:40 BREAK

3:00 B.H. Riggs: HISTORIC CHEROKEE OCCUPATION OF THE HIWASSEE RESERVOIR AREA, CHEROKEE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

3:20 D. Juney: THE WESTERN CHEROKEE MIGRATIONS TO TEXAS, 1820-1839

3:40 R. Townsend: A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF CHEROKEE ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

4:00 T. Belt: INCONSISTENCIES OF THE PARALLEL: A NATIVE AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE ON CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE

4:20 C. McCoy: DISCUSSANT

4:40 G.F. Schroedl: DISCUSSANT

8. General Session: REGIONAL STUDIES
   Chair: S. Schroeder
   Room: Bentley's

1:00 C. Payne: CLASSIFYING MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTERS

1:20 J.C. Gilliam: PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY OF ARKANSAS

1:40 S. Schroeder: ANCIENT LANDSCAPES AND SOCIO-POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE SOUTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM, ILLINOIS

2:00 R. Walling, S. Chapman, & C. A. Buchner: INTENSIVE SURVEY WITHIN THE BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER WATERSHED: YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI

2:20 N.A. Ross-Stalings: OF HEADLESS BODIES AND DISMEMBERED HEADS: DECAPITATION AND TROPHY SKULLS IN PREHISTORIC NORTH MISSISSIPPI

2:40 BREAK

3:00 L. Jackson, M. Reams, & R. Reams: CULTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRENDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COASTAL PLAIN: A SYNTHESIS OF RECENT RESEARCH

3:20 K. Sephton & A. King: MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE INTERIOR GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN

3:40 K. Ashby: GRAPPLE WITH CORD MARKED POTTERY SITES IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9

Primitive Pottery /iring Demonstration (R. Bowman)
Ceramics Graduate Studio
1841 Mebane Ave., UTK Campus
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM
Co-sponsored by J. Darrow & UTK, Art Department

Great Spirits of SEAC Reception
6:00 PM - 7:30 PM
East Tennessee Historical Society,
Lucille Thompson Auditorium

Committee on the Status of Women in Archaeology
Reception, Salons D & E
5:00 PM - 5:30 PM
Cash Bar

Eastern States Rock Art Association
Informal Meeting and Reception
Bentley's
5:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Southeastern Archaeological Conference
   Chair: W. E. Kippel
   Room: Salon A & B
   8:00 J. Lev-Teo & A. L. Young: DIET AND RISK AT LOCUST GROVE PLANTATION
   8:20 L. Snyder: HOW TO FEED AN ARMY: A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONING UNION ARMY TROOPS DURING THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, 1863-1864
   8:40 E. J. Reitz: VERTEBRATE USE AND CULTURAL CHANGE AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS
   9:00 M. Zeder: COMPARISON OF ANIMALS FROM TWO MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI
   9:20 J. E. Byrd: THE ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF SPECIES DIVERSITY IN EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE GULF COAST
   9:40 D. F. Money: ON VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS, UNITS OF QUANTIFICATION, AND RELATIVE DIETARY CONTRIBUTION: EXPLORING AN UNCONVENTIONAL ANALYTICAL APPROACH AT THE WIDOW'S CREEK SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA
   10:00 BREAK
   10:20 B. Styles: ARCHAIC FAUNAL PROCUREMENT: PATTERNING AND TRENDS IN PALEOECOLOGICAL AND SUBSISTENCE DATA FROM MODOC ROCK SHELTER
   10:40 R. B. Walker: A COMPARISON OF THE LATE PALEOINDIAN, EARLY ARCHAIIC AND MIDDLE ARCHAIIC FAUNAL REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE (1LU0496), ALABAMA
   11:00 T. R. West: PALEOINDIAN THROUGH LATE ARCHAIIC VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE CACTUS HILL SITE (44SX20G), INNER COASTAL PLAIN, VIRGINIA
   11:20 W. E. Kippel & J. E. Byrd: ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN THE MIDSOUTH: THE MICROFAUNA FROM CHEEK BEND, MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

10. Symposium: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST TENNESSEE
   Chair: C. B. Faulkner
   Room: Salon C
   8:00 D. Owen, Jr.: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE
   8:20 A. Longmire: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT SITE 4IR1156: A 19TH CENTURY FARMSTEAD
   8:40 M. D. Groover: NINETEENTH CENTURY MATERIAL CULTURE AND CLASS STRUCTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE
   9:00 T. Ahlman: EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEADS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY OF EAST TENNESSEE
   9:20 H. S. McKenzie: MASTER AND SLAVE CERAMICS AT MABRY PLANTATION
   9:40 Amy Young: SLAVE SUBSISTENCE AT THE UPLAND SOUTH MABRY SITE, EAST TENNESSEE
   10:00 BREAK
   10:20 Amy Lambeck: FROM FRONTIER OUTPOST TO APPALACHIAN COMMERCIAL CENTER: KNOXVILLE’S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD
   10:40 S. Andrews: URBAN SLAVERY IN THE UPLAND SOUTH
   11:00 C. R. B. BENTZ: ARCHAEOLOGY ON MAIN STREET IN DOWNTOWN KNOXVILLE
   12:00 W. K. McKeel: DISCUSSANT
   12:20 S. D. Smith: DISCUSSANT
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<td>8:00</td>
<td>N. Goldman-Finn</td>
<td>HUNTER-GATHERER TECHNOLOGY AND WORK ORGANIZATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING LATE PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENTS AND SITES</td>
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<td>8:20</td>
<td>A. Bradbury &amp; P. Carr</td>
<td>FLINT KNOCKING EXPERIMENTS AND FLAKE ANALYSIS: MAKING RELIABLE INFERENCES</td>
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<td>8:40</td>
<td>R. Daniel</td>
<td>THE ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES OF EARLY ARCHAIC END SCRAPER TYPES FROM THE HARDAWAY SITE</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>P. Currie</td>
<td>TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS DURING THE EARLY ARCHAIC OF EAST TENNESSEE</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>J.K. Johnson</td>
<td>STONE TOOL PRODUCTION AT WATSON BRAKE; AN ARCHAIC MOUND SITE IN LOUISIANA</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>W. Dancey &amp; P. Pacheco</td>
<td>AN HYPOTHESIS TESTING APPROACH TO THE HOPEWELLIAN BLADELET INDUSTRY IN OHIO</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>T. Kidder &amp; P. Jones</td>
<td>SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF LITHIC TOOL PRODUCTION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>K. Pyle</td>
<td>GETTING TO THE POINT: THE DART-ARROW TRANSITION IN PLUM BAYOU CULTURE</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>J. Burks &amp; C. Reustic</td>
<td>CULTIVATION AND EXPOSURE OF A NEW LITHIC RAW MATERIAL SOURCE</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
<td>D. Anderson</td>
<td>PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN LOUISIANA</td>
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<td>11:40</td>
<td>K. Sassaman</td>
<td>DISCUSSANT</td>
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**Friday Afternoon, November 10**

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<td>M. Beck</td>
<td>SEARCHING FOR ETHNICTY: PROBLEMS WITH ETHNIC EXPRESSION AND THE MATERIAL RECORD</td>
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<td>1:20</td>
<td>F.T. Sontell &amp; D.J. Wells</td>
<td>BENEFITS OF NAGPRA: ANALYSIS OF BURIALS FROM THE ABERCROMBIE SITE</td>
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<td>1:40</td>
<td>M.F. Smith, Jr.</td>
<td>FROM OILED PAPER TO GLASS: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT SYSTEMS</td>
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<td>2:00</td>
<td>N. McVenna</td>
<td>LEWIS, KNEBERG, AND NATIVE AMERICANS, 1934-42</td>
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<td>2:20</td>
<td>M. Vacca</td>
<td>ARCHLINK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONNECTION FOR TEACHERS</td>
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<td>2:40</td>
<td>K.S. Smith</td>
<td>MISSISSIPPIAN MEMORIALS: THE CASTILIAN SPRINGS MORTUARY MOUND</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>J.E. Kelly</td>
<td>THE HISTORIC CONTEXT OF MOREHEAD'S INVESTIGATIONS AT CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM</td>
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14. General Session: CONTACT AND COLONIAL PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY
Chair: D.C. Weinand
Room: Salon C
1:00 D.C. Weinand: FAUNAL EVIDENCE FOR CREOLIZATION ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA
1:20 M.L. Hargrove: SIXTEENTH-EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY A.D. OCCUPATIONS AT YUCHI TOWN, RUSSELL COUNTY, ALABAMA
1:40 A.D. Meyers: HISTORIC CREEK HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION: AN EXAMINATION OF ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE PLOWZONE
2:00 D.A. Lorin: THE RESTRUCTURING OF COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN 18TH CENTURY LOUISIANA

15. General Session: CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY
Chair: C. Boyd
Room: Salon D & E
1:00 W. Reid: PREHISTORIC UTILIZATION OF SINKHOLES: EVIDENCE FROM THE CUMBERLAND GAP AREA OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA
1:20 C. Boyd, C. Trimble & D. Hubbard: MORTUARY CAVES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA: CONTEXT AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY
2:00 L. Lane: PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE 1995 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WOLFE SHELTER AND CRAWLEY FARMSTEAD
2:20 K.C. Carson: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE AREA OF KENTUCKY

3:00 G. Crumers, R. Ward, C. Swendal, K. Robinson-McMillen, & A. McKelton: SYSTEMATIC, INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY: DISCERNING PATTERNS OF PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY NOTWITHSTANDING 200 YEARS OF HISTORIC USE

Chair: B. C. Keel
Room: Bentley's
1:00 B.C. Keel: THE DELTA INITIATIVE
1:20 M. Wild: MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE AND THE DELTA INITIATIVE
1:40 J. Gibson: EARTHWORKS IN THE QUACHITA VALLEY
2:00 V. Canounas: INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON THE WORLDWIDE WEB
2:20 G. Proctor: THE DELTA INITIATIVE EARTHWORK STUDY: A STATISTICAL REPORT
2:40 DISCUSSION

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10

SEAC Annual Business Meeting
Cherokee Ballroom
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Keynote Speaker:
Dr. George Stuart (Vice-President, Senior Assistant Editor, and Chair of the Research and Exploration Committee, National Geographic Society)
Title: DISCOVERING THE MAYA
Cherokee Ballroom
7:00 PM - 8:30 PM

Cash Bar
Mezzanine
8:30 PM - 10:30 PM

SEAC Dance
Musical Guests: Soul Sanction
Cherokee Ballroom
9:30 PM - 1:00 AM

Tellico Archaeological Project Reunion
Bentley's
9:00 PM - 11:00 PM
Cash Bar
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11

Teacher’s Workshop
Co-sponsored by SEAC & TVA
Seqoyah 3
8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

17. General Session: POST COLONIAL PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY
Chair: B. Duggan
Room: Salon A & B

8:00 C.L. Cox: URBAN MEAT DIET IN EARLY KNOXVILLE—FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM BLOUNT MANSION (40KN52)
8:20 E. Davolli: ETHNIC MEDICINAL CHOICES AT TWO RURAL SOUTH LOUISIANA SWMILL COMMUNITIES
8:40 B. Duggan: EXPLORING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE 19TH CENTURY RELIGIOUS CAMP MEETING PHENOMENON
9:00 C. Swen: HISTORIC HOMESTEAD: TO DIG OR NOT TO DIG
9:20 P.H. Garow & T. Britt: EXCAVATION AND ANALYSIS OF A LATE 19TH CENTURY PRIVY IN THE KNOXVILLE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
9:40 M. Izbicki & M. Cabak: FARMSDEAD ARCHAEOLOGY ON SOUTH CAROLINA’S AKEN PLATEAU
10:00 K. Tucker & A. Cantor: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A FEDERAL CIVIL WAR GUN EMLACEMENT SITE, 15LV207

18. Symposium: COOSA: VARIATION IN POPULATION TRENDS AND TRADITIONS
Co-Chairs: D. Humph & L. P. Sullivan
Room: Salon C

8:00 C. Hudson: THE PARAMOUNT CHIEFDOM OF COOSA
8:20 R. Beck, Jr.: FROM JOARA TO CHIHUA: SPANISH EXPLORATION OF THE APPALACHIAN SUMMIT AREA, 1540-1568
8:40 P. Hoffman: DID COOSA DECLINE BETWEEN 1540 AND 1560
9:00 W. Baden: THE IMPACT OF FLUCTUATING AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL ON COOSA’S

19. General Session: ARCHIAC AND WOODLAND PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY
Chair: H.B. Matternes
Room: Salon D & E

8:00 R.P. Connolly, L.E. Sieg, A.J. Lazazzera, & T.S. Sunderland: CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE PORT ANCEST HILLTOP ENCLOSURE
8:20 A. Lazazzera: HOPEWELL, MOUNDS AND THE MIDEWIWIN: A MODEL FOR PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND POLITY
9:00 H.B. Matternes & J. Wilson: RESPONSES TO LIFE AND DEATH: BIO-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS FROM SKELETAL DATA RECOVERED AT 40DV447, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
9:20 M.W. Rublee: ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE DRNENN SITE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, MIDDLE TENNESSEE
9:40 B.A. Smith & D.F. Smith: LOOPER’S BEND: AN ARCHAIC MICROWEVEIRONMENT IN NORTH-WEST GEORGIA
10:40 B. Holz, PIT COOKING AND SOCIAL CONTEXT IN THE UPPER YAOKIN RIVER VALLEY

11:00 P. D. Jackson, AN EXAMINATION OF LATE WOODLAND FEATURES...THEY'RE THE PITS

11:20 R.J. Welmer, ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE KEY MARCO SITE, BCR48, COLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

SPECIAL EVENT

In conjunction with the F. H. McClung Museum exhibit, "WITH PRIDE THEY MADE THESE: TRIBAL STYLES IN PLAINS INDIAN ART"

Special Event:

Symposium: EXPRESSIONS OF ETHNICITY: EVOLUTIONARY AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PLAINS INDIAN ART

Co-chairs: M.H. Logan (Tennessee) and D. A. Schmidt (Tennessee)

Sponsors: Evans-Morris Fund, College of Arts and Sciences, F. H. McClung Museum, and Department of Anthropology, VTK

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Frank H. McClung Museum, 1327 Circle Park Dr., UT Campus

NOTE: Abstracts of papers will be available at the symposium.

2:30 BREAK

2:50 M.C. Pol (Ceramic Museum): MADE OF BUFFALO AND HERESPARD: THE ART OF LAKOTA AND ARAPAHO WOMEN

3:10 S. Rivers (Oklahoma Historical Society): MATERIAL EXPRESSIONS OF ETHNICITY AMONG THE ARAPAHO

3:30 R. McCoy (Emporia State): THE PAINTED TEXT: PLAINS INDIAN WARRIOR ART AS CULTURAL MARKER

3:50 DISCUSSION: with the assistance of D. Primary (Detroit Institute of Art) and J. Martin, (Knoxville Public Schools)

4:15 M.H. Logan (Tennessee) and D. A. Schmidt (Tennessee): GUIDED TOUR OF THE EXHIBIT, "WITH PRIDE THEY MADE THESE: TRIBAL STYLES IN PLAINS INDIAN ART"
ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

NEW AND CONTINUING ROCK ART RESEARCH
Organizers: Joan Allen (U.S.D.A. Forest Service) and Carol Diet-Grenades (Washington University, St. Louis)
Discussant: Charles H. Faught (University of Tennessee)
Methodology in rock art recording and conservation, regional overviews, specific site descriptions, and directions of past and future research are presented for the Southeast and neighboring areas.

THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE (18A2) AND PENSACOLA CULTURE
Organizers: Jan W. Bauser (Alabama Museum of Natural History)
Discussants: David S. Brice (Royal Ontario Museum) and Verman J. Knight (University of Alabama)
The Bottle Creek site (18A2) is a large multi-mound center located in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta of south Alabama. At some time between the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. This site became the nucleus of Pensacola culture along coastal Alabama and points west, a position it maintained until the early 15th century. Since 1991 the Gulf Coast Survey of the Museum of Natural History has conducted three field sessions at this site. Test units, trenches, and blocks have been excavated in and around five mounds at the site, producing important information on mound construction, mound function, culture chronology, subsistence, pottery functions, textiles, the use of water systems, and relations between Pensacola and the Mississippian culture.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN CHEROKEE ARCHAEOLOGY
Organizers: Brett H. Biggs (University of Tennessee) and David G. Moore (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
Discussants: Cathy McCoy (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians) and Gerald F. Schell (University of Tennessee)
This symposium presents the results of recent investigations of historic era Cherokee contexts in North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Oklahoma. These contexts include colonial period village sites, post-Revolutionary War era farmsteads, and post-removal period occupations in the western Indian territories. This research has yielded significant new information regarding cultural chronology, regional variation in material culture, settlement and subsistence patterns, acculturation, and resistance to Anglo-American domination. These studies complement previous work, which focused on large-contact era or colonial period village sites, and thus provide a basis for broader interpretation of Cherokee cultural evolution.

ARCHAEOFAUNAS OF THE SOUTHEAST
Organizer: Walter Krippel (University of Tennessee)
Faunal remains from archaeological contexts have contributed greatly to our understanding of the subsistence, and sometimes even the paleoecology, of past inhabitants in the Southeast. Risk management, external provisioning, cultural continuity, culture change, duration and season of site occupation, oral ranking of bulk dietary contributions, species diversity, and environmental change are among the topics that will be addressed in this session on zooarchaeology in the Southeast.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN EAST TENNESSEE
Organizer: Charles H. Faught (University of Tennessee)
Discussants: Larry McKinney (The Hermitage) and Samuel D. Smith (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
East Tennessee possesses a diverse range of historic archaeological resources. The essays in this symposium, presented by students and graduates of the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, provide an overview of current research in the region. The first half of the session focuses upon the archaeology of rural contexts. Urban archaeology is discussed in the second part of the symposium.

LITHIC ANALYSIS AND BEHAVIORAL IMPLICATIONS
Organizer: Philip Carr (University of Southern Mississippi)
Discussant: Ken Sams (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
In a recent examination of lithic analysis in the Southeast, Johnson suggests that there is a strong commitment to explanation as the primary goal of current lithic studies. This symposium, papers focus on deriving behavioral implications and explanations using a variety of analytical approaches. Lithic data from a number
of temporal periods and regions of the Southeast are presented. These papers demonstrate the methods and approaches currently in use in the Southeast and suggest future directions for further analysis in the region.

PAPERS IN HONOR OF L.B. JONES
Organizers: Marvin T. Smith (Valdosta State University) and Sam Brookes (U.S. D.A. Forest Service)
Discussants: Dan T. Mora (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Virgil Sprouse (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

L.B. Jones was a major figure in southeastern archaeology. Although he rarely did fieldwork, he had a tremendous impact on research in the Southeast. He assisted a large number of archaeologists in their research, sponsored symposia about a diverse range of archaeological topics, supervised publication of a number of important volumes, and amassed important study collections of archaeological materials. The papers in this symposium, all by people aided in one way or another by L.B.'s generosity, reflect the diversity of his interests.

ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI DELTA: A STUDY OF EARTHWORKS
Organizers: Bonnie C. Keel (NPS, Southeast Archeological Center)
The Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, is conducting a comprehensive study of earthworks in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and western Tennessee. This symposium will describe the statutory requirement, the development of the study, problems encountered, interpretation, dissemination, and the current status of the project. Comments, opinions, and suggestions will be sought from the audience.

COOSA: VARIATION IN POPULATION TRENDS AND TRADITIONS
Organizers: Dorothy Hampl (Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation) and Lynn P. Sullivan (New York State Museum)
Discussants: Martin T. Smith (Valdosta State University) and James W. Hach (Pennsylvania State University)
A decade has passed since Charles Hooton and colleagues published their reconstruction of the 16th century paramount chiefdom of Coosa. Since 1983, the proposed paramount chiefdom as a whole and in various sub-areas have received considerable archaeological attention but variation in population distributions, health and demography, and mortuary patterning within Coosa remain relatively unexplored. Papers in this symposium discuss data from four of the five archaeological phases (Dallas, Monteith Creek, Bremett, and Brawder) argue to be organized into the chiefdom. Recognizing differences and similarities in population trends and traditions should contribute to a better understanding of how these phases were affiliated.
Ahman, Todd (see Prescott, Jared)

Ahman, Todd (see Simch, Jan)

Ahman, Todd (University of Tennessee)
EARLY 20TH CENTURY FARMSTEADS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY OF EAST TENNESSEE. Before its impoundment in the 1960s, the Watts Bar Reservoir was home to numerous farmsteads. These farmsteads fall within what has been called the Upland South. The Upland South farmstead has been characterized by a reliance on traditional agricultural methods and building arrangements. The early 20th century farmsteads in this area represent farmsteads that were in a state of transition from traditional to modern. This paper addresses aspects of traditional and modern farmsteads and the transitional Upland South farmstead.

Allentown, Paul (see Brit, Tali)

Alloon, Jean (U.S.A. Forest Service)
SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX ICONOGRAPHY IN ALABAMA ROCK ART. In 1945, Waring and Holter proposed the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC) as a set of iconographic elements reflecting belief systems of the late prehistoric Southeast. Though, recognized as a group, the SECC is employed half a century after its inception in this paper. SECC motifs depicted in Alabama rock art are compared to those on other media such as ceramics, shell, and copper.

Alvey, Richard L. (see Matterraux, Jennifer)

Alvey, Richard L. (University of Tennessee)
THE DORSEY SITE, A MISSISSIPPIAN FARMSTEAD IN THE OUTER NASHVILLE BASIN. In the fall of 1994 the Dorsey Site (4DV446) was excavated by archaeologists from the Transportation Center of the University of Tennessee-Knoxville. The site proved to be a Mississippian farmstead containing two domestic structures, a possible storage structure, and associated features. Based on excavated ceramics the site probably dates to the Deud phase (A.D. 1000-1250). A buried A soil horizon was present below a shallow plowzone. This soil horizon contained the bulk of the cultural material and features. This is one of the most complete Mississippian small sites to have been excavated in the Nashville area.

Anderson, David G. (National Park Service)
PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN WESTERN LOUISIANA. Twenty years of fieldwork at Fort Polk in western Louisiana have yielded locational and assemblage data from almost 300 sites and isolated finds. Many of these locations are little scattered, a class of sites traditionally considered unimportant and unimportant. These sites, in combination with the total assemblage database, however, are proving to be of appreciable value in resolving the local cultural sequence and changes in population density and land use over time, as well as in devising methods for locating and protecting historic properties. GIS technology has proven a particularly effective means of exploiting large-scale datasets at Fort Polk.

Andrews, Susan (see Seter, Thomas)

Andrews, Susan (Wilter Smith Associates)
URBAN SLAVERY IN THE UPLAND SOUTH. Recent research has shown that the slave system in the South was not uniform across regions or time. Not only was the slave system regionally distinct, but these were variants of the system where lines were blurred. Urban domestic slavery was perhaps the most conspicuous of these variants. Did the urban environment have an ameliorating effect upon slavery? What are the material correlates of this effect? An urban slave assemblage from Knoxville is compared to material from a free Black urban household and a rural slave household from the Upland South. This preliminary analysis may help address some of these issues.
Ashcroft, A. Scott (see Moore, David C.)

Ashley, Keith (Environmental Services)
GRAPPLING WITH CORD MARKED POTTERY SITES IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA. Cord marked pottery bearing sites are widespread along the mainland coast and on barrier islands of extreme northeastern Florida. These late prehistoric sites are most frequently interpreted in a sociocultural setting of the Savannah archaeological culture. This paper examines the distribution and temporal range of cord marked pottery sites in northeastern Florida and discusses specific regional settlement and subsistence data.

Aunt, Rodney (University of Alabama)
MOUND M. A STUDY OF CHRONOLOGY AND FUNCTION AT MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA. This paper, based on recent excavation of collections from Mound M, considers aspects of chronology and function at Moundville, Alabama. The stratigraphic analysis provides evidence for an early construction, use, and abandonment of Mound M, all prior to the Moundville III phase. These results are consistent with the construction chronology of most of the mounds on the southern edge of the plaza. The functional aspect of Mound M is examined through a comparative analysis of artifacts from Mound Q and Mound G.

Baden, William W. (Indiana/Purdue University, Ft. Wayne)
THE IMPACT OF FLUCTUATING AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL ON COOSA'S SOCIO-POLITICAL AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS. It can be shown that Mississippian agricultural systems were limited by a finite number of behavioral and technological choices. These limitations can be used to define the boundary conditions for an unstable economic system capable of existing precariously far from equilibrium as soil and nutrient resources become depleted. Using this basic stability model, the "chiefdom of Coosa" is here redefined as the endpoint of a series of responses (phases) to fluctuating agricultural and climatic potentials. The implications of the "modelled Coosa" are then contrasted against the "archaeological/historical Coosa" with specific emphasis on unwrapping probable sociopolitical and settlement solutions.

Beck, Monica (University of South Carolina)
SEARCHING FOR ETHNICITY: PROBLEMS WITH ETHNIC EXPRESSION AND THE MATERIAL RECORD. As participants in culture, ethnicity is a concept that we know and sense exists. Questions surrounding the concept of ethnicity are what is ethnicity?, how is it defined?, how is it expressed?, and most importantly for archaeologists, what does it look like? Historically, motivation for the use of the term and the search for ethnicity has been politically based. Political environments have influenced the focus of research on particular ethnic groups. This has been a difficult endeavor due to the inherent fluidity of ethnicity and the changing material reflections of such a dynamic concept. This paper reviews the variety of definitions of ethnicity, political reasons to determine ethnicity, and discusses the problems and implications of ethnic expressions for archaeology.

Beck Jr., Robin A. (University of Alabama)
FROM JOARA TO CHIAHA: SPANISH EXPLORATION OF THE APPALACHIAN SUMMIT AREA 1540-1568. Recent archaeological discoveries at the Berry site in Buncombe county, North Carolina strongly suggest that the 16th century aboriginal town of Joara, visited by both Hernando De Soto and Juan Pardo expeditions, was located on the upper Catawba River in present western North Carolina. This paper studies the Soto and Pardo routes from Joara to Chiaha by examining the known distribution of late prehistoric and protohistoric archaeological sites in the Appalachian Summit area west of the Berry site. Significantly, this study indicates that the Soto and Pardo expeditions likely crossed the Appalachian summit by different routes.

Bett, Thomas N. (Cherokee, North Carolina)
INCONSISTENCIES OF THE PARALLEL: A NATIVE AMERICAN PROSPECTUS ON CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Bureau, Charles (University of Tennessee)
ARCHAEOLOGY ON MAIN STREET: IN DOWNTOWN KNOXVILLE. The Soven Bank site (69KN128) and the White site (69KN129) are located on Main Street in downtown Knoxville. During the 19th century a two and a half story Italianate-style mansion and associated outbuildings occupied a large lot on the Soven Bank...
site while a number of smaller dwellings and businesses occupied smaller lots on the Whistle site. Archaeologists from the University of Tennessee monitored earth removal during construction projects at these sites and investigated cisterns, privies, foundations, and other features.

Bick, Jeffrey B. (Permacom Consulting, Inc.)
PRESTIGE AND WEALTH IN CHEFDOM-LEVEL SOCIETIES: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MOUNDVILLE AND SAN AGUSTIN. The smaller satellite polities, Tubub Creek and Cerro Cuauhtes, of the respective Moundville, Alabama and San Agustín, Colombia chieftains, are examined regarding archaeological indicators of wealth and prestige differences. The similarities between these two cases suggest not coincidence, but more basic underlying economic principles at work in these relatively simple sedentary agricultural societies. The evidence suggests that, rather than being characterized by differences in wealth, these emerging hierarchical societies were marked by differential prestige based on ideology.

Boyd, Cliff (Rutland University), Carmen Trimble (University of Virginia) and David Flaherty (Virginia Cave Board)
MONTICULAR CAVES IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA: A CONTEXT AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY. Over 30 probable Late Woodland (ca. A.D.900-1600) burials have been identified in several counties in southwest Virginia. Limited collections of human remains from several of these caves have recently been analyzed in terms of age, sex, pathologies, and postmortem osteological alteration. Bones from some sites have also been analyzed in terms of their strontium, carbon and nitrogen isotope content. The context of these cave sites and the skeletal biology of their human interments are discussed and compared to the Lake Hole Cave site in upper East Tennessee.

Bradbury, Andew (Cultural Resource Analyst) and Philip Carr (University of Southern Mississippi)
PLINKKNAPPING EXPERIMENTS AND FLAKE ANALYSIS: MAKING RELIABLE INFERENCE. The importance of flake debris analysis for providing insights into the organization of prehistoric technologies is well demonstrated. However, methods of flake analysis do not always provide reliable inferences. Metric attributes, though not often recorded due to time constraints, can aid in determining the reduction methods represented in an assemblage. Here, a relatively quick and reliable method for recording certain flake metric attributes is presented. The application of this method to an experimentally reproduced assemblage demonstrates its usefulness in classifying flakes and providing sound inferences. The application of this method to archaeological assemblages is discussed and future directions are explored.

Brown, Jeffrey P. (Pisgah-Ensue Museum)
MISSISSIPPIAN MISSISSIPPI: THE VIEW FROM WINTERVILLE AND LAKE GEORGE. Excavations at Winterville and Lake George provided the foundation for much of what is known about Middle Mississippian cultures in the Mississippi Delta. This paper reviews the development of complex societies in the region.

Budz, Ted (see Carter, Patrick H.)
Budz, Ted (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Vicksburg), Joseph Denbar (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterway Experiment Station) and Paul Albertson (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Waterway Experiment Station)
GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION NEAR OAK REND LANDS, MISSISSIPPI. MOUNDS, MUD AND MOORE. In 1971, C. H. Moore documented an Indian mound (22VR611) along the Mississippi River at Oak Rend Landing, Mississippi. An archaeological survey conducted prior to construction of a proposed reversion failed to relocate this site at its reported coordinates. However, a site (22VR647) consisting of prehistoric artifacts surrounding a mound-like feature was discovered further downstream. Geoarchaeological investigations proved that this site was not the site originally reported by Moore and that site 22VR611 had been destroyed by river activity. Furthermore, geoarchaeological investigations indicate that the mound-like feature is comprised of dredge disposal related to the 1933 cutoff at Diamond Point. Geoaarcheological investigations revealed that sites 22VR647 represents a prehistoric camp that has since been buried, eroded, and ultimately disturbed by land-use activities.

Brookes, Samuel (U.S.D.A., Forest Service)
LITHICS: THE REST OF THE STORY. L. B. Jones, while being best known for his knowledge of ceramic typology, also had a strong interest in lithics. Towards this end L. B. worked with amateurs and professionals.
in collecting lithic specimens, and attempting to integrate lithics and ceramics as a portion of one cultural assemblage rather than two separate artifact classes. This paper will discuss some of the artifacts at Coletlandia Museum, collected by L.B.

Brown, Ian (Alabama Museum of Natural History)
FORT ST. PIERRE IN RETROSPECT, AN EARLY 18TH CENTURY POST IN MISSISSIPPI. Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729) was part of a concession known as the Yazoo Post. Located north of Vicksburg, Mississippi, it was the scene of important French-Indian interaction at a very dynamic time in the history of Louisiana. Intensive excavation was under taken at Fort St. Pierre (22WS14) by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Lower Mississippi Survey of Harvard University's Peabody Museum between 1974 and 1977. This paper summarizes the highlights of these investigations. As Fort St. Pierre is currently being considered for National Historic Landmark status, this is an appropriate occasion for such a summary.

Brown, Lon (Alabama Museum of Natural History)
THE ALABAMA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY'S INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE. Since 1952, with the work of David L. DeCuttia, the Alabama Museum of Natural History has played an active role in the investigation of the Bottle Creek site and of Pensacola culture in general in the Mobile Basin. Between 1991 and 1994, the Gulf Coast Survey, an archaeological program within the Museum, has focused on the Bottle Creek site itself. This work has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the State of Alabama, the Baldwin County Historic Development Commission, and the University of Alabama. These investigations are outlined as an introduction to the other papers in the symposium. The Bottle Creek work has resulted in a host of research questions and has set the stage for future research in the coastal and deltaic regions of south Alabama.

Brown, June L. (see Rogers, Anne F.)

Becherer, C. Andrew (see Walling, Richard)

Burks, Jared (Ohio State University) and Crystal L. Reastle (Ohio State University)
CULTIVATION AND THE EXPOSURE OF A NEW LITHIC RAW MATERIAL SOURCE. Many late prehistoric period groups in the Eastern Woodlands employed a predominantly pebble core lithic technology, which has been characterized as a conservative yet expedient flake tool industry utilizing local resources. This paper explores an alternative view of the origins of late prehistoric period lithic industries. We propose that the resulting increase in expedience for conservation sake is the result of the exposure of a new and raw material source by late prehistoric agricultural practices. Thus, any perceived “evolution” of a lithic industry is likely the result of an increase in raw material availability.

Byrd, John (see Klippel, Walter)

Byrd, John (East Carolina University)
THE ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF SPECIES DIVERSITY IN EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE GULF COAST. Diversity indices calculated from zooarchaeological data can be used to indicate whether the inhabitants of a site were exploiting a wide spectrum of animals or focusing on relatively few species. It is recommended that a measure of richness, the number of species, and a measure of evenness, the inverse of Simpson's index, be used together to evaluate the diversity of an assemblage. A method for assessing richness that controls for sample size is proposed that utilizes a statistical test to evaluate the effectiveness of the model. The method is then applied to several Woodland period assemblages from the Southeast.

Cubak, Melanie (see Inquire, Mary)

Cable, John (New South Associates)
THE EARLY HISTORIC CHEROKEE SETTLEMENTS OF THE BRASSTOWN VALLEY SITES, YOUNG-HARRIS, GEORGIA. Excavations at the Brasstown Valley site cluster resulted in the exposure of an extensive historic Cherokee settlement composed of a number of scattered households. Comparisons of the architectural and ceramic assemblages with other excavated Cherokee sites suggest that most of the households ate
Cassens, Kenny C. (Murray State University, Murray State University, April Hensleigh, Murray State University, and Phil Diffasi, University of Louisville) UNIQUE PREHISTORIC CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE S-BEND AREA OF MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY. In 1978, while conducting a phase I survey within the Star Chamber to Wright's Rotunda area of Mammoth Cave, two rather unique cultural artifacts were discovered: a cane flute and a charcoal pictograph. Both artifacts were found in relative proximity to each other in the S-Bend area of Mammoth Cave. This paper describes these two unique artifacts, their archaeological context, possible meanings, and cultural significance, examining their importance to the archaeology of the Eastern Woodlands.

Chapman, Susan (University of Kentucky) A SURVEY OF BEADS FROM SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH CAROLINA. A survey of beads from over 40 prehistoric Southeast coastal sites suggests some tentative temporal patterns. Raw material differences characterize several regions of the Southeast in Archaic times, while styles and style combinations seem to disassociate. Archaic womens' beads and thus allow for crude component assignments to collections of little or no provenience. Data are presented on prehardened, corded, cord, rawhide, shell, Lepidina, Dracaena, Citrullus, Maurovella, Oliva, and their combinations from a large number of sites in Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as sites in western North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Consaul, Robert P. (University of Cincinnati), Lauren E. Sieg (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), Adrienne J. Lazzarato (University of Virginia), and Ted, S. Sunderhaus (Gray & Pape, Inc.) CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE FORT ANCIENT HILLTOP ENCLOSURE. In 1995 field research at the Fort Ancient site, a Middle Woodland hilltop enclosure in Warren County, Ohio, provided new insights on mound construction and activities conducted on the interior of the enclosure. Excavation of an embankment wall in the North Fort demonstrated the presence of post features associated with multiple construction phases underlain by a prepared clay floor. In addition, testing on portions of the interior plateau.

Casemay, Valette (NPS, Archaeological Assistance Division) INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON THE WORLDWIDE WEB. The National Park Service will use the web to provide users with information about the Earthwork study and significant properties in the region. The process of developing this service and the selection and preparation of materials is described.

Carr, Phillip (see Braithwaite, Andrew)
revealed evidence of artifact and feature densities that rival domestic contexts on the earthwork exterior periphery. Data from the 1995 field season is used to refine current models of Middle Woodland earthwork development and function.

Cullin, R. Bruce (see Homrighausen, Nicholas)

Case, Casey L. (University of Tennessee) URBAN MEAT EAT IN EARLY KNOXVILLE FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM BLount MANSION (ARKN52). Faunal material recovered from dated archaeological deposits behind Blount Mansion (ARKN52), Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, was analyzed and compared with faunal material from other sites in the Upland South. Included in the faunal assemblage from the home of the first Governor of the Southwest Territory, William Blount, are animal bones from an urban slave cabin that served the mansion. The faunal assemblage, which dates from the 1790s to the early-20th century, is comprised of mostly domestic species with a few wild species. Not only does this assemblage allow for examination of the meat diet of early Knoxvillians, it also provides an opportunity to compare the meat diet of urban slaves with that of rural slaves in the Upland South region.

Coy, Fred E., Jr. (Eastern States Rock Art Association) A ROCK ART PRIMER (PRIMER). The history of North American rock art begins with accounts by chemists, Jacques Marquet (1675) described a pictograph on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River. Cotton Mathey (1890) recorded a petroglyph in New England. Physician, Klaus Weilman (1979), published a comprehensive contribution to the study of North American rock art. Recommendations for standard terminology for techniques used in the engraving of petroglyphs are abrasion, pecking, incising, and scratching. Suggestions are made for the protection of rock art sites. The status of the state-of-the-art research directed toward preservation and understanding of rock art, is discussed.

Critch, Casey D. (University of Tennessee) WOODY VEGETATION AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR: A CONSIDERATION OF WOOD CHARCOAL ASSEMBLAGES. Wood charcoal is often used to infer human impact on woody vegetation. This is particularly true when ethnobotanists/archaeologists evaluate data from sites yielding evidence of food production. Human behavior is not, however, the only forcing function represented in wood charcoal assemblages. Succession in vegetation(s) is a species-specific, time-transgressive process occurring on variable and dynamic natural environmental gradients. Species relationships along various gradients must be accounted for when selecting taxa to be presented as indicative of "human impact" on vegetation.

Crothers, George (Washington University, St. Louis), Robert Ward (Mammoth Cave National Park), Charles Swedeland (Southern Illinois University), Katherine Robinson Mickelson (Ohio State University), and Andrew Mickelson (Ohio State University). SYSTEMATIC INTENSIVE SURVEY OF MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY: DISCERNING PATTERNS OF PRESHISTORIC ACTIVITY NOTWITHSTANDING 200 YEARS OF HISTORIC USE. An integrated program of systematic survey, mapping, photography, and detailed descriptions of the historic and prehistoric remains in the large, dry pasages of Mammoth Cave was initiated in 1963. Over 240 artifact and feature locations have been recorded dating from the Early Woodland period (ca. 2700-2000 B.C.) of gypsum mining and historic uses of the cave. Project methodology is reviewed. Results are presented pertaining to the method of Early Woodland mining, artifacts associated with the mining, and distributional patterns that reflect an intensive and sustained effort to obtain gypsum and other sandstone minerals from deep within the cave interior.

Dancy, William R. (Ohio State University) and Paul J. Padunaro (Kent State University). AN HYPOTHESIS TESTING APPROACH TO THE HOPEWELLIAN BLADELET INDUSTRY IN OHIO. To date, questions about the function of Hopewellian bladelets have been addressed through micro-wear analysis. No incontestable, non-trivial answers have been delivered, however, and it is time to look at the question with fresh eyes. This paper argues for approaching the problem from theory by combining total chipped stone Lactic Production System Analysis, Reduction Trajectory Analysis, and Product Life History Analysis to produce an understanding of the bladelet in relation to the flake manufacturing process and the depositional environment. Examples to illustrate the points of this paper are drawn from the authors' research on Ohio Hopewell bladelet samples.
Daviiol, Elizabeth (Louisiana State University)
ETHNIC MEDICINAL CHOICES AT TWO RURAL, SOUTH LOUISIANA, SAWMILL COMMUNITIES. The Doumer and Goodland sawmills were early 20th century rural communities and sawmills in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. Doumer employees were primarily Cajun and Italian laborers supervised by Anglo-American managers. Laborers at Goodland were almost exclusively African-American. Their research consisted of interviews with 23 families and social classes at both sites will be presented. Additionally, an in-depth comparison between a Cajun residence at Doumer will be presented.

Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University, St. Louis) and James R. Duncan (St. Louis Community College)
FEMALE MOTIFS AND MIRTH IN MISSOURI PETROGLYPHS. Among the most frequently occurring rock art motifs seen in Missouri are those labeled as female or vulvar. Earlier researchers uniformly attributed these motifs to fertility concerns of prehistoric peoples. Although in some cases this may have been the unifying motivation, a more likely explanation is found in the frequency of Native American myths involving a female deity. The premise of this paper is the possible association of the vulvar motif with the “Old woman who never dies” — a Souix mythical figure — and her role in the western Mississippian culture that most likely created these motifs.

Dilts, Phil (see Correspondent, Kenneth C.)

Drooker, Penelope R. (SUNY-Albany & Peabody Museum, Harvard University)
STILL SEARCHING FOR THE EMPEROR’S CLOTHES: MATTING AND SPUN-YARN TEXTILES FROM BOTTLE CREEK. Surface collections and excavations at the Bottle Creek site have produced 259 analyzable impressions of matting, spun-yard textiles, varie, and fibers on “saltpot” sherds. Most textiles are heavy and utilitarian, probably chosen for pottery production based on functional attributes. Twill-weave matting, including structures known from Spiro, Moundville, and other archaeological sites as well as from historical Chickasaw basketry, predominates in the 18th-19th century Bottle Creek phase. Well-faced textiles are prominent in earlier components. To date, no delicate, structurally-decorated textiles like those known from norther Mississippian textile-impressed pottery have been found.

Duggan, Betty J. (University of Tennessee)
EXPLORING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE 19TH CENTURY RELIGIOUS CAMP MEET-ING PHENOMENON. Shortly after the turn of the 19th century, the religious camp meeting, a major feature of the “Great Revival of the West,” spread across the South into the Ohio Valley and New England. These multi-day events, and associated meeting grounds, have drawn interest from historians, theologians, geogra-

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phen, and preservationists, yet remain unexplored by archaeologists. This paper expands upon an historic significance assessment prepared about an early camp meeting site (4OK166) in Clay County, Tennessee. It further discusses potential contributions that excavations at such sites offer regarding symbolic, social, and economic use of space and material culture within a ritual context.

Dunbar, Joseph (see Ditt, Todd)

Duncan, James R. (see Ditz-Geinstrument, Carol)

Emerson, Thomas (see Hughes, Randall)

Ewen, Charles (East Carolina University)

HISTORIC HOMESTAND: TO DIG OR NOT TO DIG? 'virtually every national forest in the Southeast has thousands of late 19th/early 20th century homesteads in its care. Two weeks of excavation at the Beckham homestead in the Arkansas Ozarks determined the dimensions and orientation of the cabin and the associated cellar, and collected artifacts relating to the occurrence. Documents and local interviews provided information on the occupants. Given the number of these sites and the frequency of personnel available, excavation is not often feasible. If an historical background exists, most of the significant data from this type of site can be garnered from documentary research or limited testing.'

Faulkner, Charles H. (see Sinex, Jan)

Fees, Jennifer D. (Washington University, St. Louis) and Meg Thornton (Washington University, St. Louis)

RODENT UNAWAVER: ITS EFFECTS ON FAUNAL MATERIAL. In an effort to further research the effects that rodents have on the paleoarchaeological record, an experiment was carried out using mice and bunnies from five different species. The most notable result was the scarcity of the characteristic parallel striations so commonly used as the only indicator of rodent gnawing. This result and others from this experiment are examined.

Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi)

TRUE GUT. Montearly Marksville varieties are characterized by a chalybeate paste. Sandy pottery, however, is endemic in the northern Cache Basin and extends up the Cache tributaries into the North Central Hills of Mississippi. Recent excavations of villages of the Basin Mound Group site (22P240) indicate that a group of local Tehula potters slowly accepted Marksville decorative elements as their society-established leadership in extra-territorial interaction. The result is an interesting variety of sandy Marksville pottery co-occurring with traditional Tehula types.

Foss, John E. (see Goodpaster, Allen C.)

Frankenberg, Susan (see Kogitsch, Lyke)

Frankenberg, Susan (see Sinex, Jan)

Franklin, Jay D. (University of Tennessee)

A SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF KNAPPED STONE ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM A MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE. This paper discusses the knapped stone artifacts recovered at 40CN32, a Middle Woodland site near Greeneville, Tennessee. Specifically, it will examine the potential relationship between the artifacts recovered during the controlled surface collection and those from subsurface features and activity areas. The site is located in an actively cultivated tobacco field. Therefore, the purpose of this analysis is to ascertain how decades of plowing may have displaced artifacts associated with activity areas.

Fuller, Richard (Alabama Museum of Natural History)

OUT OF THE MOUNDVILLE SHADOW: THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF PENASCO Culture. Since being severed from Fort Walton, Penasco culture has gained some independence as a coastal Mississippi variant. From the beginning, geographical continuities and general similarities in ceramic styles suggested a relationship to Moundville culture. But, just how "Moundvilleian" is Penasco? Recent research
at the Bolde Creek site indicates a rather sudden Mississippian appearance in the southwestern Alabama in the 12th or 13th century. A northerly origin is suggested by pottery reminiscent of late Moundville I or early Moundville II phase types. Later components show a steady evolution away from this Moundville base, resulting in a distinctive regional ceramic complex and settlement pattern by the 16th century.

Gallivan, Martin (University of Virginia)

INTERPRETING LATE WOODLAND SITE STRUCTURE IN THE VIRGINIA PIEDMONT. The University of Virginia's excavations at the Wood site (46KE143) have provided insight into Moraxan settlements in the James River Piedmont dating to the beginning of the Late Woodland period. Domestic structures with associated storage pit features have been identified at the site. This paper will compare community patterning, storage, and subsistence-related materials recovered from the Wood site to available data from other Virginia Piedmont sites to suggest a pattern of unexplored settlements composed of five to ten households. These flodean sites with evidence of domestic structures and storage features dating to the 16th through the 17th centuries A.D. indicate the proliferation of horticultural communities during the Middle to Late Woodland transition.

Galloway, Patricia (Mississippi Department of Archives & History)

CULTURAL HISTORY OF REAL PEOPLE: NEW RISKS AND CHALLENGES. The traditions of culture history as a direction for archaeology to take is deeply embedded in the Southeast. It was one of L.B. Jones' abiding interests; he never forget that real people made the pots and erected the mounds, and he always tried to imagine their lives. In this paper, I will discuss the value and the validity of culture-historical approaches for the writing of precontact political and social history. Further, I will address the emerging, relentless of some researchers to establish historical communities with living people and the resulting sudden retreat to New Archaeological positivism in the wake of NAGPRA.

Garraway, Patrick M. (Garrity & Associates, Inc.) and Ted Britt (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Vicksburg)

EXCAVATION AND ANALYSIS OF A LATE 19TH CENTURY PRIVY IN THE KNOXVILLE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT. This paper discusses the results of the excavation and analysis of a privy on a commercial lot in downtown Knoxville, Tennessee, that was filled in the late 19th century. The privy apparently received trash from both a music hall and a confectionery shop in the 1880s and yielded over 15,000 artifacts. The artifacts included numerous glass bottles, architectural debris, clothing items, and a small number of ceramic vessels. A number of Civil War era artifacts, including cartridges, artillery shells, and a sword were found in the bottom of the privy. Analysis of the contents of the privy provides excellent insights into life in the Knoxville commercial district in the 19th century.

Gibson, Jon U. (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

EARTHWORKS IN THE OUACHITA VALLEY. The "earthwork" study has provided the opportunity to review ideas and conclusions regarding the archaeological resources of the Ouachita Valley. A new perspective on these resources occasioned by reviewing the record and visiting a number of the sites is presented.

Gilman, J. Christopher (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology)

PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY OF ARKANSAS. Examination of Paleolithic site distributions in the lower Mississippi Valley of northeastern Arkansas has revealed distinct differences in the settlement organization of fluted point and Dalton populations within the region. In particular, the relationship of fluted point sites to local stone resources is quite significant. The Dalton distribution is more complex than that of the earlier fluted point sites and witnesses the growth of a localized population. The marked increase in the numbers and spatial distribution of Dalton period sites is interpreted as evidence of increased utilization of the regional landscape and of increased population size.

Goldberg, Paul (see Sherwood, Sarah)

Goldman-Finz, Natal S. (University of Alabama)

HUNTER-GATHERER TECHNOLOGY AND WORK ORGANIZATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING LATE PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHG ASSEMBLAGES AND SITES. This paper addresses the relationship of technology to work organization among hunter-gatherers. A model is developed from the ethnographic record outlining three patterns in work organization: flexible, discrete, and...
task-ordered. It is suggested that the degree of efficiency and generalization in hunter-gatherer technologies is not directly to the organization of work, and only indirectly to mobility per se. Work organization, in turn, is proposed to relate directly to different parameters of risk. Implications of the model for understanding Paleoindian and Early Archaic hunter-gatherers in the Southeast are discussed.

Coodyer, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology) and John E. Foss (University of Tennessee)

THE BIG PINE TREE SITE: THE GEOARCHAEOLOGY OF AN EARLY HOLOCENE QUARRY PRODUCTION SITE IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER COASTAL PLAIN. The Big Pine Tree site (SAU 153) is located along Smith's Lake Creek in Aiken County, South Carolina. Excavations both on land and underwater have revealed an early Holocene occupation related to charcoal processing of lichenous species located within the creek channel. Geoscientific studies indicate a multi-compartment stratified Paleoindian and Archaic site with several lithological discontinuities related to fluvial sedimentation and pedogenesis. High spatial integrity in the Paleoindian and Early Archaic levels is present including discrete feature-like areas emphasizing core reduction, surface production, and biface manufacturing. Several fluted bifaces have been recovered which show their survival in the early stage of biface reduction.

Graf, Kelly (see Parrington, Bath)

Greene, Lance (University of Tennessee)

CULTURE CHANGE IN THE HISTORIC CHEROKEE OUT TOWNS. The historic Cherokee Out Towns were located in the Tuckasegee River valley in the Appalachian Summit area of western North Carolina. These settlements, on the northern periphery of Cherokee lands, were subject to a mix of Anglo-American contact throughout the 18th century. Increased association with Anglo-American practices during the 19th century caused rapid and dramatic changes in all aspects of Cherokee life. Evidence of social, economic, and subsistence adaptations is preserved in the archaeological record. This chapter discusses the changing adaptations through-out the historic period as revealed through the archaeological record of several sites in the Out Town area.

Gresham, Thomas H. (Southeastern Archaeological Services) and Thomas W. Neuman

QUARTZ QUARRIES AND QUARRYING TOOLS. Quartz occurs ubiquitously throughout the southern Piedmont as dispersed feldspar and in concentrations. Most large-scale surveys encounter dense concentrations of natural and modified quartz that are termed quarries or quarry/workshops. Few quartz quarries have been excavated and described in detail. This chapter presents the results of the 1985 excavation of a quartz quarry in eastern Georgia that was utilized during the Late Archaic period. Of special interest is a type of large, well-stratified quartz, termed "blue-pick," that is interpreted as being a quarrying tool. The tool exhibits a shafting and wear on its distal end, indicative of digging in a rocky soil.

Groover, Mark D. (see Proctor, Joel)

Groover, Mark D. (University of Tennessee)

NINETEENTH CENTURY MATERIAL CULTURE AND CLASS STRUCTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE. During the 19th century East Tennessee's economy was predominantly derived from agriculture. In turn class structure was based upon land ownership. Tenure groups consisted of a gentry class followed by yeoman farmers and tenants. Comparison of two gentry and two yeoman sites is used to explore the relationship between material culture and class structure in the region. Interpretation departs from the typical approach in historical archaeology that assumes a direct relationship existed between wealth holding and material culture. Rather, it is argued that differences in material culture may reflect competing ideologies and social strategies in the study area among tenure groups.

Hally, David J. (University of Georgia)

BARNETT PHASE MORTUARY PATTERNS. Evidence for Barnett phase mortuary patterns is available from three sites in northwestern Georgia: Little Egypt, King, and Leake. Very little is known about the burials placed in round-based Little Egypt. Burials placed in the large, plato-style structure at King contained only adult males, but did not differ in other respects from high status burials located elsewhere at the site. The great majority of Barnett phase dead were buried in family plots located within and adjacent to domestic structures. The nature of these household plots and their constituent burials will be considered in detail.
Hohler, Harry O. (see Little, Keith J.)

Honerka, Nicholas (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)
TENNESSEE PICTOGRAPH. The Kell site is a pictograph site located on Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. This site consists of a small sandstone rock shelter with three abstract pictographs rendered in red. A review of the literature on pictograph sites in and adjacent to Tennessee reveals the absolute scarcity of recorded examples of this resource; a lacuna that underscores the importance of recording and reporting them before they disappear. Recent looting at the Kell Rock Shelter exacerbates the already difficult problem of estimating the temporal parameters of the site and emphasizes the fragile nature of this rare archaeological resource.

Honerka, Nicholas (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga) and R. Bruce Council (University of Tennessee, Chattanooga)
WHETHER COOSA IN CHATTANOOGA? As originally defined by Hudson et al., Coosa is a 16th century Native American chiefdom extending from southeastern Tennessee into eastern Alabama. At least one component in the construction of Coosa as a paramount chiefdom is the identification of a Natchez village at the Audubon Acres site (40PA84) in Chattanooga. An overview of the results of research and looting at this and other local sites where 16th century Spanish artifacts have been recovered is applied to the Coosa question.

House, John H. (Auburn University, Alabama)
INVESTIGATING MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT VARIABILITY IN THE LOWER ST. FRANCIS BASIN, EASTERN ARKANSAS. Continuing investigation of Mississippian settlement variability in the Keri phase region in eastern Arkansas focused on evidence for dispersed (as opposed to aggregated) Mississippian settlement. Small, low-density Mississippian complexes (“farmsteads”) are seemingly ubiquitous on former Mississippi River point bars. Testing in spring 1995 revealed a prehistoric house pattern at two of these sites. Dispersed Mississippian settlement in the region appears to have pre-date AD1350 and may be contemporary with construction of large platform mounds at “vacant” ceremonial centers.

Hubbard, David (see Boyd, Chad, Illinois)

Hudson, Charles (University of Georgia)
THE PARAMOUNT CHIEFDOM OF COOSA. Along with Chester DePatter, David Hally, Richard Polhebus, and Marvin Smith, in 1985 I published a paper setting forth what we understood at that time about Coosa, a sprawling political entity that was important in the De Soto expedition. At the time, we felt that we knew where the political entity lay on a map, but we had little understanding of the constituency of its internal parts and of the relationships among these parts. This paper is a discussion of what we now understand about the internal structure of Coosa, as well as a summary of several slight adjustments in the De Soto route as we understood it in 1985.

Hudson, Tommy (Society for Georgia Archaeology)
GEORGIA PEGOGLYPHS. A review of current information and interpretation of well-known and lesser-known rock art sites in Georgia.

Hughes, Randall (University of Illinois) and Thomas Emerson (University of Illinois)
PRELIMINARY SOURCING OF Cahokia MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN FLINT CLAY FIGURINES. Similarities in style and material argued for Middle Mississippian flint clay figurines in the American Bottom to be imported from Arkansas or Oklahoma. Recent stylistic analysis suggests they are notidgetious manufacture. Past attempts to source the flint clays were inhibited by the prehistoric burning of specimens. X-ray
diffraction (XRD) analysis indicates that examined figures were derived from Missouri flint clay, perhaps from as close as the St. Louis area. XRD shows that white kaolin was destroyed by burning, chlorine and Boehmire are present. These minerals are common in Missouri flint clays, and, unlike kaolinite, survive burning. The chlorite in Missouri flint clays is a distinctive litmus-containing variety, and we see in the process of conducting chemical analyses to corroborate the XRD findings.

Humpf, Douthly "Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation"

HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHY IN THE COOSA CORE: THE LITTLE EGYPT, ETOWAH, AND KING SITE. Demographic and ecological analysis of the farmstead and Brewer phase burials from the Little Egypt, Etowah, and King sites suggest that the Little Egypt and King site populations are more stressed than that at Etowah and more highly stressed than many other Mississippian populations available for comparison. The results of this analysis are interpreted in terms of the site's position in the settlement hierarchy of the panmound chiefdom of Coosa; Little Egypt is the paramount capital, Etowah as the center of a subject chiefdom, and King as a large town in another subject chiefdom.

Idei, Bruce "Wake Forest University"

PIT COOKING AND SOCIAL CONTEXT IN THE UPPER YADKIN RIVER VALLEY. Excavation at 31WK38, a Late Woodland site in the upper Yadkin river valley. North Carolina, has documented the use of earthoven type cooking facilities. The archaeological evidence is compared to ethnohistorical information related to the use of such facilities.

Inkrot, Mary "Sewanee Turner Archaeological Research Program" and Melanie Cahak "Sewanee River Archaeological Research Program"

FARMSTEAD ARCHAEOLOGY ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S ASKEN PLATEAU. For this study, archival information from over 100 farmsteads on the Savannah River Site from the first half of the 20th century was assembled. Through consideration of domestic architecture and outbuilding function, the analysis results indicate farmsteads in the area typically contained a hall and parlor house, barn, chicken house, smokehouse, and privy. Approximately 50 of these farms were located archaeologically. Results also suggest that although household material culture differed little between tenant and yeoman farmers, dwelling size and number of outbuildings are the most sensitive indicator of social differentiation between tenure groups.

Jackson, H. Edwin "University of Southern Mississippi", Melissa Beams "U.S.D.A. Forest Service" and Robert Reams "U.S.D.A. Forest Service"

CULTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRENDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CUIF COASTAL PLAIN: A SYNTHESIS OF RECENT RESEARCH. Regional synthesis, such as those presented recently by Anderson or Bence, are rarely as accurate as the available data, which in turn are a function of the intensity of investigation. The interior coastal plain of Mississippi has long been represented as an uncharted gap between the better understood Lower Mississippian Valley, Gulf Coast, and Tombigbee-Mobile River drainages. However, this gap is finally being filled through federally sponsored or state-funded archaeological and university research. This paper synthesizes data that have accumulated in the past decade, providing a first approximation of chronology, cultural relationships, demographic trends, and changing site distributions.

Jackson, Paul D. "Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

AN EXAMINATION OF LATE WOODLAND FEATURES ... THEY'RE THE PITS. The Late Woodland components in the upper regions of west Alabama have often been interpreted when defining a site's component in the Tombigbee, Black Warrior, and Tennessee River valleys. These river valley sites have generally been assigned to either the McKelvey, Miller 16, or West Jefferson phase, depending on artifact variations and the location of a site in a particular river valley. This research compares a sample of Late Woodland features from the three phases and draws conclusions on their similarities and differences. The conclusions are then tested on a recently excavated Late Woodland site in west Alabama.

Johnson, Hunter B. "Alabama Museum of Natural History"

A FUNCTIONAL COMPARISON OF POTTERY VESSEL SHAPES FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK SITE. Morphological disparity between Mound A and C at the Bottle Creek site are believed to reflect functional differences between the two mounds. Typological analysis of excavated pottery shows temporal and spatial variabilities in vessel use for both mounds. A vessel shape analysis was performed for these same collections.
and preliminary results suggest a functional variation in assemblages for the two mounds. By comparing rim forms for the two assemblages, important information relating to differences in pottery vessel functions, social hierarchies, and subsistence practices are revealed.

Johnson, Kenneth W. (Thomas College)
CURRENT EXCAVATIONS AT KOLOMOKI. Twelve months of full-scale excavations have been concluded at Kolomoki Mounds State Park in southwest Georgia, the most prominent Weeden Island period site in the region. These are the first major excavations to occur since the 1950s at the 300-acre, eight-mound site. The project area is a proposed paved parking lot between Mounds E and F and near the current museum. The relationship of the project area to the overall community pattern was unknown, but it now appears to have been occupied contemporaneously with much of the rest of the site. Shards and litiesh were abundant, though not in the same proportion as reported by William Sears elsewhere on the site. Most common are Kolomoki series complicated stamped sherds, also present are Swift Creek and Weeden Island series sherds. Approximately three dozen features were also excavated.

Johnson, Rebecca Lynn (University of South Carolina)
GENDER, POWER, PRIVATE, AND PUBLIC IN MIDDLE FORT ANCESTAL HOUSEHOLDS AT THE INCENATOR SITE (33MY510). Fort Ancestral social relations can be explored through the built environment and the use of space. A gendered analysis of social-organization, using environment-behavior theory and Spector's task-differentiation approach, may clarify contexts of domestic and public activity at the incenator site. The organization of economic activities, in terms of domestic and public contexts may suggest possible power relationships at this site. The identification, and the concept, of private and public spaces may need to be reconsidered.

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Missouri)
STONE TOOL PRODUCTION AT WATSON BRAKE, AN ARCHAIC MOUND SITE IN LOUISIANA. A technological analysis of a sizeable collection of lizards recovered from four deep test pits at Watson Brake indicates that a good deal of tool production took place on site. This activity was based almost exclusively on local gravels. Finished products include blades, blades, dills, and microblades. The blade core technology is fundamentally the same as that found at Poverty Point and Laketown but appears to have been less efficient, raising questions about the evolution of technology and specialization during the Late Archaic.

Jones, Patrick (see Killey, Triy res B.)
Jerneg, David (Southern Methodist University)
THE WESTERN CHEROKEE MIGRATION TO TEXAS, 1820-1839. Archaeological investigations along the Red, Sabine, and Angelina rivers have yielded scanty evidence for the presence of Cherokees. The sites they occupied were primarily dispersed farmsteads, with aggregation of dwellings in key places. Due to the violent nature of the frontier, locations of villages, house-sites, and agricultural fields had to be changed frequently. The temporary winter (1819-1820) village of the red chief DiWatu (the bow) on the Red River, occupied while the Cherokee fled the Arkansas militia to Texas, has tentatively been located. On Lost Prairie, Arkansas. Other 1820-1839 farmsteads recently located in Rusk County, Texas are potential candidates for Cherokee occupations.

Kock, Charles R. (University of Georgia)
NUTRITIONAL INFERENCE FROM FAUNAL REMAINS AT THE PARKIN SITE. Parkin, a Late Mississippian site in Arkansas, provides the opportunity to examine the nutritional status of a population which may have faced demographic collapse in the wake of De Soto’s expedition. Paleohontological research by Williams shows Parkin conforms to generalized notions of maize-based agriculture. Human skeletal assessments by Murray show evidence of possible nutritional stress at Parkin. This study provides interpretive faunal analysis from a house floor excavated at Parkin. Integrating faunal, botanical, and human skeletal evidence provides a profile of nutritional adequacy and diversity. Nutritional stress was not a factor in the Late Mississippian/early historic transition at Parkin.

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Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Keel, Dennis C. (NPS, Southeast Archaeological Center) THE DELTA INITIATIVE. Title VI of the California Desert Lands Protection Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a number of initiatives to stimulate economic and educational improvements of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region. These requirements assigned to the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center are described and discussed.

Keller, Kenneth (Washington University, St. Louis) and John E. Kelly (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) THE POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTIONS FROM THE 1921 MOOREHEAD EXCAVATIONS AT CAHOKIA. Moorehead's archaeological investigations at Cahokia occurred during 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1927. Most of the materials eventually ended up at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Illinois; however, for the first season's field work, materials were distributed among three institutions, the Illinois State Museum, the University of Illinois, and Washington University. A recent study of these materials has provided additional insight into the nature and context of debris from a number of different areas at Cahokia. This paper will discuss the potential significance and limitations of these collections for interpreting Cahokia.

Kelly, John E. (see Keller, Kenneth)

Kelly, John E. (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) THE HISTORIC CONTEXT OF MOOREHEAD'S INVESTIGATIONS AT CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. Moorehead's archaeological investigations were initiated at the Cahokia Mound center in the 1920's. His investigations were instrumental in the central portion of the site being saved as a State Park. The extensive nature of his excavations and the subsequent publications on his work at Cahokia and other sites in the American Bottom provided important insights into the prehistoric occupation of this region. A recent review of the notes and collections at a number of institutions pertaining to his work reinforce the importance of his involvement in the history of archaeological investigations in the region. This paper will focus on the context of his work at Cahokia in 1921.

Kidd, Tristram R. (Tulane University) and Patrick Jones (Tulane University) SOCIAL AND TECHNOCULTURAL CONTEXT OF LITHIC TOOL PRODUCTION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Studies of lithic technology have generally been ignored by archeologists working in the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV). The LMV lacks high-quality lithic resources, and native populations would have depended on imported stone or locally available chert pebbles for their raw material. Mississippi period and early historic sites in the Tensas Basin demonstrate marked variations through time in the patterns of lithic raw material procurement, technology, organization of production, and formal tool manufacture. These variations reflect, in part, the success local groups had in gaining access to lithic resources. Changes in tool form and production strategies may also indicate shifts in regional, social, and political contexts, possibly marked by the onset of sustained European contact.

King, Adam (Pennsylvania State University) DE SOTO'S ITABA: REOCCUPATION OF AN ANCIENT CHIEFLY CAPITAL. While traveling through the southern territory of the Coosa paramounty in 1540, De Soto visited the town of Itaba. Archaeological evidence indicates that this was not just any town, but the capital of one of Coosa's subsidiary chiefdoms. Two hundred years earlier this same site, now known as Etowah, was one of the major political centers in the Southeast. In this paper, I describe shifts in the use of Etowah and its surroundings from the 14th to 16th centuries and in the process detail the transformation of Etowah from a powerful Middle Mississippian capital to a subjugated Late Mississippian center.

King, Adam (see Stephenson, Keith)

Klippel, Walter (University of Tennessee) and John Byrd (East Carolina University) ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE IN THE MID-SOUTH: THE MICROFAUNA FROM CHEEK BEND CAVE, MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Evidence for late Quaternary environmental change in the Southeast has been primarily derived from botanical and geologic studies. Recent analyses of archaeologically recovered
microfossils from Creek Bend Cave have been employed to interpret late Quaternary environmental changes in the Cedar Glade portion of the Midlothian. Information derived from these microfossils, while particular to the Cedar Glade area of middle Tennessee, are generally congruent with regional data provided by other disciplines.

Knight, Vernon James (University of Alabama)
A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF MOUNDVILLE ENGRAVED "CULT" DESIGNS FROM POTSHEDS.
Much representational art from Moundville is in the medium of engraved pottery vessels, primarily black-firned bottles, classified as Moundville Engraved variety Hemphill. The few studies of this art to date have focused on whole vessels currently in the National Museum of the American Indian and American Museum of Natural History collections. Potsherd from Hemphill vessels are also numerous in certain contexts at Moundville, and provide additional data on style, thematic material, and dating. In this paper I consider sherds from a minimum of 17 vessels found in recent excavations in Mound E, F, G, Q, and R, comparing these data to our inventory of designs from whole vessels.

Konigsberg, Lyle (University of Tennessee) and Susan Frankenber (University of Tennessee)
APPLICATIONS OF MONTE CARLO METHODS TO RADIOCARBON DATING PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTHEAST.
Monte Carlo methods for calibrating and assessing groups of radiocarbon dates are now becoming popular in Europe (see the URL http://info.cxc.cornell.edu/departments/cfa/oscw/oscw_h.html on the world-wide web), though they have generally gone unnoticed in American archaeology. We present a number of applications to the dating of Late Woodland/mississippian components using both unconstrained Monte Carlo and Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulations (Gibbs Sampler). These methods are extremely useful in that they: (1) allow for the estimation of parameters of particular interest to archaeologists; and (2) allow archaeologists to use contextual information in an informative manner when analyzing dates.

Lamb, Leon (University of Kentucky)
PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE 1995 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE WOLFE SHIELD AND CRAWLEY FARMSTEAD. Field investigations during the summer of 1995 and previous work have shown that the earliest occupation of the Wolfe Shield complex dates to the Paleoindian period. However, the most extensive occupation dates to the Early Archaic period. Preliminary analyses of materials recovered in 1995 suggest the potential for providing a better understanding of the earliest prehistoric occupations of the upper Cumberland River valley and the role of cavernous settings in these occupations.

Lazazzera, Adrienne (see Connolly, Robert P.)
Lazazzera, Adrienne (University of Virginia)
HOPEWELL MOUNDS AND THE MISHOWWIN: A MODEL FOR PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND POLITY. The domestic use of mound sites in the Ohio Valley has long been a topic of interest for Middlewestern archaeologists. However, much debate persists regarding the nature and duration of settlements found in association with earthwork sites. This paper offers one interpretation for these habitation areas as being loci for ritual activity, governed by specialists who may have lived there year-round. Ethnographic and ethnobotanical analogy using religious ceremonies and societies of related Native American groups serves to relate household activity at mound sites, its ritual significance, and contribution to change in political organization of prehistoric groups in the Ohio valley during the Woodland period.

LeVay, Justin (University of Tennessee) and Amy Lemanek Young (University of Southern Mississippi)
DIET AND RISK OF SLAVES AT LOCUST GROVE PLANTATION. All slaves faced risks. One such risk was that of food shortages. How slaves in the antebellum period coped with this risk is poorly understood. This paper uses faunal and artifactual materials excavated from three slave houses to provide insight into the sources of food at Locust Grove, a plantation outside of Louisville, Kentucky. The slaves there were likely raising their own fowl and hogs, and supplementing their diets with hunting or trapping and fishing, and thus had developed a successful strategy for reducing the risk of inadequate nutrition and food shortfalls.

Little, Keith J. (Jacksonville State University), Harry O. Holstein, and Curtis L. Hill
THE CANE CREEK COMPLEX: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN MANIFESTATION OF THE UPPER COOSA RIVER BASIN IN NORTHEAST ALABAMA. Data recovered during excavations conducted in the

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Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Matternes, Jennifer (University of Tennessee), Hugh B. Matternes (University of Tennessee) and Richard L. Allbright (University of Tennessee)

A HILLTOP FOR THE DEAD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DRENNON SITE (40DV447). Data recovery operations at the Drennon site (40DV447) in central Tennessee uncovered evidence of a prehistoric mortuary complex. Eighty-seven potential historic and prehistoric features were clustered around a hilltop; 28 were excavated and determined to contain 16 graves and a variety of other associated prehistoric pit-features. Individuals were interred in both flexed and cremated burial forms. Artifacts from both grave and nongrave features, radiocarbon dates, and burial forms suggest a Late Archaic to Early Woodland cultural and temporal affiliation. The implications of these findings to the central Tennessee archaeological record will be discussed.

McElwath, Dale (University of Illinois)

AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF CHERT TYPE CLASSIFICATION. Traditional methods of chert analysis involve classification systems that attempt to identify the geological sources of raw materials present in an assemblage. Such systems are designed to elicit information on settlement system, trade networks, and energy expenditure for raw materials. An alternative eric classification system that identifies chert types primarily in terms of variables that the ancient knappers would have been concerned with, such as color, texture, workability, general quality, and overall appearance has been used with some success in the American Bottom for the last decade. The advantages and disadvantages of this system are discussed, and compared to more traditional classification systems.

McIlvenna, Noeleen (University of Tennessee)

LEWIS, KNEBERG, AND NATIVE AMERICANS, 1934-42. Madeline Kneberg and Thomas Lewis were among the pioneers of "scientific" Southeastern archaeology. They were, consciously or not, somewhat responsible for establishing a precedent for archaeologists' attitudes to and relationships with Indians in this region. Using their correspondence, curated in the F.H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, this history paper examines the formative years of archaeological-Indian relationships. In the light of NAGPRA, the focus is especially on the vast WPA excavations of human remains under their direction, taking into account the political climate of opinion in 1930s America.

McCorvie, Mary (see Wagner, Mark)

McKelvey, Henry S. (Cultural Resource Analysts)

MASTER AND SLAVE CERAMICS AT MABRY PLANTATION. Archaeological excavations conducted at the mid-19th century Mabry Plantation near Knoxville, Tennessee, recovered contemporaneous ceramic assemblages from master and slave contexts. Slave and master ceramics are compared using three conventional methods; vessel form, composition, and ceramic set frequency. Two alternative ways to compare ceramics: (1) matching ceramic types and (2) ceramic diversity are used which yield insights into two important aspects of slave lifeways. The first is differential treatment of field and domestic slaves at the Mabry Plantation. The second regards slave access to, and the manipulation of, their ceramics to support the maintenance of an African-American cultural identity.

Meyers, Allan D. (Texas A & M University)

HISTORIC CREEK HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION: AN EXAMINATION OF ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE FLOWZONE. Several late 18th century manuscripts describe Creek Indian household organization as structures and activities positioned around a central courtyard. A recent study of artifact distributions in the flowzone of one Upper Creek site in central Alabama reflects this historically documented settlement pattern. The evidence additionally suggests that aspects of Creek social organization, such as the sexual division of labor, are manifest within this arrangement. The results indicate that the site has maintained much of its spatial integrity despite plow disturbance.

Meyers, Danielle (see Meyers, Spencer)

Meyers, Spencer (University of Tennessee) and Danielle Meyers (University of Tennessee)

THE HARMON POTTERY SITE, A BLENDING OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. Little of East Tennessee's early pottery-making history is intact today. Greene County, Tennessee was the site of many
such potteries set up during the 19th century. With an ample supply of clay and a good rail system some potteries remained in operation into the early 20th century. Site 40KN28, the M.P. Harmon Pottery, near Mohawk, Tennessee was both a local industry and a center of commerce for an area then known at Pottomtown. This paper will discuss the relationship between these two factors.

Nickelson, Andrew (see Crothers, George)

Nickelson, Katherine Robinson (see Crothers, George)

North, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
VILLAGE LIFE IN PARRIN IN THE 1900S. The 1995 field season at Parrin lasted from July through October. Excavations were concentrated in Locust 4, an area in the village where work has been ongoing since 1991. Much of the 1996 and 1997 research has been devoted to Structure 11, a house that burned in prehistoric times, possibly after Parrin had contact with the De Soto expedition. Study of the structure, the materials found on the floor, and surrounding features are providing an unprecedented picture of daily life at Parrin around the time of contact.

Moulin, Thomas (see Farringon, Bert)

Moore, David G. (NC Office of State Archaeology) and A. Scott Ashcraft (National Forests in North Carolina)
NATIVE AMERICAN ROCK ART IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Only six examples of Native American rock art sites (five petroglyphs and a single pictograph) are recorded in western North Carolina. The largest and best known site is Jugate Rock, a soapstone boulder with a densely decorated surface covering more than 130 square feet. This paper describes each of the sites and considers stylistic affinities with other examples of Southeastern rock art.

Marey, Darcy (University of Tennessee)
ON VETERINARY FAUNAL REMAINS, UNITS OF QUANTIFICATION, AND RELATIVE DIETARY CONTRIBUTION: EXPLORING AN UNCONVENTIONAL ANALYTICAL APPROACH AT THE WIDOWS CREEK SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA. MNI, a traditional zooarchaeological measure, is cumbersome and often provides data of uncertain scale and dubious meaning. However, it allows the dietary analyst to account for the different sizes of animals. NISP seemingly precludes this step, though it is easily manipulated. An alternative approach, described here, scales NISP by coefficients that reflect an animal's size. The goal is ordinal rankings of bulk dietary contribution of different taxa. When applied to Middle/Late Woodland remains from the Widows Creek site (1JA305), northwestern Alabama, results are similar to an MNI analysis. The simpler NISP approach is promising, but poses important difficulties which must still be resolved.

Morgan, David W. (Tulane University)
A PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE OF THE MOUND B TERRACE, BOTTLE CREEK. The 1994 excavation of a trench into the northern edge of the Mound B terrace shows that it was built sometime during the Bottle Creek phase (AD 1200/1220 - AD 1550). The construction technique used is reminiscent of that employed to build Mound U. Temporary barriers of vertical posts were placed in the ground to retain dirt while the earthwork was raised to the desired level. Another set of barrier posts were then placed at a higher elevation, and the process repeated. The original shape of the entire terrace before historic disturbance, however, is still unknown.

Neumann, Thomas W. (see Gresham, Thomas et al.)

Owens, Jr., Dalford (see Prescott, James)

Owens, Jr., Dalford (University of Tennessee)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PUBLIC EDUCATION IN TENNESSEE. Public education is an increasingly important ethical aspect within the discipline of archaeology. This has created a dilemma for archaeologists in deciding how to incorporate educational opportunities with their research. Even when archaeology is integrated into an educational program, archaeologists discover that multiple interests often

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upper Coosa River basin were used to define and date the emergent Mississippian Cane Creek pottery complex. Initial assessments of the Cane Creek manifestations provide important insights concerning the Late Woodland-Mississippian transition and culture history of the Coosa River basin.

Livingood, Patrick L. (see Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.)

Lolley, Terry (Parametric Consultants, Inc.)
LYON'S RUFF: A MISSISSIPPAN AND PROTOHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN EAST MISSISSIPPI. The Lyon's Ruff site was first excavated by Moreau Chambers in 1934-35. The site received further attention during the 1960s and 1970s as volunteer and student groups assisted Richard Marshall during archaeological investigations at the site. The lack of a detailed report on the investigations has hindered the dissemination of data recovered from the site. This paper will attempt once again to draw attention to the site's importance and to present the only complete topographic map made of the site. The site was mapped during the spring of 1993 with the aid of volunteers from the Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University.

Longmire, L. Alan (University of Tennessee)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT SITE 40RH156: A 19TH-CENTURY FARMSTEAD. Phase II archaeological testing of site 40RH156, a historic farmstead dating circa 1840 to 1920, was undertaken in the late fall and winter of 1994. Preliminary investigations revealed a house location, two outbuilding locations, and a fence line dividing the inner and outer yards of the farmstead. Analysis of the surface collection and of the test features reveals a pattern of spatial organization consistent with the Upland South model of household organization. This discussion will focus on the surface and subsurface remains located on the inner yard-outer yard boundary and the results of predictive modeling thereon using the Upland South archetype.

Loren, Diana A. (Binghamton University)
THE RESTRUCTURING OF COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS IN 18TH-CENTURY LOUISIANA. Studies of French colonial Louisiana usually focus on the French and Native American socioeconomic relationships to the detriment of other groups that lived in the colony. Native Americans influenced many facets of the life of Louisiana settlers, including the construction of French settlements. However, in 1719, African slaves arrived in the colony and the physical nature of French settlements changed. A study of these changes in French settlements that highlights the interaction of all three groups, French, African and Native American, will add a new dimension to interpreting archaeological material from 18th century Louisiana.

Loushe, Janis (New South Associates, Inc.)
REPEATABILITY: A CENTRAL CONCEPT IN ROCK ART CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT. Recent research has thrown more light on the original spiritual significance of rock paintings and engravings, and it has become increasingly clear that the integrity of places with rock paintings and engravings should be retained. Accordingly, research, recording, conservation, and management should be conducted with the most compatible, reversible, and repeatable techniques in mind. Using examples from North America and Australia, recording, physical analyses, dating, salt removal, graffiti removal, and site management are explained.

Mattenes, Hugh B. (see Mattenes, Jennifer)

Mattenes, Hugh B. (University of Tennessee) and Joanne Wilson (University of Tennessee)
RESPONSES TO LIFE AND DEATH: BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS FROM SKELETAL DATA RECOVERED AT 40DV447, DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. A sample of 22 individuals excavated from the DeRidder site (40DV447), a Late Archaic-Early Woodland mortuary complex, were examined to reveal the bioarchaeological information that could be recovered from the skeletal record. Similarities in skeletal features among secondary cremated and primary inhumations suggested a population continuity within divergent funerary body treatments. Examination of thermally altered bone indicated that the deceased were fully fleshed when cremated and incompletely recovered. Reactions to stress identified among the inhumations provided evidence for a greater affiliation with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle and a reliance on human physiological responses to adapt to various environmental agents.

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limit the scope and goals of their research. Working through a state educational program, archaeological research was conducted at the Exchange Place, a 19th century inn located in East Tennessee. Systematic evaluation and prospection produced a model that satisfied site, research, and educational interests.

Pecheco, Paul J. (see Dancy, William S.)

Patton, Robert (Florida Museum of Natural History)
BURGESS ISLAND, FLORIDA: A REPORT ON 1994 SURVEY AND EXPLORATIONS. Systematic chontesting and limited test excavation allowed full description of archaeological and historic resources on Little Auklet (aka Burgess) Island, Lee County, Florida. A relic dinneridge, the island has been the scene of multiple occupations throughout its existence. The largest of these occupations apparently occurred during the period A.D.1300 - A.D.1460. Despite modern land use and looting activity, informative deposits remain. Among these are activity areas associated with food processing and domestic architecture, believed to date to A.D.200 - A.D.500.

Faulkner, Timothy L. (University of Oklahoma)
THE LIMITS OF EARLY CAHOKIAN DOMINANCE AND THE HALFDAY SITE. The University of Oklahoma's Early Cahokia Project excavations are delineating the limits and configuration of an early Cahokian Identity. The 1995 excavations at the Hallday site uncovered 19 houses and 70 pits at one of a series of large, short-term, Lohmann phase communities some 8 miles east of the American Bottom along a prairie-forest ecotone. House forms, local and Cahokian pottery forms, and the sudden appearance and subsequent disappearance of this community and, apparently, others nearby are suggestive both of dramatic social and demographic change in the uplands and a substantial component of the region's population herefore ignored in reconstructions of early Cahokia-Mississippian dynamics.

Paysi, Claudio (Florida Museum of Natural History)
CLASSIFYING MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTERS. More than 500 Mississippian mound centers exist in the Southeast and Midwest. In this paper, I offer one means of organizing this large database—a framework based on site size. I examined several site size measures (mean mound height and mean mound volume) to be informative, even if slightly imprecise. Combining the two measures resulted in a reasonable and useful means of classifying Mississippian mound sites by size. Seven size categories are proposed, and some comments on the geographic distribution of sites in the three largest categories are offered.

Tholenos, Ron (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

Pulheimus, Richard (University of Tennessee)
SPATIAL PATTERNING IN SELECTED STRUCTURES IN THE COOSA CHIEFDOM. Selected late prehistoric/protostate structures are examined for spatial patterning of contents. Identified patterning is compared between structures and between sites within the Coosa chieftain.

Prentiss, Guy (Autochthonous Archaeological Center)
THE DELTA INITIATIVE EARTHWORK STUDY: A STATUS REPORT. The efforts of the Ancient Indian Architecture of the Lower Mississippi Delta: A Study of Earthworks project will be summarized. Database development and site information capture are described in detail.

Prescott, Joes (University of Tennessee), Todd Aulman (University of Tennessee), Nicholas Herrmann (University of Tennessee), Mark Groves (University of Tennessee), and Dafiod Owens (University of Tennessee)
THE GOLF RANGE SITE: MATERIAL CULTURE AND HISTORY OF AN URBAN COMMUNITY IN KNOXVILLE. Between the late 19th and early 20th centuries profound culture change occurred in North America. Much of the development characteristic of our own time, such as mass produced consumer goods and efficient transportation systems, appeared 100 years ago. Ironically, sites from this period are typically ignored by archaeologists. Recent research conducted at the Golf Range site (40KN147), located in Knoxville, Tennessee, illustrates the information potential represented by 20th century urban contexts. Utilizing a surface sample from the site and historical documents, this study addresses the topics of trade networks, socioeconomic status, alcohol, beverage consumption, and ceramic use within the urban community.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Turrington, Burt (SW Missouri State University), Kelly Graf (SW Missouri State University), and Thomas Mooglin (SW Missouri State University)

TEMPORARILY SENSITIVE NONSTYLIZED LITHIC PROPERTIES AT MAY PATCH MOUNTAIN IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. While present; point/arrow tip/arrow point and chipped stone artifacts at shallow-upland sites in the Appalachian basin, additional nonstylized temporal markers have been identified at the May Patch locality in Madison County, North Carolina. They include unusual local lithic raw materials whose selection is period-specific, such as metacarbonate (Middle Archaic) and birdstone (Terminal Archaic/Early Woodland) and distinctive production techniques such as step-striking, the edges of tabular chert notched pieces to produce expedient tools (Late Archaic/Early Woodland) and blade-striking (Middle Woodland). Such indicators enhance chronological control and data-producing potential of chronologically elusive upland sites.

Pyle, Kendra (Western Michigan University)

GETTING TO THE POINT: THE DART ARROW TRANSITION IN PLUM BAYOU CULTURE. Small corner-notched points first appear archaeologically in central Arkansas during the Bryants period (A.D.500 - A.D.700). Investigators assume that these points correspond with the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region. In some regions of North America, however, separating dart and arrow points is a common problem. A quantitative analysis of a sample of points from the Plum Bayou culture suggests that in this region the point groups are separate classes of tools. The results have implications for how and why the bow was adopted in the Southeast.

Quinties, Ivy R. (Florida Museum of Natural History)

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS FROM THE BOTTLE CREEK (1BA2) MISSISSIPPIAN SITE, ALABAMA. Zoolarchaeological remains excavated from Bottle Creek (1BA2) present an opportunity to study Mississippian subsistence adaptations to the wetlands of the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Baldwin County, Alabama. Fine gauge screen (1/16 inch) - recovery of vertebrates and invertebrates from Mounds A and C provide an assemblage of 59 species and 539 minimum numbers of individuals. This study shows Bottle Creek people relied heavily on aquatic species, such as: Atlantic croaker (genus croaker), freshwater mussels (Unionidae) and fishes (Gasterosteidae). In contrast, terrestrial species were identified less frequently in the assemblage. Analysis of the ontogenetic life stages of selected species indicates that Atlantic croaker, freshwater mussels, and fishes were the primary diets of these people.

Rafferty, Sean (Binghamton University)

TUBULAR PIPES AS EVIDENCE OF REGIONAL BELIEF SYSTEMS. Common approaches to the study of Late Archaic and Early Woodland societies have tended to focus on spatial and temporal variations between complexes of material culture. While this approach has proved productive in generating knowledge about the past, it can draw attention away from important regional similarities. This paper is illustrated by referring to the distribution of Adena-style tubular pipes. These artifacts are found over a wide geographic range and over a considerable duration of time. Since tubular pipes were not utilitarian artifacts, their distribution can be used to make observations regarding regional belief systems and spirituality.

Ray, Jack (SW Missouri State University)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTH FORK RIVER VALLEY, SOUTHERN MISSOURI. Recent work in the upper North Fork River valley in southern Missouri recorded 70 bottomland complexes dating from Dalton to Late Mississippian times. A concurrent goal of the project was to investigate and map landforms on which archaeological sites were located. Two floodplain levels and four terraces were identified. Based on archaeological evidence and radiocarbon dates, the only Holocene-age alluvial landform that contains archaeological deposits is an aggrading floodplain in which Woodland and Mississippian artifacts are often deeply buried. All four terraces appear to be pre-Holocene in origin and contain artifacts in the upper solum only.

Reams, Melissa (see Jackson, H. Edwin)

Reams, Robert (see Jackson, H. Edwin)
Reid, Dwm (Stockton & Associates)
CACHING BEHAVIOR IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA DURING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD. During data recovery excavations at 9PL20, a multi-component site in Floyd County, Georgia, a cache of preforms was collected. Comprised of 35 olive green chert preforms and several flakes in a small pebble feature, this cache is unusual in that it is not associated with a burial and is of locally available, not exotic material. Also, the material was cached with 50 of the most recent area of the site rather than in a more remote location. Though dating of caches is often difficult, artifact associations suggest the Middle Woodland period for this cache. This feature may provide important data regarding the procurement and storage of lithic material, as well as tool-making technologies in northwest Georgia during the Woodland period.

Reid, William (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.)
PREHISTORIC UTILIZATION OF SINKHOLES: EVIDENCE FROM THE CUMBERLAND GAP AREA OF SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA. The karst topography of the Valley and Ridge physiographic province of southwest Virginia contains large numbers of sinkholes, varying in size from small, saucer-shaped depressions to large, deep linear forms. Recent excavations at two multi-component sites near the Cumberland Gap have provided evidence of prehistoric utilization of these closed upland depressions. The nature of this occupation is discussed, along with the potential for these landscape features to contain intact cultural deposits.

Repete, Crystal L. (see Barns, period)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (University of Georgia)
VERTEBRATE USE AND CULTURAL CHANGE AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS. A survey of vertebrates from 8th and 17th century Native American sites finds no single pattern of resource use and little evidence of subsistence change. Subsistence strategies are conservative and not expected to change rapidly under normal circumstances. Even intense interaction with European colonists did not produce dramatic changes. This may be a sign that European patterns of animal use were not an improvement upon native ones in many colonial environments, and may not have been viable in others. This suggests the strength of many pre-colonial subsistence patterns as well as the degree of cultural change that accompanies subsistence change.

Riggs, Breth R. (University of Tennessee)
HISTORIC CHEROKEE OCCUPATION OF THE HIAWASSEE RESERVOIR AREA, CHEROKEE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. Recent archeological investigations in Hiwassee Reservoir have yielded extensive evidence of Cherokee occupations dating ca. 1780-1838. This evidence comprises 45 residential locations that are attributed to the Cherokee settlements of Tugaloo, Nantahala, and Caucherie. This study examines the occupational history of these communities, with particular emphasis on individual households as units of analysis. Earlier (ca. 1780-1815) components are homogenous in terms of site selection and assemblage composition, while later components exhibit a progressive increase in interhousehold variability. These trends reflect the marked social and economic differentials of Cherokee society that developed prior to Removal.

Radney, Christopher (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
LATE PREHISTORIC WATER TRAVEL ON THE NORTHERN GULF COASTAL PLAIN. The location of the Mississippian mound center at Bottle Creek in the Mobile-Tensaw Deltaic lowlands of southern Alabama suggests the importance of water travel and transport in late prehistoric Southeastern regions. The surrounding natural landscape would have demanded efficient means of water travel and would also have provided adequate materials for the construction of Mississippian platform diked canoes. Drawing from archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence, I suggest that water transport was crucial to the movement of people, goods, and ideas within the Mississippian cultural landscape of the northern Gulf Coastal Plain.

Rogers, Anna F. (Western Carolina University) and Jane L. Brown (Western Carolina University)
SPLIBUCK TOWN: AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHEROKEE VILLAGE. Excavations at Spikebuck Town, a mound and village site located in Clay County, North Carolina, have produced a number of historic artifacts. Spikebuck Town, which has not been widely reported, was contemporaneous with the nearby Peachie Mound and Village site, as well as several others in the area which were occupied during the Haisne period. Artifacts recovered at Spikebuck Town include glass beads, gun parts, metal fragments, gun flints, and pipe fragments. This paper considers the role of Spikebuck Town in the extensive trade network which existed in this area during the 18th century.
Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)

OF HEADLESS BODIES AND USEMORBED HEADS: DECAPITATION AND TROPHY SKULLS IN PREPASTORIC NORTH MISSISSIPPI. The practice of decapitation and the taking of trophy skulls has been practiced since at least the Archaic period in the Southeast. A double burial with decapitations at the late Woodland to Transitional Mississippian Burial site (2T5310) in Tunica County, Mississippi, and late skull insertions from the Burden site and other sites in the Mississippi Delta are placed within a temporal and regional framework of trophy taking and decapitation, at components of prehistoric violence and conflict.

Ruddell, Michael W. (University of Tennessee)

ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE DRENNON SITE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, MIDDLE TENNESSEE. The Drennon site is located in Davidson County, Tennessee. The analysis of vertebrate remains from the prehistoric feature of this site suggest occupation during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland. Unique to this site is a taxonomic and type of skeletal material identified from human remains. The presence of black bear from one of the burials represents a rare occurrence of this species for this area archaeologically. In addition, cranial fragments of large mammals were associated with excavated cremations. The presence of large mammothia cerasia maybe indicative of a previously unknown ceremonial tradition during this period.

Rudolph, Victoria M. (see Sussman, Kenneth E.)

Sussman, Kenneth E. (South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology) and Victoria M. Rudolph

HANDNRESI J STALLING POTTERS AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND SYMBOLIC ACTION. Generally-influenced identity in the human brain, learning environment, and cultural pressures combine to determine whether one is right-handed, left-handed, or ambidextrous. The handedness of potters who manufactured Stallings fiber-seined pottery (ca. 3800 B.C.) in the middle Savannah River region can be determined by the examination of punctures on vessel surfaces. A simple and over 3000 vessels from three locations in the region exhibit significant interregional differences in the proportions of left-handed potters. These findings point to a variety of implications about social organization, symbolic action, and other aspects of Stallings life.

Syzdek, Rebecca (Division of Natural Science, Louisiana State University) and James R. Stoltman (University of Wisconsin, Madison)

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLEXED STAMPED POTTERY IN LOUISIANA. In Louisiana, complicated stamped pottery, which appears to be date predominantly to the latter part of the Coles Creek period, is relatively rare. However, at some sites, for instance, the Morgan site (WMP), it is abundant. This might indicate that complicated stamped wares were produced at only a few sites and distributed to others through trade or some other social mechanism. Indeed, a comprehensive study of the distribution of paddle-stamped motifs in Louisiana demonstrated that pots at widely separated (coastal) sites were stamped with the same paddle, suggesting that pots were traded. Petrographic analysis, however, indicated that pots stamped with the same paddle at different sites were locally made. The implication is that paddles rather than finished pots were moving from site to site.

Scarry, C. Margaret (see Scarry, John F.)

Scarry, C. Margaret (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

THE USE OF PLANTS IN MOUND-RELATED ACTIVITIES AT BOTTLE CREEK AND MOUNDVILLE. Bottle Creek, located in the Mobile Delta, and Moundville, located in the Black Warrior Valley of Alabama, were both paramount centers for Mississippian polities. Ceramics recovered from the two sites suggest interaction and exchange between the polities, though neither was under the direct control of the other. Recent excavations in midden deposits on the mounds at both sites have yielded glass remains. My paper summarizes what we know about the production and use of glass beads at the two sites and explores the use of plants in mound-related activities.

Scarry, John F. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and C. Margaret Scarry (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

FOCO PRODUCTION AND FOOD STORAGE IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN LOWER SOUTHEAST. Ethnohistorical accounts from 16th and 17th centuries Spanish sources provide tantalizing glimpses of food production and food storage in the Mississippian Lower Southeast.
storage technology and levels of production in the Mississippians Southeast. Archaeological investigations in Apalachicola Province have yielded further evidence regarding the sites and distribution of elevated food storage facilities in the Mississippians chasmdom. We describe some of these data and draw inferences regarding the level of agricultural production at the household and community level and the degree of household independence implied by these data. Briefly, the data suggest that Mississippians farmers were highly productive, capable of producing large food surpluses, and largely self-sufficient.

Schnell, Frank T. (Columbus Museum) and Debra I. Wells (Columbus Museum)

**Benefits of NAGPRA: Analysis of Burials from the Abecrombie Site.** This paper focuses on side benefits of compliance with the NAGPRA legislation. The Abecrombie site, IR39, is located in Russell County, Alabama. Much of the work at the site has been salvage in nature due to river bank erosion. The Columbus Museum, under a NPS grant, is in the process of performing an inventory of human remains and associated cultural artifacts. In May 1995, a physical anthropologist performed an examination of the human remains recovered in the last three decades and several interesting facts have been brought to light as a by-product of attempts to assign cultural origins at the site.

Schroeder, Sissel (Pennsylvania State University)

**Ancient Landscapes and Sociopolitical Change in the Southern American Bottom, Illinois.** Spatial data on prehistoric sites and their natural settings are linked with a Geographic Information System (GIS) to investigate the development of sociopolitical complexity in the Mississippi Valley immediately south of Cahokia. The uneven distribution of resources had a major effect on settlement patterns. In particular, mound centers were situated adjacent to extensive wetlands and large tracts of unoccupied dry land. Differential site histories can be linked to ecological and, presumably, social circumstances as they changed over time. Superimposed patterns of settlement shift over several centuries as various elite groups waxed and waned in importance.

Sheppard, Sarah (see Simk, Jan)

Sheppard, Sarah (University of Tennessee) and Paul Goldberg (Boston University)

**MICROMORPHOLOGY AND GEOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.** Geoarchaeological research has expanded from regional geomorphological studies to encompass intra-site formation processes. The technique best suited for this multi-scale geoarchaeological approach is soil micromorphology. Micromorphology is the microscopic study of soils and sediments primarily using petrographic thin sections. The implementation of micromorphology has been slow in southeastern archaeology. This paper will discuss probable reasons for the absence of the technique and present preliminary micromorphology results from Dust Cave, Alabama and Weeksley Mounds, Kentucky to emphasize potential applications.

Sieg, Lauren E. (see Connolly, Robert P.)

Silvia, Diane E. (University of South Alabama and Tulane University)

**Historic Aboriginal Reuse of a Mississippian Mound, Mound L, at Bottle Creek.** In 1991, testing by the Gulf Coast Survey revealed a historic component on the summit of Mound L, at the Bottle Creek site on Mound Island, in the Mobile Delta. Excavations were expanded in 1993 and 1994, to an area 12 meters square, with an average depth of less than 30 cm. A total of 695 features was recorded that included pits, trenches, and an amalgamation of posts. These excavations exposed a historic structure on top of at least two Mississippian period structures. The latest structure appears to have been used for a short period of time, perhaps as a hunting camp, during the middle of the 19th century. These are the first intensive excavations of aboriginal structures in southwest Alabama.

Simms, Jan (University of Tennessee), Susan Frankenberc (University of Tennessee), Charles Faillens (University of Tennessee), Walter Klippert (University of Tennessee), Sarah Sherwood (University of Tennessee) and Todd Altman (University of Tennessee)

**Marble Bluff Cave: A New Mississippian Mud Glyph Site from East Tennessee.** A cave containing mud glyphs was found during a TVA-sponsored survey of Watts Bar Reservoir. Mud glyphs, or stylized figures incised into wet clay on cave walls, are thought to be Mississippian and to include Southeastern Ceremonial Complex iconography. Glyphs from Marble Bluff Cave are described and placed within.
their geochronological and chronological contexts. Pottery from testing in the case mouth implies Woodland use, and a radiocarbon date from tree core found deep in the cave indicates Dallas phase use around A.D.1600. Mud glyphs, now known from seven Mississippian sites, can no longer be considered idiosyncratic phenomena.

Smith, Betty A. (Ferrumata State College) and Donald P. Smith (University of Georgia (retired))

LOOPER'S BEND: AN ARCHAIC MICROENVIRONMENT IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA. Archaeological evidence of human activity spanning the Dalton-Late Archaic periods in the Looper's Bend area of northwest Georgia will be discussed.

Smith, Donald P. (see Smith, Betty A.)

Smith, Keith E. (Middle Tennessee State University)

MISSISSIPPIAN MEMORIALS: THE CASTALLAN SPRINGS MORTUARY MOUND. Late 19th century excavations by W.E. Myer at Castallan springs produced some of the most spectacular Mississippian art from the middle Tennessee area, including the famous Myer Gorget and the Thompson Tablet. Less well known are the unpublished records of excavations at the elite mortuary mound, which produced quantities of marine shell gorgets, negative painted vessels, copper and niça artifacts, human figurines, snake effigies, stone statuary and shell beads. Results of early investigations and recent testing are summarized and synthesized to provide a detailed picture of this important site, with particular emphasis on the mortuary temple.

Smith, Jr., Marion P. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

FROM OILED PAPER TO GLASS: DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT SYSTEMS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT. Metaphorically, the transition from paperbound information systems to electronic documents should improve the quality and accessibility of CRM information as much as the historical switch from oiled paper to glass improved the windows of frontier habitations. Insights into starting up electronic document systems are based on work at Florida's statewide inventory, the Master Site File. Experience in Tallahassee should have wider relevance, since Florida is a populous and fast-growing state and since the Master Site File comprehends archaeological sites, historical structures, and survey reports in media including paper files, maps, database, and Geographic Information System. Among other things, I discuss the design implications of (1) the breathtaking pace of technological change, (2) differing use patterns of archaeological and architectural records, and (3) projected changes in the patterns of access to information.

Smith, Marvin (Valencia State University)

L.B. JONES: THE BEAD CONNECTION. L.B. Jones developed an interest in glass trade beads, probably because his region of Mississippi produced many beads from contact period sites. His interest manifested itself in many ways: L.B. sponsored a major conference on glass trade beads, funded research, funded publication of a monograph about trade beads, and amassed one of the finest study collections of beads available in the world. At the time of his death, L.B. was planning another bead conference. This paper details L.B.'s contribution to bead studies, and provides an analysis of the collection that sparked his interest.

Snyder, Lynn M. (Southman Institution)

HOW TO FEED AN ARMY: A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROVISIONING OF UNION TROOPS DURING THE BATTLE OF CHARLESTON, 1863-1864. Recent archaeological excavations have produced assemblages of beef materials associated with two Union infantry camps occupied for short periods in the fall and winter of 1863/64 during the siege of Charleston. Both assemblages are composed almost exclusively of beef and hog bones. The uniformity of bone segments represented, and raw mark characteristics on both beef and hog bones strongly suggest that both camps were supplied with fresh beef and cured hams. Commendatory records for the Army of the South document the shipment of some 1800 head of beef cattle to the slaughterhouse on Hilton Head Island between January and December 1863.

Southern, R.G. (Brookington & Associates)

MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE ETOWAH VALLEY. An intensive surface survey of approximately 2,000 acres (810 hectares) was conducted along the Etowah River valley in Bartow County, Georgia. All surveyed areas were within 5 km of Stotaw Mounds (98RT1), a major Mississippian ceremonial...
center. Survey results were used to investigate Mississippiian period settlement patterns. Two settlement models were examined: (1) a dispersed model in which the population resided only in large villages. Survey results suggest that the dispersed model more aptly applies to the Mississippian period occupations in the Etowah River valley.

Stephenson, Keith (University of Kentucky) and Adam King (University of Pennsylvania) MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE INTERIOR GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN. Archaeological evidence indicates that Mississippian occupation in the interior Coastal Plain of Georgia did not occur until after A.D.1250. Regional organization consisted of small political units presumably supported by dispersed habitations. These developments, however, were of short duration apparently lasting less than a century. It is likely that environmental limitations inhibited continued Mississippian occupation in the area. We further hypothesize that social and economic obligations required by a centralized political system placed too great a burden on the local and outlying populations to allow such a system to flourish.

Staffings, Richard J. (Cultural Horizons, Inc.) LITTLE ROCKS VS. BIG ROCKS: THE EFFECT OF RAW MATERIAL SIZE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES. In 1968, a lithic analysis system based on a four-stage biometric classification key and a 12-cell debitage analysis paradigm was introduced by Johnson and Morrow. This system, which heretofore has been applied mainly to assemblages derived from cobble cherts in Mississippi, has recently been used to analyze assemblages derived of tabular and large nodular cherts from Kentucky. Comparison of the assemblages from Mississippi and Kentucky revealed some striking differences that significantly affect how the data are interpreted. These differences and their implications for investigating site-specific and regional organization of stone tool technologies are illustrated using archaeological and experimental examples.

Stepenfis, Vincent P. (see Davis, R.F., Stephen, Jr.) STATE, Thomas M. (Willow Smith Associates) and Susan Andrews (Willow Smith Associates) LIFE ON THE KENTUCKY FRONTIER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN LOGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY. Archaeology of frontier settlements and stations in Kentucky has stressed the harshness of life that many settlers endured. Some period accounts maintain that goods were scarce and the quality of life poor. Recent research utilizing store records and probate inventories paints a different picture of life on the Kentucky frontier. Records indicate that stores and peddlers brought European and Colonial American goods to the frontier where settlers bartered or bought a variety of items including refined ceramics, glassware, pewter, and iron hardware. Recent archaeological research on a late 18th century farmstead in Logan County, Kentucky (15LO178) has revealed that the acquisition of manufactured goods from the world market was important to the earliest settlers of southwestern Kentucky.

Stoltman, James B. (see Saunders, Rebecca) Styles, Bonnie (Illinois State Museum) ARCHAEO FAUNAL PROCUREMENT-PATTERNING AND TRENDS IN PALEOEKOLOGICAL AND SUBSURFACE DATA FROM MOJOC ROCK SHELTER. The faunal record from Mojoc Rock Shelter in the central Mississippi River valley of southern Illinois documents changes in environments and human subsistence practices that span the Archaic period (8500-4100 B.P.). Interpretations of data consider taphonomic and paleoecological changes, as well as the role of settlement function. A greater representation of squirrels in Early Archaic strata (8500-4100 B.P.) reflects the difference between the early Holocene forests. Increased representation of white-tailed deer and fish in Middle Archaic (4000-700 B.P.) base camps reflects the opening of the forest, enhancement of aquatic habitats, and changes in economic strategies in the mid-Holocene. These broad patterns are replicated in other regions of the Midwest and MidSouth.

Sullivan, Lynne P. (New York State Museum) VARIATION IN THE TENNESSEE PORTION OF THE COOSA PROVINCE. Some researchers suggest that at the time of European contact, the Coosa/Tennessee Valley was occupied by a series of loosely connected, but politically autonomous, small-scale chiefdoms, while others believe the area was part of the Coosa paramount chiefdom. A review of “Dallas Culture” mortuary practices and community plans illustrates considerable intraregional variation that spans the 14th through 16th centuries. The temporal and spatial pa-
rasters of this variation remain ill-defined. Refining our understanding of Dallas chronology and intraregional variation is a necessary step toward understanding relationships with neighboring archaeological systems. Existing collections offer opportunities to examine these problems.

Sunderhaus, Ted S. (see Contract Robert P.)

Swedlund, Charis (see Crotzer, George)

Tesar, Louis D. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

THE NUMBER-MCWILLIAMS SITE PROJECT: IN SEARCH OF DS. SOTO. The numer-McWilliams site is located near the Mississippi River, just west of Clarksdale, Mississippi. An area prehistory recovered European metal artifacts along with native ceramic grove goods. J. B. Jones and others considered the site the one from which the De Soto expedition crossed into Arkansas. The primary goal of the project was to find evidence confirming that hypothesis. A secondary goal was to obtain a better understanding of the Native Americans whose activities pertained to the site.

Thomas, Larisa (State University of New York, Binghamton)

WOMEN IN MISSISSIPPIAN ICONOGRAPHY. This paper presents the preliminary results of a study on images of women in Mississippian iconography. The study focuses on a group of over 50 objects in stone, ceramic, copper, and shell, including figurines, pipes, bowls, plates, gorgets, and cups, from sites across the Mississippian Southeast. These objects have been examined for clues to differences in representations of women in different media: the meaning of the variety of natural and supernatural roles in which women are depicted; and the relationship between women’s depiction in iconography and their real lives.

Thorton, Meg (see For, Jennifer Dr.)

Thorton, Robert L. (University of North Florida)

NORTHEAST FLORIDA AND THE MISSISSIPPIAN INTERIOR. Northeast Florida is typically seen as on the fringes of the Mississippian world. This paper explores the relationship of northeast Florida to the Mississippian cultures that lay beyond the St. Johns River. Northeast Florida lacks the multiple mound complexes and the elaborate social hierarchies of the interior, yet (as depicted from the French artist Jacques le Moyne) the Timucuan cultures of northeastern Florida were very sophisticated in their cultural adaptation. The paper discusses iconographic elements of the Mississippian world found at such sites as Mount Royal and Grant mound.

Townsend, Russell (University of Tulsa)

A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF CHEYENNE ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA. The Cherokee people have been an important component of the complex cultural landscape of Oklahoma since the 1820s. However, because archaeologists working in Oklahoma have traditionally focused upon the state’s prehistoric cultures, the archaeology of Cherokee occupations has been largely neglected. In recent years, considerable attention has been directed to the archaeology and ethnohistory of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, and interest in pioneer Cherokee occupations has grown. This study provides a synopsis of Cherokee archaeology in northeastern Oklahoma, and details recent efforts to expand the scope of such studies in the region.

Trimble, Carmen (see Royal, Cliff)

Tocket, Kathleen (Murray State University) and Kenneth Cassens (Murray State University)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A FEDERAL CIVIL WAR GUN EMPLACEMENT SITE, 1SL V207. Archaeological investigations at Fort Smith, 1SLV207, began in the spring of 1994 using more than 200 high school students as laborers. Since that time, excavations have continued revealing a gun emplacement, an L-shaped depression of unknown function, and a small structure with brick fireplace. The Fort Smith project has been a successful excavation emphasizing public archaeology and local community involvement. Our studies at this site have been sponsored by NPS planning and survey grants made available through the Kentucky Heritage Council.

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Varca, Michele (Southwest Consultants)
ARCH-LINK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONNECTION FOR TEACHERS. The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology has gone online for social studies and science teachers with "Arch-Link: Connecting the Past to the Future." Through an electronic interactive conference via ICNet, teachers may join Arch-Link, using their school's micros. Once logged on to the Arch-Link conference, they may download lists of speakers, sample lessons, and current event announcements for the discussion session on many areas of archaeology. Arch-Link's goal is to increase public awareness of archaeology and resource protection. This paper highlights how the Arch-Link program was established and how teachers within the state are making use of it.

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)
THE PREHISTORIC SEQUENCE OF PLANT UTILIZATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Macrobotanical remains have been recovered by recording, water screening, and flotation from over 80 sites in South Carolina ranging in age from Early Archaic to the historic period. In this paper I summarize the plant remains from the prehistoric sites in South Carolina. In general, the South Carolina record is weighted toward hickory nuts and wild fruits. The few domesticates recovered occur only at Mississippian sites, which also have higher seed quantities and varieties. Pine followed by oak and hickory dominate the wood record through the sequence.

Wagner, Mark (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale) and Mary McCorvie (U.S.D.A. Forest Service)
AN OVERVIEW OF THE ROCK ART OF THE SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Rock art sites were first recorded in southern Illinois in the 1930s. Recently, several previously unknown sites have been reported within the Shawnee National Forest (SNF) in this region. Motifs at these sites date to the woodland, Mississippian, and early historic periods. The presence of intact Southeastern Ceremonial Complex designs at the Wistlestone Shelter suggests that some SNF rock art sites were locations of private shamans' activities. Other sites in the SNF have been defaced by vandalism. At Millstone Bluff the SNF operates an interpretive program explaining the importance of rock art and the resultant laws which can occur from vandalism.

Walker, Karen J. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN MIDDLE AND LATE WOODLAND PERIODS: EVIDENCE FROM FLORIDA'S GULF COAST. Converging lines of evidence—geoarchaeological stratigraphy, radiocarbon dates, and palynology—from southwest Florida are the basis for hypothesizing climatic episodes of the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The data suggest a fluctuating warm episode coinciding with the Middle Woodland, followed by a rapid cooling at the beginning of the Late Woodland. This cool episode ended by the Late Woodland/Early Mississippian transition.

Walker, Renee Beachamp (University of Tennessee)
A COMPARISON OF LATE PALEOINDIAN, EARLY ARCHAIC, AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC FAUNAL REMAINS FROM DUST CAVE (11-LU-46E), ALABAMA. For this study Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic faunal data from Dust Cave are compared. Previous analysis of some remains identified differences between the Late Paleoindian and Archaic samples. In addition, similarities between Early and Middle Archaic material were noted. However, the previous analysis did not include small specimens even though preservation is excellent at the site and provides a means of adequately comparing faunal material from all contexts. The present analysis examines differences between Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic and Middle Archaic faunal remains by analyzing all sizes and classes of taxa.

Wallace, Janna (Florida Museum of Natural History)
CALOOSAHATCHEE IIB: 1995 EXCAVATIONS AT THE PINELAND SITE. The Pineland site, located in the Charlotte Harbor area of southwest Florida, consists of over 50 acres of improved pasture land, waterfront property, residential-qui areas, and citrus grove. Archaeological investigations and analyses have facilitated understanding of the lengthy history of the Calusa Indians at Pineland. Previously under-represented, the Calosahatchee IIB period, spanning A.D.800 to A.D.1200, was targeted in 1995 excavations at Pineland. These samples, when compared to those of other time periods, provided a means for assessing and refining earlier models.

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Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Walling, Richard (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.), Shawn Chapman (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and C. Andrew Buhner (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.).

INTENSIVE SURVEY WITHIN THE BIG SUNFLOWER RIVER WATERSHED: YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI. Intensive surveys within the Big Sunflower River watershed carried out for the Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg have resulted in the first systematic investigations along these streams. The survey corridor consists of 152 sq. miles and 351 miles of river courses, or 16,811 ha. Included are the lower 315 km of the Big Sunflower, the lower 95 km of Bigge/Phillip, the entire Little Sunflower and Quiver rivers, and a couple of other small streams and cutoffs. Aspects of this study include site distribution, settlement patterns, geomorphological considerations, and the consequences of cultural resources resulting from modern land use.

Ward, Robert (see Crothers, George)

Webb, Paul A. (Caruso & Associates, Inc.)

HICKORY LOG INVESTIGATIONS AT A CHEROKEE HOMESTEAD IN NORTH GEORGIA. Recent excavations at SC99 provide detailed information on the settlement layout, material culture, and subsistence practices associated with a late 19th early 20th century Cherokee homestead in north Georgia. The site was part of the dispersed town of Hickory Log which was located on the Etowah River and founded about 1780 by refugees fleeing the Lower Towns. When compared with the results of previous investigations at two nearby sites associated with Hickory Log, the data also shed light on the variability present within a single Cherokee town during a period of extreme dynamic social change.

Weisst, Daniel C. (University of Georgia)

FAUNAL EVIDENCE FOR CREATIVIZATION ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA. Vertebrate fauna from two Guale prehistoric sites associated with the Mission Santa Catalina de Guale located on St. Catherines Island, Georgia were examined. These sites are distinct sections of the Guale village located on the inland and are contemporaneous with the previously studied Fallen Tree area of this same village. The data from Pueblo II and IV support the formerly proposed cultural response called creativization. Creativization is described as the creation of a new culture from both Spanish and Native American cultures. The results to be presented suggest that creativization may have occurred at the individual household level on St. Catherines.

Wells, Debra J. (see Schmidt, Frank T.)

Westen, Kyle (Montana State University)

THE MEDIEVAL SOUTHEAST: MISSISSIPPIAN POINT AND EUROPEAN COUNTERPUNCH. One avenue towards bringing prehistory and historical archaeology into a more productive dialogue may be to consider views of Old World Medieval societies. They represent the ancestral traditions to the societies studied by American Historical Archaeology but are temporally comparable to Mississippian society among others in the New World. To what extent can we use Medieval Europe as comparison or contrast to Mississipian? Our standard models of Mississippian as chieftain and Medieval as state society discourage comparision, but many are more to incomparable data sets and a lack of cross-cultural methodology than to real incomparability of the cultures.

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University)

PALEOIndian THROUGH LATE ARCHAIC VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE CACTUS HILL, SITE (44SX202), INNER COASTAL PLAIN, VIRGINIA. Cactus Hill (44SX202) is a stratified site of coastal and cultural deposits along the Nottaway River in Sussex County, Virginia. Caltined vertebrate faunal remains were recovered from Paleoindian through Late Archaic period contexts including well-dated hearths and occupational floors. Remains representing all vertebrate classes were identified and include only those species common in the area today. These are some of the earliest archaeological remains yet recovered in the region and therefore provide some of the only direct evidence of late Pleistocene through middle Holocene human subsistence in the Middle Atlantic Region.

Widmer, Randolph J. (University of Houston)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE KEY MARCO SITE, 8CR88, COLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA. Recent excavations in the village area of the Key Marco site, 8CR88, have resulted in the discovery of over 100 postmolds, three superimposed platforms constructed of shell, and a dense, black and midden

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area. These remains were retrieved from continuous archeological excavations of over 100 yr. The architecture and cultural materials date from A.D. 500 to A.D. 1500, with all of the architecture dating from the Glades I Late through the Glades IIIA period. Houses rated on wooden posts or pilings are indicated by data recovered in excavation.

Weld, Michael (University of Mississippi)
MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE AND THE DELTA INITIATIVE. The "earthenwork" study requires a broad variety of data about mound sites in the state. Use of the Mississippi Master Site file and the "Inoformance" data base program are described. Recommendations for updating existing data and avoiding future deficiencies are suggested.

William, Stephen (Pabst Museum, Harvard University)
L.B. JONES AND THE L.M.S.: A LONG-TERM FRIEND. Over a period of more than 35 years the members of the Lower Mississippi Survey worked closely with L.B. Jones and saw his dream of a Delta Museum come to fruition. He was a unique contributor to the archaeology of the Yazoo Basin: he saved collections for their research potential; he encouraged investigations of important sites; and he brought together regional scholars in significant ways. He was generous to these scholars and joined with them in their research enterprises. His impact on Lower Valley archaeology will not be forgotten.

Wilson, Joanne (see Matterer, Hugh B.)

Wood, W. Dean (Southern Research) and Karen G. Wood (Southern Research)
VARIATIONS IN 19TH CENTURY CHEROKEE INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN GEORGIA. During the 19th century Cherokee Indians in northern Georgia lived in variety of settlement types. These ranged from isolated farmsteads to the capital New Echota, which closely resembled a contemporary American settlement. Comparisons and contrasts are offered for both domestic households and larger communities during this period. This paper examines the dynamic forces affecting the changing lifestyles of the Cherokees during the volatile period prior to their forced removal from northern Georgia.

Wood, Karen G. (see Wood, W. Dean)

Worth, John E. (Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Atlanta)
UPLAND OCCUPATION AT THE RACCOON RIDGE SITE (9MC271). THREE YEARS OF PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT FERNBANK MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Since 1992, Fernbank Museum of Natural History has sponsored archaeological investigations at the Raccoon Ridge site in the Oconee River valley of eastern Georgia as a cornerstone for an integrated program of scientific research and public education about prehistoric cultures in the Southeast. Under the direction of the Museum archaeologist, students, volunteers, interns, and seasonal staff have participated in fieldwork designed to augment our understanding of upland settlement in this region. Preliminary results have revealed the presence of an extensive Early Mississippi period village and two Lamar farmsteads at the site. All with remnant midden deposits and numerous subsurface features below the plowzone, including a large bell-shaped Lamar storage pit backfilled with refuse (supported by both radiocarbon and OCR dates).

Young, Amy Lambiek (see Lee-Toh, Justis)

Young, Amy Lambiek (University Southern Mississippi)
FROM FRONTIER OUTPOST TO APPALACHIAN COMMERCIAL CENTER: KNOXVILLE'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD. A study of Knoxville, Tennessee tax lists, city directories, early diaries and journals, census data, and early maps have allowed archaeologists to begin to understand the development of this Southern town and to place particular sites in proper context. The paper presents archaeological and archival data concerning how Knoxville evolved from a small frontier outpost into a major Appalachian commercial entrepôt at the time of the Civil War. The purpose is to outline the various types of sites and their relative locations for each of Knoxville's developmental stages.

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Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Young, Amy Lynne

SLAVE SUBSISTENCE AT THE UPLAND SOUTH MARBY SITE, EAST TENNESSEE. Patterns identified in the archaeological record of plantation sites have been attributed to status differences among plantation inhabitants; however, most plantation investigations have been restricted to the coastal areas of the Deep South. This paper compares the coastal plantation subsistence pattern with faunal data collected from two inland plantations in the Upland South. This paper compares eight faunal assemblages from four plantations to investigate skeletal portion utilization. The comparisons indicate a different subsistence pattern for coastal and inland plantations and offer some additional information regarding the coastal plantation subsistence pattern.

Zeider, Melinda Coincussion Institution

COMPARISON OF ANIMAL REMAINS FROM TWO MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI. This paper examines patterns of meat consumption and use in two Middle Mississippian village sites belonging to the Powers phase complex in southeastern Missouri (ca. A.D. 1200). Earlier results of the faunal analysis from one of these sites, the Woodgrass site, identified patterns, species, and element distributions relevant to questions of the duration, season, and nature of site occupation. This paper highlights patterns of social interaction between village households. In this paper the results of the analysis of the nearby Turner Village site are contrasted with the remains from the Woodgrass site in an effort to further explore the role of meat and bone resources in the social and economic life of Mississippian village communities.