Southeastern Archaeological Conference

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Abstracts of the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting
November 5-8, 1997

Radisson Hotel and Conference Center
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Edited by
Rebecca Saunders
and
Cherie Schwab

Hosted by
Coastal Environments, Inc.
and
Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science

David B. Kelley and Richard A. Weinstein, Local Arrangements Chairs
Rebecca Saunders, Program Chair

1997

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Welcome to Baton Rouge and the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. For those of you who have never been, to the Red Stick. Baton Rouge was named for a territorial marker on the east bank of the Mississippi River five leagues north of Bayou Manchac. It was “a post painted red” according to André Ficquel, a colorful early chronicler, that divided the hunting territories of the Bayougoels and the Creoles. This is the only recorded instance of a territorial marker used by Native Americans in the southeastern United States.

Another “territorial marker” on the River, this one still in existence, is the Old State Capitol building. It was completed in 1850 and redecorated by Mark Twain in Life on the Mississippi. Twain steamed:

It is pathetic enough that a whitewashed castle, with turrets and things—materials all ungenteel within and without, pretending to be what they are not—should ever have been built on this otherwise honorable place; but it is much more pathetic to see this architectural falsehood undergoing restoration and perpetuation in our day, when it would have been so easy to let dynamite finish what a charitable fire began.

The Old State Capitol has recently been refurbished (and housed a splendid museum).

SEAAC was last held in Baton Rouge in 1940. The meeting, the fifth annual, was held in the Geology Building at LSU. James Ford was the chairman, George Quimby was the secretary, and Bill Haag was the editor of the newsletter. Lodgings for the men were in the Law Dormitory, at 60 cents a day; “other [unspecified] provisions” to the room. This has been the only recorded instance of no concurrent sessions and 22 papers in all.

This year we have on poster, 12 symposia, 17 general sessions (a somewhat inflated number as some of them are quite short), and a total of 198 papers. These numbers compare well with last year’s conference. If I may just pretend much plagiarize from Ian’s preface in last year’s program, the ‘96 SEAAC had 6 posters, 13 symposia, 189 papers, and a video. No one submitted a video this year. I hasten to add that we won’t be accepting any of our personal favorites at this late date.

We have a great slate of papers. As in many years, Mississippi Period studies are the most numerous. There is a Cahokia symposium, a Cahokia general session, and two ad hoc Mississippi Period general sessions. We’ve got a goodly amount of Paleoindian and Archaic Period papers, including a symposium on Indian Knoll and other Green River sites, and enough Woodland Period papers for a four-hour general session (those late Woodland Period papers that segue into the Mississippi Paleoindian). Post-contact period studies are well represented this year.

In this regard, it is appropriate that our keynote speaker is Barto Arnold, discoverer of LaSalle’s ship the Bele, which sank in Matagorda Bay in 1686. In addition, there are two protohistoric symposia and a short general session of early historic Native American archaeology papers. There is also a symposium on cooperative research between Native Americans and archaeologists. Euro-American archaeology is also well represented. There is a Spanish colonial period symposium, a symposium on Acadia culture, and a Historic Archaeology general session. Both prehistoric and historic concerns are represented in the special topics papers. These include pottery studies, paleohydrology and soils, underwater archaeology, Florida archaeology, zoological and paleobotany (sorry, I just couldn’t find the space to put ya’ll together), and rock art.

The idea of having SEAAC in Baton Rouge was formulated by Rich Wiencek at Coastal Environments, Inc.; he promptly left for nine months of field work in coastal Texas. This left David Kelley to do most of the local arrangements. He asked me to be the program chair and I accepted. This is why I no longer drink beer on Friday afternoons at the Library. We’ve had a lot of support from many fine south Louisiana folks. In particular, we’d like to thank Jill Yakubik of Earth Search, Inc., in New Orleans, who gave us the funds to bring Baton Coastal Environments, Inc., and B. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., donated money for legs so that we could keep the cost of drinking low (we have our priorities straight down here ya’ll). We’ve had lots of help with the program, too. Just about everybody on my twenty staff here at the Museum of Natural Science (Archaeology Division) pitched in. At Coastal, Julie Doucet and Josetta Leboeuf did most of the data entry and Cherie Schwab did the layout (and kept up with the changes) for the program. Phys/Lear, perhaps the only Art History major ever to attempt a thesis on Poverty Point Objects (I prefer the term “skilled Clay Objects”), did the cover art. Thanks to all.

Rebecca Saunders
Program Chair
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Cover Illustration: Grooved biconical baked clay object on a Marksville Incised background.
ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

**REGISTRATION**
Atrium
Wednesday, 4:00-8:00 PM
Thursday, 7:30 AM - 4:30 PM
Friday, 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Cypress II
Saturday, 8:00 AM

**BOOK EXHIBITS**
Cypress II
Thursday and Friday, 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Saturday, 8:00 AM-Noon

**POSTER SESSION**
Cypress II
*Of Sand and Stone: Archaeological Investigations of a Mound on the Elk River*

**SLIDE PREVIEW**
Executive Board Room
Wednesday, 4:00 - 11:00 PM
Thursday and Friday, 8:00 AM - 11:00 PM
Saturday, 8:00 AM -Noon

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MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Reception
Wednesday, 7:00 PM, Cypress I

Great Spirits of SEAC
Thursday, 7:00 - 9:00 PM, Louisiana Arts and Science Museum (100 S. River Road, by the river and the casinos).

SEAC Annual Business Meeting
Friday, 5:30 PM, Premier I

Keynote Address
Friday, 8:00 PM, Premier I. *Lone Star and Fleur de Lis: The Discoveries of La Salle’s Shipwreck La Belle.* Keynote Speaker, J. Barto Arnold, III (Texas Historical Commission).

SEAC Dance
Friday, 9:00 PM, Premier II and III. Musical Guests: the Bluerunners (Cajun, Rock)

Tour
Informal tour (Sunday morning) of the Watson Brake Site, an Archaic Period mound group in northwestern Louisiana, led by Joe Saunders. Overnight accommodations (Saturday evening) for the tour available free of charge at the Poverty Point site near Epps, Louisiana. A presentation about recent research at Poverty Point will be given by Bob Connolly Saturday evening. Additional information and sign-up at Registration.

SEAC Teacher’s Workshop
Saturday, 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM. (lunch on your own) Richmond Suites Hotel. Archaeologists interested in attending may sign up at Registration.

SEAC Executive Board Meeting
Wednesday, 6 - 7:30 PM, Presidential Suite
SYMPOSIA

Thursday, November 6
8:00 AM - Noon  On Beyond Zebrec: Papers in Honor of Dan and Phyllis Morse. Premier I.
8:00 AM - Noon  Current Research Trends in Florida Archaeology. Premier II.
8:00 - 11:20 AM  Working Together: More Light than Heat. Premier III.
11:20 AM - 3:00 PM  Current Research at the Gover House: A Historic Tavern and Hotel in Western Kentucky. Premier III.
1:00 - 3:40 PM  Life on the Acadian Coast: Data Recovery at the Wilton Plantation Site (16S220). Premier II.
1:00 - 6:00 PM  Protohistory and Archaeology: Advances in Interdisciplinary Research. Premier I.

Friday, November 7
8:00 - 11:40 AM  New Evidence of Early Cahokian Provisions and Rituals. Premier II.
1:00 - 5:06 PM  Underwater Archaeology within the Southeast: A Perspective on Methods, Terminology, and Data Recovery Techniques. Cypress I.
1:00 - 5:08 PM  Pensacola’s First Spanish Presidio: Santa María de Galvá (1698-1722): Mid-Project Results. Premier III.

3:20 - 5:20 PM  Late Prehistoric Through Mission Period Research in the Coastal Timucua Region. Premier I.

Saturday, November 8
8:30-10:00 AM  Rock Art Research. Premier III. (There will be a brief meeting of the E.S.R.A.P.A after the symposium in the Executive Board Room.)

GENERAL SESSIONS

Thursday, November 6
8:00 AM - Noon  Late Woodland and Mississippian Period Studies. Cypress I.
1:20 - 5:00 PM  Mississippian Period Studies. Cypress I.
3:20 - 4:20 PM  Intersite Settlement: Pattern and Site Significance. Premier III.
4:00 - 5:00 PM  Methodological Aspects of Subsistence Studies. Premier II.

Friday, November 7
8:00 - 10:00 AM  Lithic Studies: Production. Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. Premier I.
8:00 - 11:40 AM  Paleoenvironment. Soils, GIS, and Remote Sensing Studies. Premier III.
Woodland and Mississippian Period Studies: The Development of Complexity, Cypress I.

10:20 AM - Noon

Archaic Period Research: Premier l.

1:00 - 2:20 PM

Archaic Period Research (continued): Premier I.

1:00 - 2:40 PM

More Cahokia Studies (follows the Cahokia symposium): Premier II.

2:20 - 3:20 PM

Lithic Studies: Late Prehistoric and Historic Contexts, Premier I.

Saturday, November 8

8:00 - 9:40 AM

Historic Period Studies: EuroAmerican Sites, Cypress I.

8:40 - 10:00 AM

Pottery Studies, Premier II.

8:20 - 11:40 AM

Early Historic Period: Native American Studies, Premier I.

10:20 - 11:40 AM

Southeastern Archaeology: Evaluation and Reevaluation, Premier I.

10:20 AM - Noon

Subsistence Studies: Premier II.

10:20 AM - Noon

Paleobotanical Studies, Premier III.

GENERAL SESSION

Late Woodland and Mississippian Period Studies

Chair: John H. Blitz
Room: Cypress I

8:00

J. Ryan and K. M. Roberts, Coles Creek Native Seed Cropping in the Tensas Basin, Louisiana.

8:20


8:40

A. VanDerwater, Feasting and the Formulation of Food-Use at the Toqua Site.

9:00

L. P. Sullivan and C. Claassen, Return to Hiwassee Island.

9:20

J. W. Hanicky, Short Mountain Solar Observatory Site in Virginia.

9:40

V. P. Steponaitis and D. J. Dockery III, The Geological Source of the Emerald Effigy Pipes and Its Implications for Mississippian Exchange.

10:00 - BREAK

10:20

M. Starr, Late Prehistoric Chronology in the Central Mississippi River Valley.

10:40

J. H. Blitz and C. Bayler Mann, Coastal Mississippian on the Mississippi Coast.

11:00

T. Bourdeax, Test Excavations at the Cotton Mound Site, A Mississippian Period Mound Site in the Lower Big Black River Valley, Warren County, Mississippi.

11:20

H. Johnson, Late Prehistoric Cultural Interaction in the Lower Big Black River Valley near Vicksburg, Mississippi.

POSTER SESSION

Time: 8 AM - 4:30 PM
Room: Cypress III

Jennifer Matternes, Of Sand and Stone: Archaeological Investigations of a Mound on the Elk River. (Poster will be at display from 3 - 4:30 PM).

SYMPOSIUM
On Beyond Zebree: Papers in Honor of Dan and Phyllis Morse
Co-Chairs • Robert Mainfort and Marvin D. Jeter
Room • Premier I

8:40 P. Delcourt, H. Delcourt, and R. Santeri. Late-Quaternary Vegetation Dynamics in the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley.
9:00 T. S. Multihull and J. M. Mitchell. The History of Archaeology at Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas.
9:40 J. H. House. Time, People, and Material Culture at the Kayrondall Brake Site, Pulaski County, Arkansas.

10:00 - BREAK

10:20 L. C. Stewart-Abernathy. From Famous Fonts to Forgotten Farmsteads: Historical Archaeology in the Mid-South.
11:00 M. D. Jeter and A. M. Early. Prehistory of the Saline River Drainage Basin, Central to Southeast Arkansas: A Preliminary Summary.


11:40 T. Green and R. Masoq. Discussions

SYMPOSIUM
Current Research Trends in Florida Archaeology
Co-Chairs • Christine Neveaux and Donna Ruhl
Room • Premier II

8:00 E. Horvath. Colorado in Florida - A Paleo-Indian Lithic Workshop.
9:00 R. Wheeler and C. Newnan. Another Look at Mount Taylor and Bluffton - Two Pre-Pottery Archaic Sites in Florida's St. Johns River Basin.
9:40 L. Quimby and D. S. Jones. The Over-Exploitation of Atlantic Rangia Clams (Rangia cuneata) and Hard Clams (Mercenaria spp.) from Six Archaeological Sites in the Southeastern United States.

10:00 - BREAK

10:00 K. Walker. Structures, Site Formation, and Sea Level/Climate at Pineland in Southwest Florida: 2nd/3rd, 6th/7th, and 13th/14th Centuries.

11:00 D. L. Ruhl. Some Thoughts on Santa Rosa/Swift Creek Paleoethnobotany in Coastal and Non-Coastal Settings.

11:20 N. White. Fort Walton and Lower Creek (?): at the Thick Green Sea Site, Northwest Florida.

11:40 R. A. Marrinan. An Overview of Findings from the O'Cornell Mission Site, Leon County, Florida.

12:00 W. Marrinan. Discussant.

SYMPOSIUM Working Together: More Light than Heat Chair: Timothy K. Pertzut
Room: Premier III

8:00 B. F. Gregory, B. Burhry, and E. Burhry Jr. Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Archaeology.


8:40 L. Haysley and A. Cook. Tribal People Managing Heritage Resources: Muscogee Example.

9:00 M. Scheele and S. Halfmoon. Caddo Nation - Forest Service: Consultation - Partnership.


9:40 - BREAK

10:00 P. Bergees. Cherokee and Archaeologists: A Cherokee Student's Perspective.

10:26 T. Pertzut. Discussant.

10:40 General Discussion

GENERAL SESSION Mississippi Period Studies Co-Chairs: Jonathon W. Mitchell and Charles Cobb
Room: Cypress I

1.20 M. D. Maxham. Creating the Moundville Landscape: Nortelins and Rural Communities in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama.


2.00 J. Rafferty and S. Hougl. A Mississippi House Site on the Black Prairie, Mississippi.

2.20 J. Chambe. The Resurrection of the Plant: Haslem-Mound.


3.00 - BREAK


3.40 C. Schwab. Late Coles Creek/Early Mississippi Period Surface Patterns from the Philip Nick Farm Site (16AV22), Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana.


SYMPOSIUM
 Protohistory and Archaeology: Advances in Interdisciplinary Research
 Co-Chairs: Mark A. Rees and Eamon J. B. Wesson.
 Room: Premier I


2.20 C. B. Rodning. Contributions of William Borran to the Archaeology of the Appalachian Susquehannock.


2:00 D. J. Hilly. "As caves below the ground": Making Sense of Aboriginal House Form in the Protohistoric and Historic Southeast.


3:00 - BREAK

3:20 T. Pertulio. Caddoan Area Protohistory and Archaeology.


4:00 D. D. Yarbrough. Warfare and Mississippian Protohistory.


5:00 B. Moore. Protohistoric Period Research in North Carolina's Catawba River Valley.


SYMPOSIUM
 Life on the Acadian Coast: Data Recovery at the Wilton Plantation Site (16S120)
 Chair: Aubra Lee
 Room: Premier II

1.00 M. E. Braud. Data Recovery at Wilton Plantation (16S120): Project Overview.


1:40 J. Woodard McKnight. Archeobotanical Contributions to an Understanding of Acadian and Plantation-Period Subsistence.


2:50 B. Maygardea. "La Maison Pour Fier" - Rethinking Impervious Architecture in Colonial Louisiana.

2:40 R. Saenz II. An Examination of the Raised Cottage at 16S120.

3:00 H. Gregory and G. A. Wavelkov. Discussants
GENERAL SESSION
Methodological Aspects of Subsistence Economy
Chair: Evan Peacock
Room: Premier II


4:20 B. Pavoa. The Application of Leopold Bone Density Values to a St. Catherine's Island Faunal Assembly.

4:40 E. Peacock. Assessing Bias in Prehistoric Shell Assemblages: Analysis of Melluscan Remains from the Tibbee Creek Site, Lowndes County, Mississippi.

SYMPOSIUM
Current Research at the Gower House: A Historic Tavern and Hotel in Western Kentucky
Chair: Sara Rivers
Room: Premier III


12:00 - BREAK

1:00 K. C. Carstens and J. Stotman. Salvage Excavations at the Gower House Detached Kitchen


2:00 J. L. Ray. Faunal Analysis of the Gower House 15LV178: Species Representation and Patterns of Food Preparation at a 19th Century Tavern in Livingston County.


GENERAL SESSION
Intersite Settlement Patterning and Site Significance
Chair: William Snavard
Room: Premier III

3:20 W. Stoneyard. The Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Tallapona River: Results of the West Georgia Reservoir Archaeological Testing Project.

3:40 A. Baucom. New Site Data from Upper Thurmond Lake (Clarke- Hill Reservoir), Georgia.

4:00 A. Yasi and S. Nott. Patterns of Archaeological Site Significance in Florida.

Great Spirits of SEAC
Louisiana Arts and Science Museum
7:40 - 9:00 PM,
(120 S. River Road, by the river and the casinos)

GENERAL SESSION
Lithic Studies: Production; Paleoolithic and Early Archaic Periods
Chair: Randy Daniel
Room: Premier I

8:00 D. Jones. Against the Grain. Petrified (Siltified) Wood as a Lithic Resource.

8:20 J. Franklin and A. Bradbury. Raw Material Variability and Aggregate Flake Debris Analyses.
8:40  B. Southetlin. A Paleoindian Tool Kit from The Coastal Plain of South Carolina.


9:20  J. H. Ray. The Big Eddy Site: A Deeply Stratified Alluvial Site in Southwest Missouri with Clovis and Dalton Components.

9:40  J. A. M. Ballenger. The McEllips Site: Contributions to Dalton Occupation, Technology, and Mobility from Eastern Oklahoma.

GENERAL SESSION
Archaic Period Research
Chair • Ken Sassaman
Room • Premier I


10:46  R. Stalings. Lithic Analysis at the Hedden Site: A Diachronic View of Site Function and Spatial Organization during the Middle Archaic.


11:20  T. Metzkin. The Sandhillie Archaic: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Investigations in Chesterfield County, South Carolina.

11:40  C. Allen, M. Guillette, and M. Barrois. Grooved Pot (Chenopodium) and Other Seeds from Wassen Brake, La.

SYMPOSIUM
New Evidence of Early Cahokia Provisions and Rituals
Chair • Timothy R. Pauketat
Room • Premier II

8:00  S. Elias and T. Pauketat. The Paleoecology of Cahokia's Sub-Mound 51 Pit.

8:20  T. R. Pauketat. Mississippian From Top to Bottom.

8:40  G. Fritz. Special Plants from Early Cahokia: Deposits from Sub-Mound 51.

9:00  N. H. Lopinot. Patterns of Wood Use at Cahokia During Early Mississippian Times.


9:40  S. Baumjohann. Spindle Whorls and Cord Production at Halliday and other Lohman Phase Sites.

10:00  BREAK

10:20  K. Parker. The Strategic Role of Rural Communities in a Regional Cahokia Economy.

10:40  T. Emerson. Rural Floodplain Resettlement and Its Implications for Cahokia Provisioning.

11:00  E. H. Jackson and M. C. Scarry. Discussion.

GENERAL SESSION
Paleoenvironment, Soils, GIS, and Remote Sensing Studies
Co-Chairs • Julie Doucet and Scott Smith
Room • Premier III

8:00  K. J. Little. A Multidisciplinary Assessment of Late Pleistocene and Holocene Paleoclimate Fluctuations in the Prehistoric Southeastern United States.

8:20  R. H. Lafferty, M. P. Tuttle, and E. S. Schweig. Archaeological Implications of Radiocarbon Dating of Liquefaction Features in the New Madrid Seismic Zone of the Lower Mississippi Valley.
8:40 D. B. Kelley and W. Austin. Recent Geophysical Research in the Red River Valley of Southwest Arkansas.

9:00 M. Meyers. Fifty Years of Soil, Natural and Cultural Impacts at the Lamar Site.


9:40 P. Jones and M. Giardino. Recent Advances in Remote Sensing Technology.

10:00 BREAK


10:40 K. W. Wesler. 14C and OCR at Wickliffe Mounds.

11:00 R. Wailing and S. Chapman. Excavations at the McNight Site (22CO560).

11:20 S. Keith. OCR Dating of Prehistoric Features at the Sandhill Site (22WA676), Southeast Mississippi.

GENERAL SESSION
Woodland and Mississippian Period Studies:
The Development of Complexity
Co-Chairs: J. Ned Woodall and Marvin T. Smith
Room: Cypress 1

8:40 G. Shorter and A. Dumas. Cultural Patterns during the Late Woodland McLeod Phase.


8:40 R. J. Widmer. Recent Investigations at the Shell Island Site, SCR 55, Collier County, Florida.

9:00 S. N. Beers. The Bioarchaeology of the Prehistoric Lower Mississippi River Valley.


9:40 J. N. Woodall. Woodland Society and the Mississippian Frontier.

10:00 BREAK


11:00 K. Steinmen. Did I Miss Them Again? A Regional Survey for Kolomoki.

11:20 T. J. Puchehaha. Highway 61 Revisited: Archeological Testing of the Leake Mound Site (68R2) and Related Middle Woodland Sites in Northwestern Georgia.

11:40 M. Smith and F. Snow. Excavations at the Home Depot Site, Lowndes County, Georgia.
SYMPOSIUM
Archaic Period Research (continued)
Chair: Diane Warren
Room: Priest 1

1:00  J. L. Gibson. Harder Than It Looks: Poverty Point Organization.


1:40  P. Carr and J. Gibson. A Consideration of Cultural Complexity during the Archaic in the Southeast.

2:00  D. Warren. Dog Burials from Perry Shell Mound (11U25), Northwestern Alabama.

GENERAL SESSION
Lithic Studies: Late Prehistoric and Historic Contexts
Chair: Jay K. Johnson
Room: Priest 1

2:20  J. LeBoeuf. Lithic Utilization Strategies at the Hedgehogland Site (16 CT19).

2:40  D. Ruggiero. Household Lithics at the King Site.

3:00  J. K. Johnson. Oliver Lithics: A Late Prehistoric Tool Kit from the Yaroo Basin, Mississippi.

SYMPOSIUM
Late Prehistoric Through Mission Period Research in the Coastal Timucuan Region
Chair: Robert Thonet and Keith Ashley
Room: Priest 1


GENERAL SESSION
Archaic Period Research (continued)
Chair: Diane Warren
Room: Priest 1

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SYMPOSIUM
Late Prehistoric Through Mission Period Research in the Coastal Timucuan Region
Chair: Robert Thonet and Keith Ashley
Room: Priest 1


4:40 J. Worth. Integrating Ethnography and Archaeology Among the Timucua: An Overview of Southeast Georgia and Northeast Florida.

5:00 J. T. Milanesch. Discussant.

GENERAL SESSION
More Cahokia and Related Studies
Chair: John Kelly
Room: Premier II

1:00 W. Iseninger and J. Kelly. The Cahokia Palisade: Partitioning the Sacred Precinct.


1:40 E. Ryba. Summit Architecture on Mount E at Moundville.

2:00 M. Trubist. Moorehead Phase Changes at Cahokia.


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SYMPOSIUM
Current Research on the Green River: Diverse Studies of Common Problems
Chair: James Fenton
Room: Premier II


4:00 N. E. Herrmann. Foul Air on the Knoll: The Prevalence of Maxillary Sinusitis at Indian Knoll.

4:20 D. McBrine. A Re-Analysis of Projectile Points from Indian Knoll (15OH2).

4:40 M. Pope. Stone Tools and Animal Processing at Indian Knoll.

5:00 K. Sassaman. Discussant.

SYMPOSIUM
Pensacola’s First Spanish Presidio: Santa María de Galvá (1698-1722); Mid-Project Results
Chair: Judith A. Bense
Room: Premier III

1:00 J. A. Bense. Pensacola’s First Spanish Presidio: Santa María de Galvá (1698-1722); Mid-Project Results. Introductory Remarks.

1:20 J. J. Cline Jr. Historical Research on Presidio Santa María de Galvá and Fort San Carlos de Austria.

1:40 J. A. Bense. Archaeological Research at the Site of the Presidio Santa María de Galvá, Pensacola, FL.

2:00 M. Rosacker. Research at Fort San Carlos de Austria at the Santa María de Galvá Presidio.

2:40  M. Poizant. Research at the Village of The Presidio Santa María de Galvá, Pensacola, FL.

3:00  BREAK

3:20  N. Harris. Native Americans at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvá, Pensacola, FL.


4:00  J. J. Clone, G. Avery, J. A. Bense, R. Marrejan, and G. Wawlikov, Roundtable Discussion

SEAC Annual Business Meeting
Premier I, 5:30 PM

Keynote Address
Premier I, 8:00 PM
Lone Star and Fleur de Lis: The Discovery of La Salle’s Shipwreck La Belle.
Keynote Speaker, J. Barua Arnold, III (Texas Historical Commission)

Dance
Premier II and III, 9:00 PM
Musical Guests: the BlueRunners (Cajun, Rock)

GENERAL SESSION
Historic Period Studies: EuroAmerican Sites
Chair: Elizabeth L. Davoli
Room: Cypress I


8:40  B. Curn. Eighteenth-Century Plantations in the Northern Gulf Coast Region.


9:20  M. L. Kwas and R. Gudmund, Archaeological Investigations of Arkansas’s First State Capitol.

9:40  E. L. Davoli. Sanborn Maps vs Bitters Bottles: An Examination of Social Status and Ethnicity in Late-Nineteenth Century New Orleans.

10:20  V. Moore. Cultural Relics: Cemeteries of East Baton Rouge Parish, LA.


11:00  C. Rooney. Shotgun Shells in the Historic and Prehistoric Record.

GENERAL SESSION
Early Historic Period: Native American Studies
Chair: Chris Reddick
Room: Premier I

8:00  B. Lich. Selecting Exotic Decorations on Chickasaw Wares at the Long Town Site, Tupelo, Mississippi.
8:20  J. M. Eastman. Long Distance Exchange: A View from the Periphery.

8:40  R. L. Jacob. Tradeworthy Trinkets: European Beads in South Florida during the Early Historic Period.

9:00  T. R. Ward and C. Roehl. Reconsidering the Relationship between Pitsgar and Qualla Phases of the Appalachian Summit.


GENERAL SESSION
Southeastern Archaeology:
Evaluation and Revaluation
Chair: William H. Marquardt
Room: Premier I


11:00  K. Jacob. A Time Capsule of Physical Anthropology: the Charles E. Snow Letters of 1940-1941.


GENERAL SESSION
Pottery Studies
Chair: James B. Stoltman
Room: Premier II

8:00  J. W. O'Hear. Pottery from the Bluff Creek and Harden Phases at the Perry Site.

8:20  J. B. Stoltman and R. Saunders. Petrographic Observations on Complicated Stampede Pottery from Coastal Louisiana: Local Production or Exchange?

8:40  D. Jurney. The Hargrove Lake Site, A Caddoan Hamlet on the Neches River, Texas.

9:00  Kevin Schaefer. Moundville's Winged Serpent: An Analysis of Style.

9:20  C. M. Baddelston. Recent Research into Mississippian Ceramics in Beaufort County, South Carolina.

9:40  R. Carroll and R. C. Maisfort. Ithopian Imagery and Iconography in Mississippi Ceramics.

10:00  J. A. Brown and J. E. Kelly. The Context of Davis Rectangle Monuments at Cahokia.

GENERAL SESSION
subsistence Studies
Chair: Ed Jackson
Room: Premier II


10:40  C. L. Coxe and D. B. Kelly. Coles Creek to Plaquemine Faunal Explorations on the Tensas: Faunal Remains from the Hedgeuck Site (30CT119).
11:00 L. Thomas. The Effect of Community Size on Subsistence Practices at Mississippian Sites in Southern Illinois.

11:20 C. Keck. Late Mississippian Venebrate Subsistence at the Pakin Site.


SYMPOSIUM
Rock Art Research
Co-Chairs • Joan Allen and Carol Dee-Granados
Room • Premier III

8:00 T. Hudson. Witch’s Nest. A Northwest Georgia Petroglyph Cave.


8:40 B. B. Hanson. Petroglyphs at Stickman Cave.

9:00 N. J. Wagner and M. R. McCorvie. Late Mississippian Petroglyphs at the Millstone Bluff Site in the Shawnee National Forest of Southern Illinois.


GENERAL SESSION
Paleobotanical Studies
Chair • Ann M. Early
Room • Premier III


11:00 H. D. Ward. The Paleoethnobotanical Record of the Poverty Point Culture: Implications of Past and Current Research.


Tour
Presentation about recent research at Poverty Point given Saturday evening (Informal tour of the Watson Brake Site, an Archaic Period mound group in northwestern Louisiana Sunday morning).
ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

ON BEYOND ZEBREK: PAPERS IN HONOR OF DAN AND PHYLLIS MORSE

Organizers: Robert Mainfort and Marvia Jeter (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
Discussions: Thomas Green (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Ronald Maxon (Lawrence University)  
Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM - Noon

Dan and Phyllis Morse are two of the most important contributors to our understanding of Southeastern prehistory. In appreciation of these outstanding researchers, this symposium presents papers on the Middle South region and the state of Arkansas in particular. Papers emphasize the diversity of research shared by the Morse family, ranging from paleoenvironments to paleoindians to regional synthesis.

CURRENT RESEARCH TRENDS IN FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers: Christine Newman (CARE, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) and Donna L. Rahm (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
Discussion: Dr. William Margerum (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM - Noon

Like other southern states, Florida is characterized by a rich and diverse cultural and environmental history. The papers in this symposium reflect this diversity in terms of geography: spanning the state from sites along Florida’s southeastern and southwestern shores to north-central Florida and westward to the panhandle, and chronology: from the Paleo to Post-Contact periods. Current research and trends of Florida’s archaeological past includes studies of ceramics, lithics, zooarchaeology, paleoecobotany, and climatic change.

WORKING TOGETHER: MORE LIGHT THAN HEAT

Organizers: Patricia Gallaway (Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History), Hiromi "Pete" Gregory (Northwestern State University, Louisiana), and Larry Ralkey (US Forest Service, Ochlockonee National Forest)  
Discussion: Tim Pantalea (Florida Archaeology)  
Time: Thursday, 8:00 - 11:30 AM

Whether because of NAGPRA or not, archeologists and Native Americans are working together on an equal footing today as never before. In this symposium deal presentations will reflect on five different projects, each case from both archaeological and Native American perspectives, to show what archaeologists are learning from Native people and what Native American individuals are gaining from participation in archaeological activities.

CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE GOWER HOUSE: A HISTORIC TAVERN AND HOTEL IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

Organizers: Sara Rivers and Ken Carstens (Murray State University)  
Time: Thursday, 11:20 AM - 3:00 PM

Since excavations began at the Gower House (15LV178) in 1968, much has been learned about the historical tavern and hotel. This symposium includes results about excavations, an oral history of the site, analysis of ceramics recovered at the site, analysis of faunal remains recovered from the detached kitchen area, an analysis of the significance of oyster shells recovered, and a description of the site's stratigraphy.

PREHISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGY: ADVANCES IN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

Organizers: Mark A. Rees and Cameron B. Weston (University of Oklahoma)  
Discussion: Tristan R. Kiedir (Yale University) and Jared T. Milamich (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
Time: Thursday, 1:00 - 6:00 PM

Lying at the epistemological crossroads of history, anthropology, archaeology, and ethnohistory,
prohistory encompasses neither a clearly demarcated time period nor a unitary school of thought. Rather than being deterministic, this academic eclecticism has proved a fertile ground for the advancement of new research and the synthesis of theoretical insight. The papers presented in this symposium address the multifaceted aspects of prehistoric investigations and when brought together, demonstrate the strengths of an interdisciplinary approach in Southeastern archaeology. In bridging the disciplinary divide between prehistory and history, there is an ongoing need for dialogue among scholars studying the protohistoric Southeast.

**LIFE ON THE ACADIAN COAST: DATA RECOVERY AT THE WILTON PLANTATION SITE (16S120)**

**Organizers:** Asbra Lee and Jill-Koren Yabukik (Earth Search, Inc.)

**Discussions:** Hector Gregory (Northwestern State University) and Gregory A. Waselkov (University of South Alabama)

**Time:** Thursday, 1:00 - 3:40 PM

Earth Search, Inc., performed archaeological data recovery at the Wilton Plantation site (16S120) in the Winter of 1996-1997. Located on the Mississippi River on what was known as the “First Acadian Coast” of Louisiana, 16S120 had several localities which dated to the late eighteenth-century occupation of the area by Acadian refugees. Data recovery was performed on these localities, which included the remains of colonial farmsteads as well as a redware pottery kiln. The papers in this session focus on the foodways, ceramic production, and the vernacular architecture of the site.

**NEW EVIDENCE OF EARLY CACHOKIAN PROVISIONS AND RITUALS**

**Organizer:** Timothy R. Pauketat (University at Buffalo)

**Discussions:** H. Edwin Jackson (University of Southern Mississippi) and C. Margaret Scarry (University of North Carolina)

**Time:** Friday, 8:00 - 11:40 AM

New archaeological data from the phase of Cahokia's political consolidation (A.D. 1600-1100) provide measures of the goods and provisions mobilized for early Cahokia and its central rituals. The unique, stratified contents of the sub-Mound 51 burrow pit include carbonized and uncarbonized food residues, marigold roots, and construction debris, and insects in layers representing discrete depositional events that took place in or near the Grand Plaza. These central details are complemented by new evidence of provisioning for two rural districts in the American Bottom proper and the Richland Complex. Analyses reveal how this earliest large-scale Mississippian experiment was created and perpetuated.

**PENNSACOLA'S FIRST SPANISH PRESIDIO: SANTA MARIA DE GALVE (1698-1722): MID-PROJECT RESULTS**

**Organizer:** Judith A. Benecke (University of West Florida)

**Discussions:** John J. Clune (University of West Florida), George Avery (Northwestern State University), Judith A. Benecke (University of West Florida), Rochelle Maritian (Florida State University) and Greg Waselkov (University of South Alabama)

**Time:** Friday, 1:00 - 5:00 PM

Historical archaeological research has been conducted for two and a half years at the first permanent historic period settlement in Pensacola, the Spanish presidio Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1722). This military garrison community successfully held the western border of La Florida for Spain. At the half-way point in this student-based project, historical and archaeological research has resulted in the location and evaluation of the documents and major elements of the Presidio: the fort, village and cemetery. In addition, the Presidio landscape has been reconstructed along with the landscape evolution of almost three centuries of military use.

**UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE SOUTHEAST:***
**A PERSPECTIVE ON METHODS, TERMINOLOGY, AND DATA RECOVERY TECHNIQUES**

**Organizers:** Tai Britt (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg) and Lynne Harris (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

**Discussions:** Lynne Harris (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), Steve James (Panamanian Maritime, John Siedel (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates), and J. Barto Arnold, III (Texas Historical Commission)

**Time:** Friday, 1:00 - 5:06 PM

These papers present the results on a variety of recent submerged cultural resource investigations within the SEAC. The advent of remote-sensing data recovery techniques, a growing consensus on terminology, and recent high-profile discoveries have led to an increase in public interest of this type of site. The investigations discussed here examine these issues and details the results of presettlement as well as historic sites in rivers as well as marine settings with respect to a variety of occurrence, management, and significance issues.

**CURRENT RESEARCH AT THE GREEN RIVER: DIVERSE STUDIES OF COMMON PROBLEMS**

**Organizer:** James Fenton (WSA)

**Discussion:** Ken Sassaman (Savannah River Institute)

**Time:** Friday, 3:20 - 5:20 PM

Archaeological investigations conducted in the 1930s on shell mound sites along the Green River have provided archaeologists with a rich and diverse store of information. Our goal in this symposium is to demonstrate aspects of the research currently being conducted on these sites. Focusing on the Archaic period collections housed at the University of Kentucky, participant papers will illustrate the advantages of new techniques to data collected more than 50 years ago. These techniques range from paleopathological study to GIS analysis, to microwear study of stone tools. Research findings are preliminary but provocative, and suggest directions for additional investigation.

**LATE PREHISTORIC THROUGH MISSION PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE COASTAL TIMUCUAN REGION**

**Organizers:** Robert Thurner (University of North Florida) and Keith Ashley (Environmental Services, Inc.)

**Discussion:** Gerald Milanch (Florida Museum of Natural History)

**Time:** Friday, 3:20 - 5:20 PM

Timucua-speaking peoples of northern Florida and southeastern Georgia were among the first Indians of the Southeast with whom the sixteenth-century French and Spanish colonies established sustained contact. These groups also were the focus of later Spanish missionization efforts. During the seventeenth century, Gaule and Yancees Indians from the northern Georgia coast immigrated into the coastal timucuan region. Using archaeological and documentary data, the papers in this symposium touch upon a variety of current research topics that span the late Prehistoric, Contact, and Mission Periods of the Timucuan region of northern Florida and southeastern Georgia.

**ROCK ART RESEARCH**

**Organizers:** Jean Allen (U.S. B. A. Forest Service) and Carol Diaz-Granados (Washington University, St. Louis)

**Time:** Saturday, 8:00 - 10:00 AM

Rock art research featuring specific site descriptions, regional overviews, recording and conservation issues, and the use of ethnographic sources as an aid to interpretation, is the focus of this symposium. Emphasis is on the Southeast and neighboring regions.
STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

J. A. M. Ballenger (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)
The McZellips Site: Contributions to Damon Occupation, Technology, and Mobility from Eastern Oklahoma

R. A. Beek (Northwestern University, Alabama)
Households, Communities, and Chiefdom Complexity in the Mississippian Southeast

T. Boudreaux (Gulf Coast Survey, Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama)
Test Excavations at the Cotton Site, a Mississippi Period Mound Site in the Lower Big Black River Valley, Warren County, Mississippi

C. J. Gillian (University of South Carolina)
Paleoindian Lithic Resource Utilization in the Lower Mississippi Valley

N. P. Bermann (University of Tennessee)
Fest Ate on the Knoll: The Prevalence of Maxillary Stalactis at Indian Knoll

C. Keck (University of Georgia)
Late Mississippian Vertebrate Subsistence at the Tarkin Site

S. Keith (University of Southern Mississippi/R.S. Webb & Associates)
OCT Dating of Prehistoric Features at the Sandhill Site (22Wd676), Southeast Mississippi

D. Leren (Binghamton University)
Reaching Adams’s: Eighteenth-century Identity Politics in the Louisiana-Texas Frontier

M. D. Maxham (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Creating the Moundville I Landscape: Nonelites and Rural Communities in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama

T. M. Perez (University of Florida)
Determining the Depositional Nature of Funeral Assemblages with an Example from the Page/Amadon Site (8De591), Jefferson County, Florida

S. Rivers (Murray State University)
The Governor House and the 19th Century Oyster Trade

E. Ryba (University of Alabama)
Summit Architecture on Mound E at Moundville

K. Scharte (SUNY, Buffalo)
Moundville’s Winged Serpents: An Analysis of Style

A. VanDerwarker (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Feasting and the Formulation of Food Use at the Tepotz Site
ALLEN, JEAN
(see Pansion, B. Bert)

ALLEN, C.EARL, MARAYA GUDETTE, AND MONICA
BARROSA (Northeast Louisiana University)
Goosefoot (Chenopodium) and Other Seeds from
Watson Brake, Louisiana

Goosefoot (Chenopodium berlandieri) seeds have been identified from the Watson Brake Mounds. Seeds of
other species, including one possible Marsh Elder (Viburnum), also have been isolated. These seeds are
the first record of grain or pseudocereal plants from
Middle Archaic mound sites. The goosefoot seeds are
being measured and compared to modern seeds.
(Friday, 11:30 AM)

Aligood, Ken (Murray State University)
An Analysis of Gower House's 19th and 20th Century
Ceramics

Ceramic classification and analysis for any historic
site are important. Dating ceramic types and styles
helps to satisfy or refute folklore and scientific hy-
potheses. In this paper, I will present a detailed ce-
ramic typology for the Gower House. Maker’s marks
that have been found at this site will also be analyzed.
From these data, a clearer date of occupation for
Gower House is presented. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Aligood, Ken
(see Quettermus, Grant)

Auer, Christopher (University of South Carolina)
The H. L. Hunley

The War between the States was a vast proving ground
for improving a wide variety of weaponry. It was the
first time that the achievements of the industrial and
scientific revolution were used on a large scale in war.
The submarine, particularly the H. L. Hunley, was per-
haps the most dramatic naval weapon introduced dur-
ing the War. The submarine H. L. Hunley was built in
Mobile, Alabama in 1863, and was moved to Charles-
ton, South Carolina to operate against the northern
blockading fleet anchored off Charleston Harbor.
After several tragic sinkings while on trials, the last
sinking of its main financial backer and names-
sake, House Hunley, the submarine sank for the last
time on the evening of February 17, 1864, after suc-
cessfully sinking USS. "Housatonic off Charleston,
South Carolina. This presentation places the subma-
nate H. L. Hunley within an historical context, dis-
cusses various issues concerning the possible recov-
er of the vessel, and summarizes the results of the
1997 assessment of the site. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Anderson, David G. (Southeast Archeological
Center, National Parks Service)
Archaeology in the L’Anguille River Basin, Northeast
Arkansas: Large Scale Survey in the Southeast

Intensive archaeological survey projects conducted
over the past quarter century in northeast Arkansas
narrow approaches to fieldwork, data analysis, and
interpretation used across the Southeast. A 1987 sur-
ey of all accessible terrain within 100 m of the
L’Anguille River channel, in which a variety of site
discovery and analysis procedures were used, illus-
trates this modern effort. A total of 222 archaeologi-
cal sites were documented, with collections surpass-
ing 40,000 prehistoric and 20,000 historic artifacts,
including hundreds of diagnostic tools. The collected data
set documents the nature of human occupation along
the river margin over 11,000 years of prehistory and
history. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Ashley, Keith (Environmental Services, Inc.)
Contact-Era Timbered Village Locations Near the
Mouth of the St. Johns River, Florida

Despite written accounts by early French and Span-
ish chroniclers on the Timucua of the St. Johns River
estuary, little is known archaeologically of contact-
era villages in the region. In fact, no excavations to
date have knowingly taken place at the location of
any sixteenth-century Timucuan village. This paper
briefly discusses possible archaeological correlates of
a contact-era village in extreme northeastern Florida.
This examines the relative positions of the docu-
mented sixteenth-century villages within the St. Johns
River estuary. (Friday, 3:40 PM)
Ashley, Keith
(see Kelley, Vicki)

Austin, Robert J., and Richard W. Estabrook
(University Research)
Claw Distribution and Exploitation in Peninsular Florida

In this paper we describe a method for assigning lithic artifacts to general source areas (quarry clusters) that uses features visible with a low-power binocular microscope (folded concert, secondary inclusions, rock fabric). The method enables entire assemblages of artifacts to be examined and identified with a high degree of accuracy. Data from cultural resource management projects and problem-oriented research conducted by the authors over the past decade are presented which indicate variation in the exploitation of lithic raw materials at both the temporal and regional scales of analysis. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Axtin, Whitley J.
(see Kelley, David B)

Bagley, Jackie
(see Kemen, Rita)

Ballenger, Jesse A. M. (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)
The McKeilps Site: Contributions to Dalton Occupation, Technology, and Mobility from Eastern Oklahoma

The McKeilps site, providing one of the largest collections of Dalton projectile points/knives from Oklahoma, offers new information about Dalton occupation along the prairie-woodland border. Comparison to previously reported Dalton assemblages from Oklahoma and Arkansas warrants critical examination of techno-functional classifications, tool discard, and design considerations. Regional adaptations specific to the prairie-woodland border are recognized by the use and disposal of certain tools. Raw material identification also illustrates Dalton mobility patterns different from those reported in southeastern Arkansas. (Friday, 9:40 AM) (SFC)

Basmajian, Susan (University of Illinois)
Spindle Whorls and Cord Production at Halliday and other Lohmann Phase Sites

Ceramic spindle whorls have been identified in the archaeological record from the Emergent Mississippian period through historic times. Patterns of recovery for spindle whorls at the Halliday site as well as sites in the American Bottom during the Lohmann phase suggest that fiber production was more than a simple household occupation. The clustering of ceramic spindle whorls at certain sites and within a limited number of features at those sites suggest that the production of clothing may have been another craft specialization that developed during the rise of Cahokia. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Barbray, Brent
(see Gregory, "Pete" H. F.)

Barbray, Earl, Jr.
(see Gregory, "Pete" H. F.)

Barrios, Monica
(see Allen, Charles)

Beasley, Virgil (University of Alabama)
The Location of Edeleno, A Timucua Village Encountered by the French Huguenots: 1564-1565

This paper will be an expansion and modification of a paper originally presented at the 1996 Florida Academy of Sciences. This will be an exercise in correlating the archaeological record with the ethnographic documentation provided by the short-lived French Huguenot settlement at Fort Caroline in 1564-1565. I will attempt to provide a physical location for Edeleno, one of the villages encountered by the French during their forays along the St. Johns River. Historic evidence will come from documents provided by the French settlers and the naturalist William Byrum. Archaeological evidence will come from remote sensing, materials, and ground verification. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Reck, Robin A. (Northwestern University, Alabama)
Households, Communities, and Chiefdom Complexity in the Mississippi Southeast

A recent archaeological survey conducted along the upper Cahaba River in western North Carolina indicates that late prehistoric Burke phase (A.D. 1400-1600) settlements were integrated at the household, community, and multi-community levels. The Burke
phase settlement hierarchy seems to have been very similar to that which has been proposed for the Moundville chiefdom in west central Alabama. This paper thus evaluates the utility of settlement hierarchy as a reliable indicator of chiefdom complexity. (Thursday, 11:40 AM) (SPC)

Bense, Judith A. (University of West Florida) Archaeological Research at the Site of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvi, Pensacola, Florida

A wide variety of archaeological methods have been used to locate the remains of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galvi. Field methods have ranged from small shovel tests to heavy equipment, and analytical methods have included data base management, computer assisted dating (CAD) and geographical information system (GIS). The research effort has been designed to build on information as each area of this five acre site and further settlements have been investigated. This paper will present the variety of field and analytical methods used thus far in this research project. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Berrymam, Carrie Anne (Marist State University) and Jay Scottman (Kentucky Archaeology Survey) An Oral History of the Gower House

Oral history has been of great benefit to the researchers of Gower House. In this paper we have compiled accounts of Gower’s history which have been collected from past and present owners as well as some of the members of the Smithland community. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

Berrymam, Carrie Anne

(see Quertemous, Gary)

Blitz, John H. (Queens College-CUNY) and C. Baxter Mann (Mann and Associates, Inc.) Coastal Mississippians on the Mississippi Coast

Until recently, there has been little systematic archaeological research in the Mississippi Sound region. In this paper, we present a three-phase local sequence (A.D. 1200-ca. 1699) for coastal Jackson and Harrison Counties, Mississippi. The sequence is based on test excavations at a single mound center, the Singing River site, and comparative artifact collections from additional sites. Aspects of material culture, settlement, chronology, and subsistence are summarized. Previous proposals that Mississippi sites on this coast are the product of seasonal occupations by small task groups are called into question by the new evidence. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Boudreaux, Tony (Gulf Coast Survey, Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama) Test Excavations at the Cotton Site, a Mississippi Period Mound Site in the Lower Big Black River Valley, Warren County, Mississippi

The Cotton site is a multiple mound, Mississippi period site located on a tributary of the Big Black River in southwest Mississippi. This paper presents the results of recent efforts to learn about the relatively unknown lower Big Black region through test excavations at the Cotton site. The tower Big Black is located near the juncture between phases for the Lower Yazoo Basin, Natchez Bluffs, and Upper Tensas Basin. Ceramics from the Cotton site have been used to date the site as well as to relate the lower Big Black to the regions that surround it. (Thursday, 11:30 AM) (SPC)

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) and Phillip Carr (Mississippi DOT) Towards and Exploration of Variation in Hafted Bifaces: An Early Holocene Example

A sample of hafted bifaces recovered from several Early Archaic sites excavated during the Tolkien Archaeological project were digitized. These digitized images were overlaid on a polar grid coordinate system and a number of metric measurements were taken for each specimen. Quantitative analyses of this data allow for the examination of stone tool manufacturing, reshaping, and use. It is suggested that a similar hafted stone tool technology was used throughout the Early Archaic period. In addition, typological relationships of these implements are assessed. It is shown that there is much overlap between the various hafted biface types. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Brand, Melissa H. (Earth Search, Inc.) Data Recovery at Wilton Plantation (16S120): Project Overview

The Wilton Plantation site (16S120) is located on the left descending bank (east bank) of the Mississippi
Bradbury, Andrew
(see Franklin, Jay)

Brewer, David M. (National Park Service/SE Regional Center)
Searching for Fort Caroline: 1996 and 1997 Investigations

In February of 1996 and again in June of 1997, the National Park Service's Southeast Archaeological Center carried out a general survey and other investigations in and around a large anomalous ground feature within the boundary of Fort Caroline National Memorial. Results of these efforts (which included shovel-tests, remote-sensing, and archaeological test excavations) and their possible relevance to the events of 1564-65 will be discussed, as will implications, problems, and avenues for further investigations. (Friday, 4:00 PM)

Brown, Ian W. (Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama)
Benjamin L. C. Wadix and the Archaeology of Mississippi

On August 1, 1997, B. L. C. Wadix celebrated his 200th birthday. Widely recognized as Mississippi's first geologist, as well as the Gentleman of the Old Natchez Regiment, Wadix is arguably Mississippi's first archaeologist too. And, for well into the twentieth century, he remained its finest archaeologist. Wadix's contributions to site survey, especially his detailed descriptions, have few competitors in the mid-nineteenth century. He visited most of the well known sites in the state of Mississippi (including Anna, Windsor, Emerald, Haynes Bluff, Fort St. Pierre, Faulkland, Millar Bayou, and Nantah Wayu) and made excellent recordings of their layout, mound dimensions, etc. This paper is but a small tribute to what was a wide interest in the most eclectic and interesting of Mississippi's historians. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University, Illinois) and John E. Kelly (Washington University)
The Context of Davis Rectangular Mounds in Cahokia

This paper examines the context of the Davis Rectangular and related motifs of an Eroupean phase ceramic with the purpose of indicating the time depth and formal diversity of these motifs at Cahokia and their affinities with sites in the Southeast. The Davis Rectangular is defined by Duttfield and discussed by Phillips and Brown in a distinct motif in the Braden A engraved shell style. At Cahokia this motif is present as a negative painted design on the white-painted interior of a unique flanged platter. Related, less canonical variants are also found engraved on bowls and beakers. (Saturday, 10:00 AM)

Buchner, Andrew (Panamerican Consultants)
New Site Data from Upper Thurmond Lake (Clark Hill Reservoir), Georgia

This paper summarizes the results from an 6,250-acre intensive survey along upper Thurmond Lake (Clark Hill Reservoir), in Elbert, Lincoln, and Wilkes Counties, Georgia. Included within this lower Piedmont-middle Savannah River basin study area are the mounds of a number of significant tributaries, including the Broad River, New Ford Creek, Pistol Creek, and Money Creek. The discussion will focus on the analysis of spatial distributions of the prehistoric diagnostics from the large recovered assemblage. Within the suite of 458 recorded sites a near continuous sequence of components, ranging from late Paleoindian Dalton to Historic New South, is represented. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Butler, Brian
(see Cobb, Charles)

Burgdorf, Luke
(see Land, Price)

Burgess, Brian (Western Carolina University)
Cherokees and Archaeologists: A Cherokee Student's Perspective
Because of the proximity of Western Carolina University to the reserved lands of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, a number of Cherokees are enrolled as students at the university. Several have been anthropology majors, and most of those have participated in archaeological excavations to some extent. This paper is based on interviews with several of these students, and discusses their reactions, both positive and negative, to their field work experience. (Thursday, 10:00 AM)

Byers, Steven (University of New Mexico)
The Bioarchaeology of the Prehistoric Lower Mississippi River Valley

Over 100 individuals from prehistoric Louisiana were studied to determine population bioarchaeological parameters. Four sites dating from ca. 400 B.C. to A.D. 1290 provided the sample: Little Woods, Lafayette Mounds, Crooks Mound and Greenhouse. All standard characteristics were studied including demography, non-metrics, osteometrics, craniometrics, pathology and cultural modifications. It was found that body size was excessive, with some of the demarcation exhibiting modifications possibly due to tool use. Both porotic hyperostosis and generalized bone disease were endemic (in some sites reaching nearly 100%) while it was found that cranial flattening and trauma increased through time. Implications for further research are discussed. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Carlston, Kenneth B. (Mississippi Bank of Chactas) Naish Waiai Mounds (23W1208): An Archaeological and Historical Overview

Naish Waiai Mound (23W1208), a multi-component, multi-mound site, located in Winston County, Mississippi, the legendary origin place of the Chocow, is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the state of Mississippi. Yet virtually nothing is really known about it. Using information drawn from sources as varied as historical documents, recorded oral history, regular and aerial historical photographs, curated archaeological collections and one small excavation, a much better understanding of its archaeological origins and history can be obtained. (Thursday, 12:20 PM)

Carr, Philip (Mississippi Department of Transportation) and Jon Gibson (University of California), A Consideration of Cultural Complexity During the Archaic in the Southeast

General thinking regarding cultural complexity in the Southeast is based on a unilinear evolutionary model. That is, cultures become more complex through time and in doing so follow a single trajectory. However, such a model ignores subregional and temporal variation. This variation may hold the key to understanding the development of cultural complexity in a region. In this paper, evidence for cultural complexity during the Archaic is examined. Old data are reconsidered in light of new theoretical approaches and models. Conclusions are drawn concerning the development of cultural complexity in the Southeast. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Carr, Philip (see Bradford Andrews)

Carroll, Rita (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale) and Robert C. Mainfort (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Jothian Imagery and Iconography in Mississippian Ceramics

The importance of fish to Mississippian groups is evident in the number of fish bones found in archaeological deposits and the frequent occurrence of fish effigy ceramics. This paper presents evidence of an intimate knowledge of local natural history whereby Mississippian potters often crafted fish effigy vessels such that they can be identified to family and genera taxonomic levels. Variations in stylistic elements may be representative of local groups and may be of diagnostic importance in ceramic analysis in particular unprovenanced vessels located in museums and private collections. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Carslens, Kenneth C. (Murray State University) and Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Salvage Excavations at the Gower House Detached Kitchen

Archaeological test excavations were conducted in the summer of 1996 in an area designated as the detached kitchen, located behind the el of the Gower House, an early 19th century hotel and tavern complex in western Kentucky. A discussion of the results of these
Excavations co-sponsored by Murray State University and the Kentucky Archaeological Survey are discussed. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Cartens, Kenneth C.
(see Quercumberland Grant)

Carter, Brian A. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Survey and Excavation of the Submerged Components of Sites Along Smith Lake Creek, South Carolina

A team of underwater archaeologists from the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology performed three separate but related activities along Smith Lake Creek, a tributary of the Savannah River, May 5 through May 24. The team documented and assessed archaeological remains in the creek adjacent to two defined Paleoindian sites: the Charles Site (38AI135) and the Big Pine Tree Site (38AI142). First the team measured the creek’s profile on a transect at the Charles Site and excavated a test pit on the creek bottom adjacent to the land site. This pit yielded information on the depositional regime at the site. Second, the team completed a set of 10 profile transects straddling the Big Pine Tree Site. A three-dimensional map of the bottom will result from this work, paving the way to a better understanding of the erosional processes at work on the land component. Lastly, the team systematically surface collected a series of ten 1 m x 12 m lines on the river bottom next to the latter site using a water dredge. Recovered artifacts include a rhyolite Dalton-style lanceolate and some late prehistoric artifacts. In related diving between the two sites, observed chert boulders and abundant debitage tend to support the hypothesis that Paleoindian and Early Archaic populations used now submerged quarries. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

Chamblee, John (University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology)
The Resurrection of the Plant Hammond Mound

Plant Hammond (9FL13) is one of the least known Mississippian mound sites in northwestern Georgia. The mound was partially excavated in 1967 before being destroyed by Georgia Power. No report on the excavation was ever written. I have compiled the original field maps and drawings into a single excavation plan, conducted interviews, and analyzed all surviving artifacts. I am now able to outline the site’s stratigraphy and house floor plans, as well as make ceramic comparisons of the Savannah and Wobanks phases. A site report is forthcoming. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Chapman, Shaw
(see Walling, Richard)

Claassen, Cheryl
(see Sullivan, Lynde P.)

Clute, John A. Jr. (University of West Florida)
Historical Research on Presidio Santa Marta de Galve and Fort San Carlos de Austria

With the founding of Pensacola in 1688 and with its recapture from the French in 1722, Spain solidified its presence on the northern Gulf Coast. This paper discusses the secondary literature and primary resources related to the founding and settlement of Presidio Santa Maria de Galve. It addresses the weaknesses of the primary sources and the value of using archaeology to answer historical questions. The research for this paper is drawn in part from archival sources collected in Spain and Mexico. These include the correspondence and reports of Spanish military and civil officials. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Cobb, Charles (Binghamton University, New York) and Brian Butler (Center for Archaeological Investigations, SIU-C)
Millstone Bluff and the Mississippian Interior of Southern Illinois

Continuing investigations at Millstone Bluff, an unpaved Mississippian village in southern Illinois, have sized new light on the nature of upland adaptations. House basin excavations reveal a wide range of structure sizes, possibly related to social or functional differentiation. Extramural excavations have identified substantial hidden deposits, indicative of sustained occupation in the Illinois high country. Research at Millstone Bluff also promises to expand our understanding of chiefly oscillations in the Lower Ohio Valley. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)
Connolly, Robert (Poverty Point, Northeastern Louisiana University), Ellen Ibert and Charles Parker (University of Southeastern Louisiana).

The Research Potential of Treefalls at Poverty Point

Because of recent high winds, numerous trees have fallen and left large pits on the ridges at the Poverty Point site. A program of excavation and stabilization of the treefall pits was initiated. This paper details the research potential of data generated by the program. Previous research has documented the variations in artifact distribution throughout the earthwork complex by class, type, and raw material. The treefall excavations have proven a valuable resource for both expanding and refining the detail of that distribution. In addition, the treefall program has provided the opportunity to investigate the variation in ridge construction techniques throughout the Poverty Point site. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Pottery Variability and Early Cades Pond Ceremonial at the River Styx site of North-Central Florida (MA48)

The River Styx site consists of a burial mound surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped earthwork. A radiocarbon date of AD 180 places the site within the early Cades Pond Period of North-Central Florida. Excavations by Ripley Bullin in 1971 recovered cremated human remains, rolled copper beads, and a diverse pottery assemblage. Deptford Series cheek stamped pots, unusual St. John's coaptamental bowls, and unique incised and roulette stamped vessels were recovered. Some vessels are reminiscent of Yen Complex pottery and Hopewellian pottery from the western Great Lakes. Paint, decorative, and formal variability in the pottery and possible manufacturing origins are discussed. (Thursday, 10:30 AM)

Cook, Allen

(see Hazey, Larry)

Cornelson, John E. (National Park Service)

Revaluation of the Revolutionary War Battle Lines at Guilford Courthouse: The 1995 and 1997 Field Projects

Through the use of systematic metal detector surveys, historic maps, and computer aided drafting (CAD), the locations of the battle lines at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park have been relocated. The relocations of the battle lines provides the evidence to refute the traditional location of Guilford Courthouse. This paper will present the results of two field projects, discuss the research methodology, and the process by which the conclusions were formulated. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Cornelson, John

(see Russell, Joseph)

Coxe, Carey L. and David B. Kelley (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Coles Creek to Pleistocene Fossil Exploitation on the Tensas: Faunal Remains from the Hellisgland Site (16CT19)

Recent excavations at the Hellisgland site (16CT19) on the Tensas River in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, recovered faunal remains associated with early Coles Creek through early Pleistocene occupations. Heavy reliance on small and medium sized mammals and aquatic taxa suggest that large game were less often exploited, possibly indicating a decline in the local abundance of large animals due to local population pressure or restricted hunting territory. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Daniel, I. Randolph Jr. (Dept. of Anthropology, East Carolina University)

North Carolina Paleoindian Point Survey

For the past several decades, Paleoindian research in the Southeast has principally consisted of recording fluted points on a state by state level. North Carolina, however, has not figured prominently in any recent research. While an initial effort was begun to record fluted point data in the state over twenty years ago, little effort has been made to continue the study or interpret existing data. Recently, with support from East Carolina University, a new fluted point survey has been initiated at the State. This study incorporates earlier survey work with newly collected data over 100 points from across the state. Problems addressed in this study include typological issues, geographic distributions, and patterns of raw material use. (Friday, 9:00 AM)
Davoli, Elizabeth L. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Sanborn Maps vs. Bitter's Bottles: An Examination of Social Status and Ethnicity in Late-Nineteenth Century New Orleans

An examination of social status and ethnicity was conducted for the Greater New Orleans Bridge Project. Two methods were used in this study: (1) social status as indicated by settlement patterns discovered while examining Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and (2) ethnicity as indicated by patent medicine bottles from the archaeological record. Different approaches are needed to find evidence of social status and ethnicity because settlement patterns may indicate social status but not ethnicity; artifacts such as medicine bottles are more sensitive indicators of ethnicity. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Delcourt, Paul and Hazel Delcourt (Dept. of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Tennessee) and Roger T. Sautter (RTS Applied Geomorphology and Quaternary Geology, Mississippi)
Late Quaternary Vegetation Dynamics in the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley

We integrate recent geologic and paleoecological syntheses to prepare mapped vegetation reconstructions for the Central Mississippi Alluvial Valley for late-Pleistocene times of 18,000 yr B.P. and 12,000 yr B.P. and for Holocene times of 10,000 yr B.P., 8,000 yr B.P., 6,000 yr B.P., 4,000 yr B.P., 2,000 yr B.P., and 1,000 yr B.P. Late-Quaternary forests have tracked regional climatic changes, adjusted to the changeover from a bristle to a mesic climate regime of the Mississippi River, and responded to the intermediate disturbance regime imposed by prehistoric Native American forest clearance and cultivation. (Thursday, 4:00 AM)

Dew, Gail (see Kuttruff, Jeni T.)

DeCourcy, Hazel (see Delcourt, Paul)

Diaz-Graa, Carol (see Dutan, James R.)

Dockery, David T., Jr. (see Steenman, Vincent P.)

Doran, Ashley
(see Shorter, George)

Dutan, James R. (Missouri Association of Professional Archeologists) and Carol Diaz-Graa, Carol (Dept. of Anthropology, Washington University)
Gender and Symbolism in Missouri Rock Graphics

Among the most frequently observed motifs in Missouri rock graphics are those which are believed to possess gender connotations. These motifs, found in the graphic arts of many parts of the world, have been widely labeled as cultic and phallic. The motifs are investigated in their variety of expressions and co-occurrences with other motifs. This paper illustrates the variance of these motifs in the context of rock graphics and discusses their possible connection to a selection of oral traditions. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Dye, David (University of Memphis)
Warfare and Mississippians Protohistory

Mississippian culture underwent dramatic changes during the Protohistoric period. In this paper Mississippian warfare in the “Early Protohistoric” is compared with the nature of war in the “Late Protohistoric.” Change and continuity in warfare is discussed in terms of cultural change and the expanding “tribal zone.” The military role of chiefly elites is outlined in terms of their power within the changing cultural system. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Tree Tales: Forest Resource Choices in Caddoan Architecture

We know very little about prehistoric plant use beyond those gathered or grown for food without relying heavily on ethnohistoric literature instead of archaeological data. In order to explore what timber resources were actually used by prehistoric Caddoans in the Ouachita Mountains and how those resources were integrated into local architectural traditions, a large sample of burned timbers were identified at the USFS's Center for Wood Anatomy Research. Results yield new insights into local ecology, prehistoric decision making processes, and cultural attitudes about the properties of various tree species. The use of Osage Orange in construction is new evidence in cur-
rent debates over the native distribution of this species and its relationship to prehistoric and early historic cultural boundaries and trading relationships in the Trans-Mississippi South and beyond. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Earley, Ann M. (see Jeter, Marvin D.)

East, Anna and Stacey Not (University of South Florida)
Patterns of Archaeological Site Significance in Florida

The patterns of archaeological site significance in Florida can be analyzed along several avenues: relationship of the spatial distribution of sites to surveyed areas, the relationship between total recorded sites and significant sites, patterns in recording significant sites before and after the 1970s, patterns of site abandonment, patterns in the representation of the Florida comprehensive historic preservation plan context areas by recorded sites, and which institutions are identifying and excavating significant sites. These patterns help identify how and where public agencies can most effectively budget money to make the most of their contributions to Florida's archaeological record. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Eastman, June M. (Coastal Carolina Research, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Long Distance Exchange: A View from the Periphery

This paper explores evidence for long-distance exchange in assemblages from sites in the North Carolina and Virginia Piedmont occupied between A.D. 1000 and 1700. Sites in the study are associated with the Sara, a Siouan group who occupied the upper Dan drainage from the late Prehistoric through the Contact period. Distribution of native manufactured trade goods identified in the assemblages are used as a basis for reconstructing southeastern exchange systems that included the Sara. Contexts within village sites from which these items are recovered are used as a basis for interpretations about the nature of the exchanges and as a basis for identifying potential exchange partners. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Ellis, Scott (University of Colorado) and Timothy Pauketat (University at Buffalo)
The Paleoecology of Cahokia's Sub-Mound 51 Pit

Each of the seven major fill episodes of a Lohrmann phase borrow pit beneath Cahokia's Mound 51 contained uncarbonized beetles, fly larvae, wasps, and ants in proportions suggesting short-term, warm-weather depositional episodes that took place over a single decade. These episodes likely were associated with large-scale ritual gatherings in plazas. The beetles and flies infected massive quantities of vegetal and animal tissue wastes that were, along with the insects themselves, buried by Cahokians after briefly sitting open. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Emerson, Thomas (University of Illinois)
Rural Floodplain Resettlement and Its Implications for Cahokian Provisioning

At its zenith central Cahokia's population exceeded the capacity of its immediate environs to provide adequate foodstuffs. Despite the apparent necessity of the rural inhabitants to provide commodities to support the residents of the central chiefly precinct, re-covered botanical and zoological remains have provided ambiguous support for such provisioning. Rural floodplain settlement patterns, however, show a sequence of abandonment of Late Emergent Mississippian villages and the hypercentralization of populations at Cahokia, followed by the resettlement of the floodplain with an organized system of dispersed settlements. These settlement pattern shifts provide the most compelling evidence for the intensification of rural agricultural production by the Cahokian elite. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Estabrook, Richard W. (see Austin, Robert J.)

Etchison, Mekki (US Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest) and Stacey Halfmoon (Caddo Nation) Caddo Nation-Forest Service: Consultation—Partnership

A Forest Service land exchange with Weyerhauser Corporation incorporating over 48,660 acres in Oklahoma and Arkansas was facilitated by a programmatic agreement. Signatory parties to the programmatic agreement include the Ouachita National Forest, two state SHPO's, the National Council for Historic Preservation, the Choctaw Nation, and the Caddo Nation. The process of consultation has resulted in a partnership between the Caddo Nation and the Ouachita Na-
Fenton, James P. (X-VA), Mary L. Powell (University of Kentucky), and Will Holmes (University of Kentucky)

Mapping the Archaic: GIS and Site Mapping in Indiana Knoll

In this paper, we apply GIS modeling to Archaic site data collected by WPA excavators during the 1930s on the Green River, Kentucky. We examine sites at two scales: at the regional level, and within-site distributions. Spatial modeling allows us to identify site patterns as first steps toward understanding Archaic settlement. Site analysis is initiated for Indiana Knoll by mapping features and burials in three dimensions using data curated at the University of Kentucky. These two applications represent initial phases of the creation of a database directed towards examining other aspects of the Green River Archaic. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

Franklin, Jay (University of Tennessee) and Andrew Bradbury (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

Raw Material Variability and Aggregate Flake Debris Analyses

This paper presents data generated from a number of flintknapping experiments. These data are used to examine methods of aggregate flake debris analysis. Data from one set of experiments are employed to classify flake debris produced by other sets of experiments from various sources. General trends from Mass Analyses are consistent between experiments. However, significant differences in classification rates between experimental assemblages are sometimes observed. Factors such as knapper and analysis variability are controlled for; this implies that raw material variability is the primary influence on classification results. Suggestions concerning opportunistic use of aggregate methods are discussed. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Gibson, Jon L. (Université des Antilles)

Harbor Town: It Looks. Poverty Point Organization

More than 50 Poverty Point components are known within 40 kilometers of the Late Archaic Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. They are beginning to provide information on core-periphery relationships and overall organization. I'm going to stir these ingredients into a roux, throw in a little cayenne and Tabasco, and see what happens: when spotted over a bed of steamed, long-grained, southeastern archaeologists. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Gibson, Jon (see Carr, Phillip)

Gilliam, Christopher J. (University of South Carolina)

Paleoindian Lithic Resource Utilization in the Lower Mississippi Valley

Determining the source of lithic raw materials is a fundamental problem in prehistoric archaeology. However, when these sources are superficially deposited over a broad region, this determination is less than straightforward. Under such circumstances, a spatially rather than lithological methodology is called for. This paper demonstrates that by characterizing site loca-
Guns, Bennie (University of South Alabama)  
Eighteenth-Century Plantation in the Northern Gulf Coast Region

Throughout the French, British, and Spanish colonial periods, plantations were established along the northern Gulf Coast, from New Orleans to the panhandle of northwest Florida. Colonial plantations and archaeological investigations at plantation sites in Mississippi and Alabama will be discussed. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Hailey, Larry (US Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest) and Allen Cook (Allen Cook and Associates)  
Tribal People Managing Heritage Resources: Muscogee Example

Muscogee (Creek) tribal members with advanced degrees in Anthropology and History have applied their education and cultural perspectives to the management of tribal heritage resources. Their cultural perspectives have enabled them to offer assistance to tribes and cultural resources management. Successful projects have included influencing tribal laws, resolutions, state laws, and federal undertakings. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Holly, David J. (University of Georgia)  
"As eyes before the ground": Making Sense of Aboriginal Home Form in the Protohistoric and Historic Southeast

Sixteenth through nineteenth century Euroamerican descriptions of Native American domestic structures in the eastern portion of the Southeast present a confusing and inconsistent picture of what these structures were like. Archaeological evidence from the 18th century indicates that some of this confusion and inconsistency is the result of regional diversity in aboriginal house form, and that some is the result of changes in house form during the nearly 500-year long contact period. In this paper, each of these factors is documented and their significance discussed. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

**Ecological change among indigenous populations during the initial and indirect phases of European contact is best investigated using a multidisciplinary research strategy. However, archaeological, environmental, and historic records of ecological relationships differ as to their processes of creation and epistemological significance and thus require distinct approaches to interpretation. Archaeologists can synthesize such disparate data sets by making note that evidence is rigorously evaluated and explicitly linked to hypothetical explanations of past behavior regardless of source. Paleoethnoarchaeological studies of protohistoric populations in the Southeast illustrate the potential of such an approach. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)**

**Gullette, Mary L.  
Guendling, Randall L.**

(see Klaus, Mary L.)
Harris, Lynn (University of South Carolina)

Combining Public Education with Research Goals: South Carolina's Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program

Since 1990 the state of South Carolina has offered underwater archaeology field training certification courses and continuing education workshops. Components of the program were designed specifically to meet local research and management needs. Simulated mapping exercises in a swimming pool, classroom lectures and open water dives form complimentary parts of the introductory training session. Learning how to utilize these skills, assist in the site management process, and develop areas of specialty are the next step for the more ardent avocational archaeologists. This paper will provide an update on educational methods, heritage trails and a variety of avocational projects including river surveys, documentation of museum watercraft, and the creation of a web page. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Harris, Norma (University of West Florida)

Native Americans at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galván, Pensacola, Florida

The population of the Presidio of Santa María de Galván included Native Americans from the Southeastern United States who became an important part of the Spanish Colonial system in Florida. Identification of these groups and their cultural affiliations is examined in this paper using historical documents and the ceramic remains recovered from the site on Pensacola's Naval Air Station between 1995 and 1997. The relationship between the historic and late prehistoric Native American ceramic complex in the Pensacola Bay region is also discussed. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

Henson, B. Bart (Alabama Archaeological Society) and Jean Allan (U.S.D.A. Forest Service)

Pictographs at Stick Man Cave

Stick Man Cave, located in northwest Alabama, is a sandstone bluff shelter with a small cave recess. Pictographs at this site are predominantly linear and anthropomorphic. One glyph is similar to a stylized and dast motif found at Midwestern petroglyph sites. This paper describes the Stick Man Cave petroglyphs and considers their stylistic affiliations to rock art in the region. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (University of Tennessee)

Footprints on the Knoll: The Prevalence of Maxillary Sinusitis in Indian Knoll

A pattern of maxillary sinusitis, inflammation of the maxillary paranasal sinuses, a documented cranial from the Archi site of Indian Knoll, Kentucky. Paleopathological research on bone responses to stress is limited, and until recently no systematic method was available for classifying these skeletal changes. Following Broeckx et al. (1995), bone responses related to this condition were recorded for a series of adult crania from Indian Knoll. To clarify the etiology of this condition in the Eastern Woodlands, the prevalence of these bone lesions is investigated with reference to age and gender, oral pathology, diet, environmental and modern clinical data. (Friday, 4:00 PM) (SPC)

Hilliard, Jerry E. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Rock Graphic Panels at Brown Bluff, Washington County, Arkansas

Pictographs, including groupings of a cross representation, vertically drawn lines, circles, and geometric patterns are found along a narrow sandstone ledge at Brown Bluff. The rock face appears to have been prepared by baking off rough, irregular surfaces prior to the application of the petroglyph panels. Mississippi period burials and other artifacts discovered in excavations beneath the prepared rock face are viewed as evidence of an ideological connection, possibly involving mortuary ritual, for these rock graphics. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Hoffman, Michael (University of Arkansas)

Ancient Races of Giants, Moundbuilders, Hero Collectors; and Useful Data: Newspaper Accounts of Arkansas Archeology, 1870-1930

Local newspaper accounts are a valuable source of archeological information often overlooked. As a byproduct of a University of Arkansas Library project to copy all existing Arkansas newspapers, copies of accounts and articles which dealt with local archeol-
egy in the period from 1770 to the 1930s were made. These articles document the evolution of popular and journalistic attitudes toward archaeology, folk and scientific understandings of the past, collectors, and professional archaeologists. They also include accounts of discoveries by farmers and other local people which provide irreplaceable information on site location and content. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Hogue, S. Homes (see Rafferty, Janet)

Holmes, Will (see Fe_axon, James P.)

Harvith, Elizabeth (Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)
Colorado in Florida: A Paleo-Indian Lithic Workshop
Archaeological investigations conducted for the SR 50 road widening project in Hernando County, Florida resulted in the discovery of the Colorado Site (8HE241). It has components dating from the Paleo-Indian through Safety Harbor period. A relatively undisturbed Paleo-Indian lithic workshop, containing very little material from any other period, was discovered in one of the proposed retention ponds. Analysis of the debitage assemblage combined with the numerous broken blanks and preforms suggests that this component represents a blade preform manufacturing workshop. The raw material for these tools was available in the immediate vicinity. Very few correlated tools were recovered. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Time, People, and Material Culture at the Kay Kendall Brake Site, Pulaski County, Arkansas
Excavations at Kay Kendall Brake revealed the burned remains of a large ceremonial structure beneath a small mound. Six radiocarbon assays calibrate to the AD 1500-1600 interval. In the structure interior were skeletal elements from 17 human individuals. The demographic profile suggests a catastrophic mortuary event. Recovered artifacts include maize, beans, nutmeat, and sunflower. Thirty-four ceramic vessels were found. Most stylistic attributes in this vessel series indicate affinities with Caldwel traditions. Other attributes may be precursors of Modern Complex ceramic modes. This archeological context represents the yet little-understood transition from prehistoric to protohistoric eras at the lower Arkansas River. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Huntypkey, William J. (Archaeological Society of Virginia)
Short Mountain Solar Observatory: Site in Virginia
This paper presents an analysis of the newly-found Short Mountain Petroglyph in Virginia. The site has three glyphs and has a natural rimmed area. The rimmed area was illuminated by the sun year round except during the summer solstice, at which time the rimmed area is in shadow. This paper also discusses Virginia’s other two protohistoric observatories and their Mississippian influences. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Huddleston, Connie M. (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Recent Research into Mississippian Ceramics in Beaufort County, South Carolina
Based on research in Beaufort County, South Carolina, this paper identified attributes of Mississippian ceramics from the coastal islands at the mouth of the Broad and Colleton Rivers. Mississippian ceramics recovered from recent excavations at three sites, 38BU306, 38BU789, and the Callawassie Mound Site (9BE99), and data from surrounding areas is analyzed and compared for the development of a series typology. Based on radiocarbon dating and microscopic analysis, a radiocarbon sequence is suggested for the St. Catherines, Savannah, and Irene series. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Hudson, Tommy (Society for Georgia Archaeology)
Wich's Nest - A Northwest Georgia Petroglyph Cave
Wich's Nest, an aboriginal petroglyph site, is located in a shallow (2 m deep x 2.5 m high x 2.5 m wide) "cave" within the limestone bluff of the east face of Pigeon Mountain in northwest Georgia. The site's isolation and ownership by one family for over 140 years have resulted in the glyphs' almost pristine condition. This report describes fieldwork conducted.
in April 1996, and discusses the similarity of glyphs to enoptic phenomena and their possible correlation with shamanic practices. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Ibert, Ellen
(see Connely, Robert)

Iseninger, William (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site) and John Kelly (Washington University)
The Cahokia Palisade: Partioning the Sacred 

The extensive palisade that surrounds the central precinct at Cahokia is a relatively late construction. Its sudden erection resulted in a number of changes within Cahokia's overall configuration, particularly the positioning of the site's peripheral plazas. The palisade, in effect, represents a major discontinuity indicative of social and political changes occurring within the American Bottom as well as outside, as other politics were emerging. As an alternative model to the prevailing view of Cahokia's decline, this paper will examine Cahokia as a rejuvenated Mississippian center more in line with coeval Mississippian societies to the south. (Friday, 1:30 PM)

Jackson, H. Edwin, and Susan L. Scott (University of Southern Mississippi)
Meat Consumption on Mound Summit: Analysis of Faunal Remains from Mounds Q and G, Moundville, Alabama

Increasingly, zooarchaeological analysis has focused on the social, political, and ritual contexts of animal procurement and consumption. Excavations by the University of Alabama at Moundville, the center for a complex Mississippian Chautauqua in west central Alabama, produced large samples of faunal refuse related to mound summit activities. Despite good preservation and a reasonable sample size, the collections are dominated by two species, deer and turkey. This paper presents the analysis of these remains and explores their implications for provisioning the elite, patterns of elite meat consumption and the public feasting. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Jacobs, Rebecca L. (Florida Atlantic University)
Tradeworthy Trinkets: European Beads in South Florida During the Early Historic Period

Beads as diagnostic artifacts are often overlooked in the archaeological record. Many of the interpreters and diagnostic qualities of this artifact type go unnoticed or ignored. Often it is the case that in published reports beads are listed as a general artifact category or under historic materials with no further explanation or classification. This paper is based upon current research that is being collected from a number of previously excavated sites in South Florida. The focus of this research is the role(s) and function(s) that European beads may have played in aboriginal networks. This study focuses on beads of European manufacture (technique and materials) and beads that were most likely produced within South Florida (European introduced materials and adaptive techniques). An overview of the research will include the examination of European beads and their role as status and/or prestige goods. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Jacobs, Keith (University Museums, University of Alabama)
A Time Capsule of Physical Anthropology: The Charles E. Snow Letters of 1940-1941

The professional and personal letters of Charles Snow during the waning years of the WPA-THA archaeological project in Birmingham, Alabama offer an historical glimpse into some of the issues that were important in physical anthropology at the time. Snow's correspondence with G. Neumann, M. Neuman, T.D. Stewart, W. Kogman, W. Webb, E.A. Pooton, and many others gives a behind the scenes picture of the debates, the discussions, and the revisions that led to changes in scientific analysis. Important discussions are recorded regarding a rebellion against previous measurement techniques and capturing the beginnings of the movement toward standardized measurement. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Junes, Stephen (Panamerican Maritime)
The Fig Island Channel Site: A Ship Graveyard

As part of the Savannah River channel deepening project, between 1989 and 1994, the Savannah District Corps of Engineers performed mitigation of the Fig Island Channel Site, a ship graveyard located opposite the downtown district of Savannah, Georgia. Conducted by Mid-Atlantic Technology, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tidewater Atlantic Research, and CAI Consultants, Inc., the fieldwork...
comprised the location, excavation and architectural
documentation of a ton of 28 vessels. One of the
most significant collections of watercraft in the south-
eastern United States, the diversity of watercraft re-
corded in these investigations reflects the important
culture Sub-Neolithic played as a regional and world class
port, and is also indicative of the varying vessel types and
sizes, and increasing waterborne traffic existing in the late
19th and early 20th century. In addition to providing
both an insight into the nature of the ves-
sels and an important comparative data base for ar-
chaeological research, this paper serves to illustrate
the varying methodologies employed in maritime ar-
chaeology. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Jeffers, Dick (University of Kentucky),
George Milner and Cathy Labadia
(Pennsylvania State University)
The Read Shell Midden: Site Formation and
Structure

In recent years, the conventional interpretation of
multienvironmental shell mounds as trash heaps has been
challenged, sometimes being interpreted as monu-
ments or territorial markers constructed by particular
groups. Collections and field notes from the Read
site on the Green River in Kentucky are being exam-
ined to clarify the nature of one of the largest of these
shell mounds. Human skeletons, diagnostic artifacts,
feature distributions, and mound stratigraphy are used to
determine 1) when the site was occupied, 2) what
activities led to the deposition of great amounts of
shell and midden, 3) who was buried there, and 4)
whether the burials represent a planned cemetery or a
mere accumulation of graves. (Friday, 3:30 PM)

Jeter, Marvin D. and Ann M. Early (Arkansas
Archeological Survey)
Prehistory of the Saline River Drainage Basin, Central to Southeast Arkansas: A Preliminary Summary

The Saline basin is grossly under-represented in the
literature. The outstanding preceramic culture is Big
Creek, featuring the unique Evans points. Some quar-
ties and "workshops" may have had connections with
the Poverty Point network. Cailes Creek culture ex-
itiated along the lowermost Saline; to the north are
hills of Plum Bayou influence. The lower Saline's
archaeological climax was the Gran Marais phase of expand-
ing Plaquemine culture, possibly involving maize
agriculture and a transition to Mississippian occupa-
tions. The northern Benton locality became a late
prehistoric Caddoan focus. Protohistoric Indians in-
cluded Tumacans in the south and Caddoans in the
north. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Johnson, Hunter (University of Alabama)
Late Prehistoric Cultural Interaction in the Lower Big
Black River Valley near Vicksburg, Mississippi

An archaeological survey of the lower Big Black River
valley near Vicksburg, Mississippi has focused on
prehistoric settlement and cultural relationships. This
river valley lies near the physiographic boundary of
two areas, the lower Yazoo Basin and the Natchez
Bluffs, that are believed to have had distinct cultural
groups. Plaquemine and Mississippian. Results of the
survey suggest a dispersed population around several
mound centers with material culture that is attribu-
table to both Mississippian and Plaquemine culture.
Within the study area these two groups shared many
similar characteristics in relationship to material cul-
ture, mound construction and settlement patterns.
(Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Johnson, Jay K. (Dept. of Sociology and
Anthropology, University of Mississippi)
Oliver-Lithis A Prehistoric Tool Kit from the Yazoo
Basin, Mississippi

A large collection of stone tools recovered from the
Edwards Mound at the Oliver Site in northwestern
Mississippi at the end of the century includes thum-
bonial scrapers, distinctive bifaces, and manufacturing
rejects. The technological analysis of these artifacts
allows a detailed comparison to similar tools found
on early 18th century Chickasaw sites. Similarities
can be explained in terms of functional constraints.
Differences appear to be the result of raw material
limitations. The implications of the Oliver lithic as-
semblage in terms of technology, function, and cul-
ture history will be explored. (Friday, 3:50 PM)

Jones, Calvin B. and Louis D. Jeser (Florida
Bureau of Archaeological Research)
Wakulla Springs Lodge Site: A Stratified Paleoindian
through Archaic Site

The Wakulla Springs Lodge Site (8WA329) overlooks
Wakulla Springs, located south of Tallahassee. Pleis-

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Jones, Denis (SURA)
Against the Grain: Petrified/Silified Wood as a Lithic Resource

Petrified or silified wood has long been reported as archeological lithic resource, but little research has been done about the nature and distribution of this material. This presentation will discuss the natural placement of petrified wood in Louisiana and Mississippi and its geological origins. The properties of the material for lithic tool making will also be addressed, as well as a discussion of the variety of petrified wood artifacts that have been recovered from recent archeological work in Louisiana. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Jones, Douglas S., (see Quarney, Irv)

Jones, Patrick (Tulane University) and Marco Giardino (NASA Stennis Space Center)
Recent Advances in Remote Sensing Technology

Many archeological sites located in coastal regions of Louisiana are associated with distinct ground coverages that are potentially detectable using digital remote sensing technology. Unfortunately, the coarse spatial and spectral resolutions of most remotely sensed data (e.g., LANDSAT imagery) has limited its use in the identification and characterization of archeological sites. An emerging generation of high-resolution instruments being tested at the NASA Stennis Space Center may detect small-scale, subtle variations in ground covers. These instruments, paired with new techniques for analyzing digital images, offer exciting potential for archeological applications. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Jurney, David (U.S. Forest Service)
The Hangrove Lake Site, A Caddoan Hamlet on the Neches River, Texas

The Heritage Management program of the U.S. Forest Service in Texas, is currently conducting archeological investigations designed to inventory the cultural resources of all forests. A site was recently discovered on the Neches River, which contains large segments of ceramic vessels, and appears to have been used as a resource procurement area and hamlet. The exceptional preservation of ceramic vessels provides a unique stratigraphic setting for understanding the evolution of ceramic styles through time, and elucidating the settlement patterns of Caddoan people. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Keck, Charlene (University of Georgia)
Late Mississippiian Vertebrate Subsistence at the Parkin Site

Changes in settlement and landscape associated with intensified agriculture and warfare are seen in the transition between Middle and Late Mississippian periods in the Central Mississippi Valley of northeast Arkansas. Ecological studies show agricultural landscapes profoundly affect habitats of small and large animals. Increased diversity of species promotes opportunistic resource procurement. Two alternative subsistence strategies are tested from vertebrate remains at Parkin. Comparison with the Middle Mississippian component shows no increased garden hunting in the Late Mississippian period. Alternatively, increased use of taxa associated with the defensive meat shows similarities to modern fish farming or aquaculture. (Saturday, 11:20 AM) (SFC)

Keith, Sexton (University of Southern Mississippi/R.S. Webb & Associates)
OCR Dating of Prehistoric Features at the Sandhill Site (22Kca79), Southeast Mississippi

Prehistoric features recorded at the Sandhill site in southeast Mississippi were dated using the Oxidizable Carbon Ratio (OCR) procedure. The Sandhill site is a stratified multicomponent site located within a vertebrate ecosystem in the Pine Belt region. Cultural remains recovered from the site evidence occupations from the transitional Paleolithic to the late Woodland periods; the OCR dates span the Middle Archaic
to Law Archaic time frame. The dates obtained from the features are interpreted within the geochronological context of the site, and provide a critical source of information useful in the reconstruction of local culture history and site function over time. (Friday, 11:20 AM) (SPC)

Kelly, David B. (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and Whitney J. Axlin (SUNY Brockport)
Recent Georheological Research in the Red River Valley of Southwest Arkansas

A recent large-scale archaeological survey and associated geomorphic mapping project in the Red River Valley of southwest Arkansas have provided new information on landscape evolution and human settlement patterns in this region. The findings of this research suggest that a series of Holocene meander belts dating back ca. 6000 years are exposed at the surface in this region, and that earlier distributary channels are present outside of the meander belts, near the valley margins. The implications of these findings for our understanding of human settlement patterns in the region are discussed. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Kelly, David B.
(see Cow, Carey L.)

Kelly, John E. (UIUC-TARP)
The Context of the Moorehead Phase Occupation on the Fingerute Tract, Cahokia

Recent investigations undertaken as part of the Illinois Department of Transportation's archaeology program in the American Bottom were able to identify and excavate a large, rebuilt Moorehead Phase structure on Cahokia's western margins. This presentation focuses on the context of this unique Moorehead Phase occupation with respect to Cahokia and the surrounding cultural landscape. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Kelly, John E.
(see Bown, James A.)

Kelly, Lucretia (Washington University)
Schamann Phase Faunal Provisioning at the Cahokia Site

The well-preserved faunal assemblage recovered from the stratified sub-Mound 51 borrow pit at Cahokia provides data on faunal provisioning during the dynamic Latefarm phase. This assemblage is extraordinary in its composition and patterning. This paper will review the faunal data from this pit and present the insights gained concerning specific (animal provisioning) activities related to the political and economic events occurring during this stage in Cahokia's development. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Kennon, Rita and Jackie Bagley (Catawba Cultural Preservation Project)
No Titles. No Excels. Just Memories, Dirt, Pollot and Poison Ivy: Using Many Tools to Explain the Ancient Catawba Landscape

Research in the Middle Catawba Basin in the Carolinas has been very limited in the past and the need for such studies generally ignored. Even in the face of our knowledge that a remnant population with a specific ethnic identity remained in the area. Some of the major tools used in attempting to remedy that disregard was the use of etnoarchaeology, oral history, folk tales, old photographs, and maps. Tribal memories held only by individuals have now collectively grown to become the beginning of the Catawba Tribal Archives. It is important to understand that just as in early colonial times, there is no single "Native American" point of view regarding archaeological research. NAGPRA, or any other issue. Our traditions are precious to our present, and we are learning about the past in many ways. (Thursday, 8:25 AM)

Kirkman, Roger (Wake Forest University)
Woodland Redesigns in the Western Piedmont of North Carolina

Excavations at 31Fv549, an early woodland site in the western piedmont of North Carolina, provide a rare glimpse at this elusive period in prehistory. It is often the case that early woodland sites are identified in mixed contexts on floodplains or as small lithic scatters at the uplands. This undisturbed, single-component upland site has produced the oldest dated ceramic assemblage in the area and a variety of stemmed and triangular points. This paper addresses the position of 31Fv549 in regional prehistory and provides some possible explanations for the relative rarity and obscurity of early woodland sites. (Friday, 9:20 AM)
Knepper, Dennis (see Steven J. Sammartino)

Krivor, Michael (Panamanian Maritime)
Remote Sensing and Underwater Investigation of the Confederate-Era Locomotive “Bristol” in the Watauga River, Carter County, Tennessee

On June 2-3, 1997, maritime archaeologists from Panamanian Maritime conducted a remote-sensing and underwater investigation for the Civil War-era locomotive Bristol, in the Watauga River, Carter County, Tennessee. The Bristol was run into the Watauga River on December 30, 1862 by Union troops during a raid behind Confederate lines. In conjunction with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Panamanian was contracted to relocate and identify remains previously located by local divers. This presentation will discuss the methods employed by Panamanian to conduct the survey and the results of the diver investigations. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

Kuttruff, Carl (Louisiana State University), Michael J. O’Brien and R. Lee Lyman (University of Missouri)
The 1933 Excavations at the Marksville Site by Frank B. Setzler and James A. Ford

Recent archival and related research has located additional documentation on the 1933 Setzler and Ford excavations at the Marksville site. This material includes the original 1933 field plans and profiles of Mound 4 and House A, the detail drawings of the tombs and buildings in Mound 4, and the manuscripts by Ford and Setzler on the 1933 excavations. Together with the previously known records from that excavation, a nearly complete report on the 1933 excavations is now possible. This paper presents the history of the excavation records, and a preliminary report on the 1933 excavations of Mound 4 and House A. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Kuttruff, Jenna T., Gail De Hart (School of Human Ecology, Louisiana State University), and Michael J. O’Brien (University of Missouri)
Fiber Fabric and Footwear from Arnold Research Cave, Missouri

Textiles are an important media of cultural expression. Detailed technical analysis of fibrous textile remains from Arnold Research Cave (25CY 64) provides data upon which cultural interpretations can be based. This paper presents findings and interpretations related to materials used, production techniques, complexity, style, and use of a variety of artifact types including numerous examples of footwear combined with AMS dating of selected specimens provide an excellent opportunity to study changes over time at a single site. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Kvas, Mary L. and Randall J. Gueding (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Archaeological Investigations of Arkansas’s First State Capitol

When plans were developed to underpin the Foundation of Arkansas’s first state capital (Old State House), it was realized that the restoration would result in damage to the archaeological record of the building’s construction and use. With funds provided by the Dept. of Arkansas Heritage, the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted investigations of the archaeological deposits and archival history of the building. Archeological research uncovered information on the construction techniques, building sequences, and associated structures, as well as recovering artifacts related to the building’s use. The archival research provided data for understanding and interpreting those discoveries. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Labadia, Cathy (see Jeffries, Dick)

Lafferty, Robert H., III (NCRA), Martita P. Yuttle (University of Maryland), and Eugens S. Schweigill (USGS)
Archaeological Implications of Radiocarbon Dating of Liquefaction Features in the New Madrid Seismic Zone of the Lower Mississippi Valley

Geotectonic relationships suggest violent disruption of Woodland and Mississippian occupations by ground shaking and liquefaction, and adaptation of Native Americans to their modified environment. In an effort to develop a chronology of majorearthquakes in the New Madrid Seismic Zone, over 80 radiomer-
lie dates have been determined for thirteen sites in
southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas. Investi-
gations on sites spanning the past two millennia pro-
vide multiple dates from stratigraphically controlled
excavations. Our work suggests that magnitude 7-8
earthquakes occurred every 200-600 years and had a
destructive effect on prehistoric cultures. (Friday, 8:20
AM)

Laird, Price and Luke Burgdorff (Maryat State
University)
An Analysis of the Stratigraphy at the Gower House.
JLF178

Seven different archaeological test units have been
excavated at the Gower House, each containing its
own depositional history. An analysis of the archaeo-
logical stratigraphy for each of the excavation units is
discussed in this paper. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

LBeBos, Josefeta (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Lithic Utilization Strategies at the Hedgeland Site
16CT19

Excavations at the Hedgeland site, 16CT19, have pro-
vided information concerning lithic reduction strate-
gies as well as lithic resource utilization in the Texas
Basin region during the late Archaic period. This data has allowed for observa-
tions of the similarities and differences of not only
lithic use through time but also comparisons to sites
with similar occupations but situated in varying envi-
ronmental settings. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Lee, Anbra L. (Earth Search, Inc.)
Colonial Redware Production on the Acadian Coast

Recent excavations at the Wilton Plantation site
(16S309) have revealed evidence of eighteenth-cen-
tury redware production. The remains of a circular,
low-fired kiln and an associated structure were dis-
covered. Excavations indicated that the kiln had
been rebuilt and/or refurnished at least three times.
The structure associated with the kiln was posts- or
sills and was buttressed with earth and additional sup-
port posts. Part of the structure covered the kiln, while
a portion of the structure probably functioned as a stor-
age area for firewood and for green vessels waiting to
be fired. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Liesh, Brad (MSU-Cobb Institute of Archaeology)
Sourcing Exotic Decorations on Chickasaw Wares at the Long Town Site, Tapelo, MS

This study focuses on decorated pottery from the re-
cently excavated Longtown site in Tapelo, Missis-
sippi. The emphasis is on Chickasaw fossil shell-em-
pered wares exhibiting exotic decorations. By com-
paring pottery types from around the Southeast, the
author hopes to identify the source of several exotic decorations in
regard to geography and tribal affiliation. Finally, this
study could be important for defining new type-vari-
cies for pottery in northeast Mississippi. (Saturday,
8:00 AM)

Little, Keith (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
A Multidisciplinary Assessment of Late Pleistocene and Holocene Paleoclimate Fluctuations in the Pre-
historic Southeastern United States

A multidisciplinary compendium of evidence has re-
sulted in an increasing awareness of the magnitudes and frequencies of sea-level oscillations throughout
the late Pleistocene and Holocene. Correspondingly,
there are geologic and archaeologic data indicative of
several paleoclimate fluctuations in the southeastern United States which accord chronologically with vari-
ous episodes of sea-level change. Based on these data,
several indicators of coinciding sea-level and paleoclimate changes are examined and a tentative paleoclimate chronology is proffered for the South-
east for a period extending from circa 2000 B.C. to
A.D. 1450. Taking into account both paleoclimate and cultural chronologies, selected prehistoric cultural
developments are assessed in respect to purported changes in paleoclimate. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Lopinot, Neal (Southwest Missouri State)
Patterns of Wood Use at Cahokia During Early Miss-
sissippian Times

Carbonized and uncarbonized wood fragments from
the deeply stratified, but rapidly infilled sub-Mound 51 borrow pit have been re-examined. Considerable
variability exists between the spectra of carbonized and
uncarbonized woods. Essentially all of the woods are
characterized by the common presence of non lo-
cal or really important wood, symbolizing the sta-
tus and power of the refuse producers of Cahokia
itself as a sacred place. Perhaps by virtue of their
presence at Cahokia, prestige commodities such as red cedar wood were more attainable by both elite and non-elite segments of the population. Nevertheless, at least a few strata contain greater quantities of exotic coniferous wood and these may represent elite ritual feasts. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Loren, Diana (Binghamton University)  
* Becoming Adaesana: Eighteenth-century Identity Politics on the Louisiana/Texas Frontier *

During the eighteenth century, the population at the Spanish presidio of Los Adaes, located on the border of Spanish Texas and French Louisiana, was multilingual. Spanish policies dictated social and economic relations that were to exist among ethnic groups in this area. However, colonial practice rarely followed policy, as these people crossed boundaries created by the Crown whenever it suited their interests. As a result, a creole population grew at Los Adaes; a population who defined themselves and their identity as Adaesana. By utilizing archaeological and ethnohistoric data, this paper examines the process of identity formation that took place within households at Los Adaes. (Saturday, 8:20 AM) (SPC)

Lorentz, Karl (Shippensburg University)  
* Determining Microblade Function at a Mississippian Single Platform Mound Center *

Unlike the larger three-tiered Mississippian settlement systems of Cahokia and Moundville, microblades from a two-tiered Mississippian settlement system in the Big Black River Valley of north-central Mississippi do not appear to have been involved in marine shell bead manufacture. Microblades (~3 cm long) recovered from excavations of the Old Hoover single platform mound were analyzed for patterns of use-wear under low power (10-30x) magnification using a binocular stereomicroscope. Each use-wear pattern was recorded, photographed and compared with those patterns found in the published literature. Preliminary indications suggest that these microtools were used at the mound precinct for cutting or incising soft materials. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Loubser, Johannes (New South Associates, Inc.)  
* Samuel’s Cave: Recording and Conservation Management *

A total of 100 motifs (which include petroglyphs and pictographs) were photographed and traced in Samuel’s Cave (47LC5), La Crosse County, Wisconsin, during September 1994. Conservation and management recommendations, based on detailed observations made during the recording exercise, suggest that Samuel’s Cave is not fit for public visitation and that one area with pictographs and petroglyphs be covered by protective deposit. It is also proposed that the current water level be maintained, as fluctuations in water level and humidity favor exfoliation of the rock crust. Since an open cave entrance favors both water fluctuations and biological growth, it was recommended to preserve the motifs by closing the entrance with a removable door. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Lyman, R. Lee (see Kurtruff, Carl)  
* Mainfort, Robert C. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
* Late Period Phases in the Central Mississippi Valley: A Multivariate Approach *

The 16 Soto entrada encountered a number of distinct cultures in the Central Mississippi Valley. Some researchers have attempted to link these groups with protohistoric archaeological phases defined in the region. I examine the validity of the traditional phase assignments using cluster analysis and discriminant analysis. Groups of sites derived from multivariate analyses are demonstrably superior to traditional phase formulations. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Munford, Robert C.  
(see Carroll, Rita)

Mann, C. Baxter (see Blitz, John H.)

Marquardt, William H. (Florida Museum of Natural History); and Patty Jo Watson (Washington University, St. Louis)  
* The Green River Shell Mound Archae: Interpretive Trajectories *

In this paper we describe and discuss Howard Winters’ studies of the Green River shell mounds, placing them within a broader theoretical-methodological context in Americanist archaeology. We compare
Waters’ understandings of what he called the Indian Knoll culture to our own current interpretations of the Green River Shell Mound Archaic. Then we review what has been learned in the years since Waters’ work in the areas of Archaic mound structure and function, exchange, and social organization as they regard shell mounds of the eastern United States. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University) An Overview of Findings from the O’Connell Mission Site. Leon County, Florida

Investigations at the O’Connell Mission Site (8LE157) conducted by Florida State University include a program of broad scale subsurface testing, topographic mapping, and excavation. Excavation has concentrated on structural evidence believed to represent the convent and church of the mission (Area #1). Glass beads suggest a date in the late mission period (ca. 1690-1704). An isolated knoll (Area #2) may contain a farmstead related to the mission and analysis of a trash pit feature is presented. The tribal affiliation of this mission site has yet to be determined. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

Maternes, Hugh (Dept. of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville) A New Place for the Dead: Inverting Structure in Wickliffe’s Mound C Cemetery (15BA4)

Previous archaeological investigations of the Mound C Cemetery in western Kentucky’s Wickliffe Mound Group (15BA4) have demonstrated that a complex mortuary facility was added after completion of the mound’s major construction and occupation phases. What organizational properties dictated where and how graves were placed in the cemetery? Orientation, location in the cemetery, density and grave form data were used to infer whether graves were placed in clusters, rows or aligned according to a higher order of organization. The possibility that a channel structure was present on the mound’s summit is also suggested. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Maternes, Jennifer (Poster Session) Of Sand and Stone: Archaeological Investigations of a Mound on the Elk River

This poster presents the results of an investigation into a small earthwork on the Elk River in Tennes-
McMakin, Todd (Brocicntorr and Associates, Inc.)
The Sandhills Archaic: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Investigations in Chesterfield County, South Carolina

Preliminary results of data recovery investigations at eight sites in Chesterfield County, South Carolina indicate that Sandhills populations evidence little variation from the Early Archaic through Late Archaic Periods. Comparisons of site types and locations, as well as the types of resources utilized, indicate that these populations were using similar settings and resources throughout the Archaic Stage. This paper presents an overview of expected settlement patterns and resource use in the Sandhills of South Carolina. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Meyers, Maureen (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Fifty Years of Soil: Natural and Cultural Impacts at the Lamar Site

The 1996 University of Georgia field school excavations at the Lamar Site provided the opportunity for an in-situ field examination of the soils at this site. Comparison of newly generated soil data with extant soil data from the 1940's WPA excavations is the basis for this paper. Additionally, information on flood frequency and size of the Ocmulgee River was recalculated and reanalyzed yielding information on soil morphogenesis over the past fifty years at the Lamar site. The data contributed information on the sites' formation processes and ultimately enables us to better understand the role of environmental factors in site layout. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Milner, George
(see Jeffries, Dick)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
A Quiet, Normal Field Session: 1997 Excavations at Parkin

Seventeen weeks of excavations were carried out at Parkin Archeological State Park in 1997. Using vol-
university and the University of Arkansas, research took place in two parts of the Park site (GCS29). In Locus 2, five units were opened to ground-truth remote sensing (gravimetry and resistivity) results from 1996. These excavations revealed that magnetic anomalies resulted from modern (mid-twentieth century) activities, primarily burial of refuse containing metal objects. In Locus 4, research focused on continuing excavation of sixteenth-century domestic structures, and succeeded in uncovering a well-preserved (undated) floor. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (see Mulvihill, Timothy S.)

Moore, David (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology) Protophistic Period Research in North Carolina's Catawba River Valley

Interest in the protolithic period in North Carolina's Catawba River valley was heightened in the early 1980's when researchers suggested that the Spaniards Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo travelled through the region in the sixteenth century. This paper re-views the archaeological and ethnohistoric research on the regions' protolithic Buice phase. Especially significant is work at the Berry site (31BK22) where numerous sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts have been recovered. Finally, since the Catawba region is linked to the Historic period Catawba Indians, this paper also discusses some of the difficulties encountered in reconciling history, ethnology, and archaeology in protolithic period research. (Thursday, 5:00 PM)

Moore, John H. (University of Florida) Analysis in Concert: Ethnonymy of the Muskoke Tribal Towns

In protohistory and ethnohistory, tribes, bands and villages are usually identified and linked through time by criteria which are often local or regional in significance, and by ethnonymic canons which tend to shift in their significance from case to case. This paper proposes instead that a large number of ethnonyms should be analyzed "in concert," and that consistent protocols be used for selecting the sample and linking names cognitively or historically. As illustration, a data set comprising nearly two thousand names of Muskoke Creek tribal towns is examined by explicit protocols. The importance of culturally-specific naming practices is emphasized. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Moore, Viola (Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University) Cultural Relics: Cemeteries of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana

Cemeteries mirror the culture which creates them. Those in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana reflect the history of the town of Baton Rouge and the surrounding countryside. Graveyards indicate the growth of the city, the societal centers within the parish, the influx of new groups and the divisions within society. Through photos, historic maps, oral histories and literature, these attributes tell the story of East Baton Rouge Parish. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Mozingo, Dea (Georgia State University, Fairbank Museum) A Comparative Look at Vining and Lamar Subsistence

It has long been noted that the subsistence base of prehistoric aboriginal populations of the southeastern United States changed rapidly over a period of roughly one hundred years. During the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods subsistence was based on the utilization of wild resources, whereas during the Middle Mississippian period subsistence was based on dietary staples. This study makes use of paleoethnobotanical analysis in order to reconstruct the subsistence base of two prehistoric cultures within the Oconee River Valley: Vining (ca. A.D. 1000) and Lamar (ca. A.D. 1500). It is hoped that by using these localized examples larger patterns concerning southeastern subsistence can be identified. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)
Multivill, Timothy S. and Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archeological Survey) The History of Archeology at Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas

The Parkin phase consists of at least 21 village sites in northeast Arkansas, concentrated in the St. Francis and Tyronza River valleys. Archeologists have excavated at Parkin phase sites since at least 1879, and pothunters far longer. The earliest professional archeologists were primarily collecting specimens for northern museums. By examining scattered published accounts and field notes, we can piece together some of the early archeology and uncontrolled digging in northeast Arkansas. The primary value of such research is to record data about human burials and associated artifacts in Parkin phase sites. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Norton, Mark R. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) Poison Mounds: New Pieces of the Puzzle

Recent test excavations at Poison Mounds (40M11) have documented 3 previously unrecorded mounds, bringing the known mound total to 15. Mounds 36 and 37 exhibit attributes typical for platform mounds, while the classification of mound 38 is difficult to determine without more extensive testing. A hypothesis will also be presented suggesting the placement of key mounds at the site as markers for a solar calendar. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Nott, Stacey
(see East, Anna)

Newman, Christine
(see Wheeler, Ryan)

O’Brien, Michael J.
(see Kuttruff, Carl)

O’Brien, Michael J.
(see Kuttruff, Jean T.)

O’Hear, John W. (Mississippi State University) Pottery from the Bluff Creek and Hardin Phases at the Perry Site

The Perry Site (H12251), on the upstream end of Seven Mile Island, was the focus of one of the largest excavations ever carried out in the Southeastern U.S. The uppermost zones yielded assemblages of Middle to Late Formative Stage pottery of the Wheeler and Alexander series numbering in the thousands of sherds. This paper presents the results of a new analysis of these assemblages, including portions of over two hundred identifiable Alexander vessels. The Perry Site assemblages are then compared and contrasted with assemblages from other sites in the Tennessee and Tombigbee River areas. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Palmier, David (Louisiana State University) Archaeological Investigation of Slave and Tenant Life at Blythewood Sugar Plantation: Preliminary Report

African-American workers, enslaved and free, provided labor and skills needed for the agro-industrial enterprise of producing sugar. This paper discusses the preliminary results of archaeological investigations of a slave and tenant cabin at Blythewood plantation in Derryville Parish, Louisiana. Blythewood’s production history spans the pre- and post-emancipation eras. Through analysis of the artifacts recovered and historical research, information was gained about changes and continuities in nineteenth-century African-American sugar worker culture. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Parker, Charles
(see Connolly, Robert)

Parker, Kathryn (Great Lakes Ecosystems) The Strategic Role of Rural Communities in a Regional Cahokia Economy

Charted macrobotanical materials from the Hallday site, a large, upland, Late Prehistoric phase Mississippian community, demonstrate intensive agricultural production. Parker has suggested that such upland settlements were established as essential links in a supply/exchange network to provision Cahokia, the political center, with technological materials and staple foods. Details of regional economic integration are explored via botanical data from Hallday and contemporaneous sites within the main Cahokia sphere.
These values are applied to rabbit remains from archaeological sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. This application allows an assessment of the extent of taphonomic change endured by the assemblages due to differential bone density. We find that density mediated attrition played a role in the formation of the St. Catherines rabbit assemblage. This demonstrates that taphonomic knowledge can enhance inferences about human behavior. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Pais, Even (USDA Forest Service) Assessing Bats in Prehistoric Shell Assemblages: Analysis of Moluscan Remains from the Tibe Creek Site, Lowndes County, Mississippi

It is often assumed that prehistoric shell assemblages reflect various types of bias. These include the use of some species’ shells for tools, differential preservation of thick and thin-shelled species, and human selection for particular species or exploitation of particular mussel habitats. Shells from Late Woodland contexts at the Tibe Creek site in the Tombigbee River drainage, east Mississippi, are examined. Species representation and valve size are used to ascertain whether, and to what degree, the assemblage make-up has been shaped by bias. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Pavesi, Barnet (University of Georgia, Athens) The Application of Leopold Bone Density Values to St. Catherines Island Faunal Assemblage

Density-mediated attrition plays an important role in the formation of archaeological faunal assemblages. Previous studies have generated bone density values for several taxa, including four rabbit (Leporidae) taxa.

Paul, Timothy R. (University at Buffalo) Mississippi From Top to Bottom

Stratified artifact assemblages from Cahokia’s sub-Mound 51 borrow pit are comprised of the residues of craft production and central ritual events. Artifact density and assemblage composition contrast markedly with domestic garbage, providing a basis for regional comparison and economic inferences. The painted pots, bead necklaces, arrowheads, and images of this unique deposit began to reveal the political-cultural mechanisms by which Cahokian centralization took place around A.D. 1050. Wherever evidence Cahokia received were converted into elaborate central rituals that probably involved feasting, the use of temple items, and the making of craft objects. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Parr, Robert (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida) Settlement Patterns and Political Development in Precontact Southeast Florida: A Preliminary Report

During the last decade the efforts of numerous researchers and volunteers in southwest Florida have rapidly expanded the data from that area. This explosion of information suggests that we are one step and how the precontact Calusa became politically complex. These questions are important locally, regionally, and globally. I have begun to reassess the political evolution of the Calusa through analysis of change in settlement patterns in the Calusa heartland. The study is proceeding at two primary scales of analysis; one focusing on the entire estuary system and another describing the process of development for a single chiefdom within the system. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Peres, Tanya M. (University of Florida) Determining the Depositional Nature of Faunal Assemblages with an Example from the Page-Ladson Site (K-A591), Jefferson County, Florida

A faunal assemblage from the Page-Ladson site (K-A591), an underwater Paleoindian site in Jefferson County, Florida, was analyzed to determine its depositional origins. Naturally-deposited remains (environmental) or remains resulting from human activities (cultural). Taphonomic history, excavation context and associations, stratigraphic integrity, and investigator bias were considered. Using zooarchaeological and palaeontological literature, a scoring method was devised to aid zooarchaeologists in determining the nature of these kinds of assemblages. In addition to the Page-Ladson sample, a group of faunal assemblages was also scored using these criteria with a high degree of accuracy. (Saturday, 10:20 AM) (SPC)
Perrault, Stephanie L., Richard A. Weigstein (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and Roger J. Saucier (RTS Applied Geomorphology and Quaternary Geology, Mississippi) Preliminary Archaeological Research at the Lake Providence Mounds, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana Coastal Environments, Inc. conducted National Register eligibility testing at the Lake Providence Mounds (16EC36), East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, in response to planned levee construction by the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. To clarify past and current site conditions, mapping, systematic surface collecting, coring and test excavations were conducted. This research recognized a large village with five mounds and a buried, undisturbed midden. Recovered artifacts suggest the site dates from the middle Coles Creek period to the middle Mississippi period. The nature and extent of the midden can provide data on the effects of midden burial resulting from natural alluviation, aboriginal mound construction and modern artificial levee building. (Thursday, 2-20 AM)

Pertula, Timothy (Frontera Archaeology) Caddoan Area Protohistory and Archaeology Caddoan Area protohistoric period research in recent years has been concerned with the study of initial contacts between Europeans and Caddo peoples, particularly the effects of that contact on the nature of changes in Caddo societies. The integration and scrutiny of the body of archaeological, bioarchaeological, and ethnohistoric knowledge of 16th and 17th century Caddo groups has been an approach that has yielded significant insights into Caddo lifeways during this momentous period, most notably concerning their socio-political character, ethnic identity, structural relationships as revealed through sacred and secular rituals and ceremonies, and health conditions. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Puckhahn, Thomas J. (Southeastern Archeological Services) Highway 61 Revisited: Archeological Testing of the Leake Mound Site (9BR2) and Related Middle Woodland Sites in Northern Western Georgia The Leake Mound site (9BR2), located along the Etowah River, includes one of the richest Middle Woodland (Cartersville and Swift Creek phase) components in northern Georgia. Recent testing of the site, completed in anticipation of proposed improvements to State Route 61, focused on the remains of Mound B and on several non-mound, Middle Woodland occupation areas. Additional testing was completed on five other nearby Middle Woodland sites. The results of these investigations provide new insight into Middle Woodland chronology, subsistence, and regional interaction. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Pokrant, Marie (University of West Florida) Research at the Village of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galve, Pensacola, Florida One of the important components of a functioning Spanish presidio complex was the village associated with the fort. This statement is true for Santa Maria de Galve, the presidio located on Pensacola Bay. The possible remains of this short-occupation village site were located during the 1997 field season. This paper will detail the methods used to locate the village and present the results of the laboratory analysis of the materials recovered. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Pope, Melody (Binghamton University) Stone Tools and Animal Processing at Indian Knoll While much emphasis has been placed on the use of plant and riverine resources in the Late Archaic, we know comparatively little about other sectors of the economy and their inter-connections. In this paper I report new data on the technology and use of large stemmed bifaces and well-made scrapers from Indian Knoll. Preliminary results suggest that these tools were used to procure and process animals and related byproducts, particularly hides. Comparative data on similar tools from different places and times is examined and new questions are raised for Late Archaic research in the Green River (Kentucky) area. (Friday, 4:40 PM)

Powell, Mary L. (see Fenton, James?)

Quertermous, Grant, Ken Carstens, Carrie Anne Berryman, Sara Rivers, Jessica Ray, and Ken Allgood (Murray State University) Salvage Excavations of Gower House's Detached Kitchen: A Preliminary Report
A desire to renovate Gower House led its owners Dave Roberts and Diane Friley to invite archaeological researchers to perform salvage excavations before valuable historical deposits were destroyed by development. This paper includes a preliminary report about the excavations with a concentration on the former detached kitchen area. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Quintner, Irv, and Douglas S. Jones (Florida Museum of Natural History)
The Over Exploitation of Atlanta Rangia Clams (Rangia cuneata) and Hard Clams (Mercenaria spp.) from Six Archaeological Sites in the Southeastern United States.

Ethnobiologists have recently documented changes in island environments that resulted from prehistoric humans. These studies indicate that prehistoric people had a profound effect on the landscape, as well as plant and animal communities. Changes in archaeological animal communities are more difficult to identify in continental coastal sites because of methodological constraints and because such changes were not anticipated by investigators. This study shows that in six prehistoric sites in the southeastern United States the harvest of Anadara rangia clams (Rangia cuneata) and hard clams (Mercenaria spp.) significantly reduced the mean ontogenetic age of the populations. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Rafferty, Janet, and S. Homes Hogue (Mississippi State University)
A Mississippian House Site on the Black Prairie, Mississippi.

Mississippian farmsteads investigated in the Black Prairie of northeast Mississippi have not contained exclusively Prototistnic components, contrary to expectations generated by some site survey work. A newly excavated farmstead is 22Ok792. It produced Early to Middle Mississippian pottery styles and OCR dyes from a circular single-post house and dog burial. The site also was occupied during Late Mississippian/Prototistnic times. Comparisons of faunal remains, size of occupied area, pottery, and lithics show the components to be similar. This supports settlement pattern continuity throughout the Mississippian period, rather than a major shift at the beginning of the Prototistnic. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Ray, Jack H. (Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University)
The Big Eddy Site: A Deeply Stratified Alluvial Site in Southwest Missouri with Clovis and Dalton Components.

Recent excavations at the Big Eddy site located along the Sac River in southwestern Missouri have resulted in the discovery of Clovis Fluted artifacts found stratigraphically below Dalton artifacts. Although the entire prehistoric sequence is represented at the site, the excavations focused on the most deeply buried components which include Early Archaic and Dalton artifacts in an A horizon 2.8 - 3.2 m below surface and Clovis material immediately below in the upper part of a B horizon at 3.3 - 3.5 m below surface. The Big Eddy site may contain information identifying the transition from Clovis to Dalton. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Ray, Jessica (Murray State University)
Faunal Analysis of the Gower House 15LV178: Species Representation and Patterns of Food Preparation at a 19th Century Tavern in Livingston County.

Excavations at the Gower House, 15LV178, recovered large quantities of faunal remains. Many of these bones indicate a variety of food processing techniques. In this paper, I will describe both the species represented and detail the methods of butchering and food preparation utilized. The socioeconomic status of the clientele catered to at the Gower House is also discussed. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Ray, Jessica (see Quattermous, Grant)

Rees, Mark (University of Oklahoma)
A Gift of Many Fish: Subsistence Economy and Political Culture at Upper Nodena

Sociopolitical complexity in the Central Mississippi Valley during the late Prototistnic-Prototistnic transition has been interpreted as a terminal Mississippian phenomenon at the onset of European exploration and subsequent demographic upheaval. Overemphasis on neo-evolutionary typologies and the culture historical concept of phase may obscure further understanding of regional political dynamics. Analysis of subsistence economy at the Upper Nodena site substantiates limited documentary evidence of regional...
political culture. The integration of historical and processual approaches sheds light on indigenous political development, decolonial processes, and the modern archaeological enterprise. This study is relevant to the study of prehistoric social inequality.

(Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Reed, Matthew A.
(see Wesson, Caroline B.)

Ried, Dawn (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Mound and Midden: A Feasibility Study on the Use of Pollen and Phytolith Analysis from Archaeological Contexts at Ocmulgee National Monument

The use of pollen and phytolith analysis has not been widespread in the Southeast. This study tests the feasibility of utilizing these types of analyses in two different archaeological settings: midden and dense midden. Soil samples were collected from Ocmulgee National Monument: the mound fill from Mound D, Macon Plateau site (99H1) and the midden fill from the Lamar site (9B12). In this region, preservation of ethnohistorical material is problematic and, while pollen and phytoliths should not serve as substitutes, they can provide valuable data when historical remains are not recovered. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Renaker, Mike (University of West Florida)
Research at Fort San Carlos de Austin at the Santa Maria de Guadelupes, Pensacola, Florida

Fort San Carlos de Austin was the fortification for Pensacola’s first permanent settlement. Lasting only twenty-four years, the entire presidio was abandoned and destroyed. Through history, the exact location was lost as the area soon became occupied by the British, the Spanish, and finally, the Americans. Recently, an attempt to relocate the presidio has been underway. The University of West Florida’s Archaeology Institute has spent the past three field seasons uncovering and analyzing the cultural remains of the forgotten presidio. This paper will explain the search for the fort and the results of the find. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Rivers, Sara (Murray, State University)
The Gower House and the 19th Century Oyster Trade

Research at the Gower House turned out an abundance of discarded oyster shells, in an attempt to connect the Gower House to a greater economic scheme, newspaper ads for shell oysters were sought to discover more about the oyster trade of the nineteenth century. (Thursday, 2:26 PM) (5PC)

Rivers, Sara
(see Quincentennial Grant)

Robert, Katherine M.
(see Ryan, Joanne)

Reinhart, David S.
(see Sedel, John L.)

Rodning, Christopher B. (University of North Carolina)
Contributions of William Bartram to the Archaeology of the Appalachian Summit

This paper explores the contributions of the eighteenth-century travel journal of William Bartram to studies in southern Appalachian archaeology. First I consider how this writing complements the archaeology of the Little Tennessee River Valley and surrounding areas. Then I trace his path of travel through the historic Cherokee homelands in the southern Appalachian woodlands. Drawing from his vivid descriptions of natural and cultural landscapes of this part of the Southeast, I develop a strategy for blending archaeological and written evidence in anthropological studies of native peoples of the Appalachian Summit region. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Rodning, Christopher B.
(see Ward, Tom Hill)

Rogers, Anne F. (Western Carolina University)
Archaeology and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee

Western Carolina University has performed archaeological research on the reserved lands of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians and in the surrounding area for a number of years. In addition to the required formal procedures, other avenues have been pursued to enhance the relationship between archaeologists and the Eastern Band. These include incorporating Native American students to projects, working with the Museum of the Cherokee Indian, and using personal and professional contacts to facilitate interaction. This involves speaking to classes at tribal schools; invit-
Zyg teachers, students and others to visit excavation projects, and providing services to tribal organizations when requested. (Thursday, 9:28 AM)

Rollinson, Martha A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
The Toltec (Knapp, Mount Group in the Nineteenth Century)
Archaeological research on a site may be enhanced by historical research. Early descriptions of a site provide details that have changed under the impact of modern activities. For the Toltec Mounds site (3LN42), Arkansas, nineteenth century descriptions by travelers (Brininger, Nuttall), the owner (Knapp), and archeologists (Curtiss, Palmer, Holzuse, Thomas) provide data that no longer exist. These descriptions are different, so it is possible to compare details, assess the accuracy of descriptions, and develop a composite perception of the site prior to extensive damage. The nineteenth century settlement pattern along the Arkansas River provides historical context for these descriptions. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Rolland, Vicki and Keith Ashley (Environmental Services, Inc.)
Beneath the Bell: A Study of Mission Period Colonia Ware Pottery
Ceramic assemblages from Spanish frontier mission sites include a Native American-European hybrid known as Colonia Ware. It is characterized by European tableware forms manufactured using local clays, aboriginal hand coiled construction and open pit firing techniques. This paper will briefly review varying definitions of these vessels which have been offered by researchers at British-Afro American and Spanish-Native American colonial sites. It will compare technological and stylistic attributes of Colonia Wares from the missions of San Juan del Puerto (1585-1702), San Francisco de Yaracuy (1585-1683) and Santa Catalina de Guale (1636-1702). (Friday, 4:20 PM)

Rooker, Clete
(University of Alabama)
Shingop Shells in the Historic and Prehistoric Record
Shell armament is a major portion of the historic artifacts recovered from site LL660 in Lawrence County, Alabama. The aim of this paper is twofold: first, to understand what these artifacts reveal about historic use of the site over time; and second, to determine how recent hunting activity may impact recovery of prehistoric materials. Armament is analyzed both as an assemblage of historic artifacts, providing information about historic hunting activities, and as an indicator of historical transformations of the site surface potentially impacting surface recovery of prehistoric artifacts. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Ross-Snelling, Nancy A. (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
Mortuary Practices and Pattern at the Austin Site (27ka-54), An Emergent Mississippian Village in the Northern Delta
The remains of 160 people were interred at the Austin Site, a palisaded village site located on an old cut-off of the Mississippi River. The interments were a combination of extended, flexed, bundle, multiple extended, and one mass grave. Face-down interments also were present. Pathologies unique to some of the interments are considered as contributing factors to the exhibited mortuary behaviors. The mortuary patterning at this site is compared to other temporally similar sites in the region. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Ruggiero, Duco (SUNY Binghamton)
Household Lithics at the King Site
This paper examines the lithic technological organization of a household at the King Site, a Lamar Period village in northwest Georgia. Spatial patterning of lithic material from the structure reveals discreet areas of lithic related activities. These activities suggest conservation of raw material and a focus on the production and use of small projectile points. Low power functional analysis indicate tools were often used for multiple tasks. (Friday, 4:20 PM)

Rubin, Donna L. (FLMNE-University of Florida)
Some Thoughts on Santa Rosa/Swift Creek Paleoethnohistory in Coastal and Non-coastal Settings
Current archaeobotanical remains generated from a Santa Rosa/Swift Creek period site, Barnet Place, in northwest Florida are discussed and compared with other sites dating to this period in coastal and non-coastal settings. Interestingly, to date no cultigen...
have been recovered from this pantalite site, yet domestication of squash, bottlegourd, small grains, and sturdy seed plants pre-date the Santa Rosa Swift Creek period by almost a millennium in the greater southeastern United States. Similarities and differences that emerged from this research suggest some tentative patterns and why plant husbandry may vary from the interior southeast. (Thursday, 11:50 AM)

Russell Joseph (Florida State University) and John Cornelison (Southeastern Archeological Center)

Remote Sensing at Cape Hatters National Seashore

The use of remote sensing in archaeology is a cost efficient and effective preliminary survey technique. The project area of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, affords an environment highly conducive to the use of non-intrusive, subsurface survey profile methods. Data recorded by an EM-38 Ground Conductivity Unit and a GMS-19 Magnetometer was analyzed and mapped to create a graphical representation of the existing features in underlying strata in the vicinity of the lighthouse. The resulting visual presentation of the inferred features of the site allowed for an improved synthesis of the cultural history of the lighthouse area without necessitating more destructive survey methods. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Ryan Joanne and Katherine M. Roberts (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Coles Creek Native Seed Cropping in the Tensas Basin, Louisiana

Recent research in the Tensas Basin has suggested that subsistence in the Coles Creek period was based primarily on intensive hunting and the exploitation of wild or managed native plants. New macrobotanical evidence from the H dredland site (16CT13) in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, suggests that native seed cropping also contributed to the subsistence base, at least in parts of the Basin, by the early Coles Creek period. (Thursday, 8:08 AM)

Rhoda Elizabeth (University of Alabama)

Summit Architecture on Mound E at Moundville

Excavations on the summit of Mound E revealed evidence of a public building of impressive size and massive construction components. A comparison of this structure’s size, style, and construction details to known public buildings at Moundville and the summit architecture of other Mississippian mound sites in the southeast produced intriguing results. Not only is the structure unique at Moundville, its distinctive architectural design is found in only one other Mississippian site, Cahokia. The presence of this particular architectural style at both Moundville and Cahokia strengthens the suggestion that some level of interaction occurred which, up to now, has only been hinted at in the archaeological record. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Saenz Ruben (Earth Search, Inc.)

An Examination of the Raised Cottage at 16S20

This paper will focus on the remains of an early-nineteenth-century raised cottage found at the Wilton Plantation site (16S20), located on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River in St. James Parish, Louisiana. Investigations of the cottage locale included shovel testing, proton magnetometer survey, and hand excavation. The cottage is the earliest permanent structure found during data recovery at 16S20, and is associated with a detached kitchen. Both the field data and artifact analysis are discussed for this locale, which provides evidence of the transition from colonial farmers to plantation. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Sallus Allen B. Jr. (Southeastern Louisiana University)

A Topology for Inland Watercraft

Historical, local vernacular and general terms used for watercraft are ambiguous, misleading, and at times utterly useless. Explicit terminology is needed for analytical studies of these cultural resources. The ever expanding archaeological record provides a continuum of forms and construction patterns which allows us to sort and organize this body of data assigning historical terms where applicable for watercraft with shared traits. This reorganized watercraft "terminology" will enable researchers to compare and utilize data from other regional or national areas. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Sassaman Kenneth E. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology)

Excavating Ed Marshall

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Ed Marshall is a Late Archaic shell-bearing site in Edgerton County, South Carolina noted by William Claffin in his 1931 report on Stallings Island. Excavation and looting have destroyed much of the site, although portions survive in a stratified sequence that includes components of the preceramic Mill Branch phase, as well as those of Stallings Culture. Some 100 square meters of excavation was conducted in 1995 and 1997. A rich Nature assemblage includes architectural elements of at least three structures. Ongoing research on Marshall and related sites aims to elucidate the genesis and rapid demise of Stallings Culture. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Saucier, Roger T., (see Delcourt, Paul)

Saucier, Roger T., (see Percaut, Stephanie L.)

Saunders, Rebecca (Museum of Natural Sciences, LSU)

Seasonality, Sedentism, Subsistence, and Disease in the Protohistoric: The Epistemological Status of Ethnohistoric vs. Archaeological Data

Sustained contact between Europeans and Native Americans living along the lower Atchafalaya coast began in 1565. The relatively brief protohistoric period between ca. 1562 and 1565 nevertheless produced some quite good documentation of Native American lifeways. Use of these documents can be frustrating, however: as written information is often insufficient or contradicts archaeological data. This is true for a number of research questions. Four are considered here: site seasonality, sedentism, subsistence strategies, and the timing and effects of epidemics. Archaeological and protohistoric evidence is reviewed and the epistemological biases of each are considered in an evaluation of these critical issues. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Saunders, Rebecca

(see Stolman, James B.)

Scarry, John F. and Mincy D. Maxham (North Carolina State University)

Elite Access in the Protohistoric: Elite Identities and Interaction with Europeans

Europeans had a profound impact on the native peoples of the Eastern Woodlands, but the nature of Native American-European interaction were also products of Native actions. During the Protohistoric period, some native elites took steps to maintain or enhance their social and political positions by recreating their social identities, steps which ultimately affected the fates of their societies. We contrast two cases—Powhatan and Apalachee—focusing on the nature of elite identities and political strategies and European responses to those strategies. Similar strategies generated different responses from English and Spanish settlers, resulting in distinct historical trajectories. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Schurtz, Kevin (SUNY, Buffalo)

Moundville's Winged Serpents: An Analysis of Style

This paper reports the results of a stylistic analysis of the winged serpent theme on Moundville Engraved, or 'Hemphill' pottery. These results indicate that several early style groups (e.g., 1350-1400) are depicted in a manner which is similar to South-eastern Ceremonial Complex art from Etowah and Spiro of the same general time period. The later style groups from Moundville (e.g., 1400-1540) bear little resemblance stylistically to the art from these sites. Additionally, there seem to be stylistic and thematic connections between serpent and raptor imagery at Moundville in the early portion of the sequence. (Saturday, 9:00 AM) (SPC)

Schwab, Charie (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Late Coles Creek/Early Mississippi Period Structure Patterns from the Philip Nick Farm Site (16AV22), Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana

The Philip Nick Farm site (16AV22) near Marksville, Louisiana, was the scene of Works Projects Administration-sponsored excavations in 1940 and 1941. The site was the last to be excavated in Louisiana before the commencement of World War II. At that time, it consisted of two mounds, one a fairly large platform mound, and the other a smaller house mound. Excavations of both mounds revealed several postmold patterns belonging to different structure types. Preliminary research has dated the main occupation of the site to the Late Coles Creek and Early Mississippi
periods extending ca. A.D. 1100-1400. Research has also indicated that the structure types found there appear to be somewhat analogous for the Lower Red River region. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Schwadron, Margo (National Park Service)  
Recent Archeological Investigations of the Shaw's Point Site (8Ma7): A Manassas-Safety Harbor Period Village Site Located in De Soto National Memorial, Bradenton, FL

The National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center recently conducted an archeological investigation of De Soto National Memorial, located on the Central Gulf Coast of Florida. This paper presents the preliminary results of the investigation, including the test excavation of two shell mounds, testing of a series of curvilinear shell ridge features, mapping of the features with GPS and GIS, and artifact analysis of shell tools, pottery and faunal remains. A suite of radiocarbon samples indicates that the Shaw's Point site (8Ma7), a once extensive Manassas-Safety Harbor period village complex was occupied for approximately 1,800 years. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Schweg, Eugene S., III  
(see Lafferty, Robert H., III)

Scott, Susan L.  
(see Jackson, E. Edwin)

Seidell, John L. and David S. Robinson (R. Christopher Goodman & Associates)  
Data Recovery on the Steamboat Kentucky, Red River, Louisiana

In June of 1865, at the end of the Civil War, the sidewheeler steamboat Kentucky hit a snag and sank on the Red River near Shreveport, Louisiana. The Kentucky was carrying some 900 paroled Confederate soldiers, their families, and accompanying baggage. In the confusion following the end of the war, the disaster was poorly recorded and never fully explained. Recent navigational improvements on the Red River prompted the Vicksburg District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to initiate a Phase III study of the vessel. This paper describes the results of the investigation. (Friday, 4:06 PM)

Storfer, George and Ashley Dumas (University of South Alabama)  
Cultural Patterns During the Late Woodland McLeod Phase

Excavations at four Late Woodland McLeod Phase sites (1CK290, 1CK287, 1CK286, and 1CK236a in Jackson, Alabama, for the Alabama Department of Transportation have revealed data on cultural chronology, subsistence, and settlement pattern. A number of storage pits and smaller features have been excavated producing an intriguing assemblage of artifacts, primarily lithics and ceramics. McLeod ceramics dominate the assemblage, however a number of unusual incised and punctated types, including Wedder Island, are present. Lithic types and materials are also varied. 14C dates confirm that these sites are closely related chronologically, although subtle differences in the assemblage between sites are apparent. (Friday, 8:10 AM)

Sims, Cynthia (University of West Florida)  
Spanish Colonial Artifacts Recovered Inside Fort San Carlos de Austria: A View of Daily Life

In 1996 excavations were conducted in a single occupation artifact reactivity area inside Fort San Carlos de Austria near the Southwest bastion. The midden and features encountered were in an undisturbed context providing a glimpse of Spanish domestic life during their short occupation at the Presidio. Analysis of the artifact assemblage has relied heavily on ceramics for their specific information such as status and ethnicity, but it is in their context and association with other artifact groups that have allowed the interpretation of the daily activities of the Spanish that produced this Presidio assemblage. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Smith, Marvin (Valdosta State University) and Frankie Snow (South Georgia College)  
Excavations at the Home Depot Site, Lowndes County, Georgia

Salvage excavations at the Home Depot site in Valdosta, Georgia revealed a middle Swift Creek occupation. This paper discusses work at the site and preliminary results of the investigations. Home Depot staff revealed evidence of Middle Woodland interactions in southern Georgia. (Friday, 11:40 AM)
Smith, Rhonda L. (Earth Search, Inc.)

Vertebrate Faunal Analysis from Wilson Plantation

The vertebrate faunal materials from data recovery excavations at Wilson Plantation (16SJ29) were analyzed. Components at the site include the eighteenth-century Acadian farmssteads and nineteenth-century plantation contexts. Preliminary analysis of previous collections from the site indicated that both wild and domesticated species were utilized. The current analysis provided valuable data for the discussion of subsistence in a variety of historical contexts. Research questions include the diversity of animals utilized at the site and the relative importance of wild and domestic animals. Differences in the faunal assemblages are addressed as they may relate to cultural changes.

(Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Snow, Frankie

(see Smith, Marvin)

Sootherlin, Bobby (Brookington and Associates, Inc.)

Paleoindian Tool Kit from the Coastal Plain of South Carolina

A concentration of large chert flakes and bifaces was discovered during data recovery excavations at 38BU306, a Woodland and Mississippian shell midden site in Beaufort County, South Carolina. One of the bifaces is a large preformic characteristic of the Paleoindian Period. The wear on flake scars, the degree of patination, and the tight horizontal clustering of these artifacts indicate that they date from the same occupation. This artifact cluster is interpreted as a cache and provides a unique view of a Paleoindian tool kit from the lower coastal plain of South Carolina. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Spirek, Jim (University of South Carolina)

Port Royal Sound Survey, South Carolina

The Underwater Archaeology Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) is currently undertaking a comprehensive submerged cultural resource survey of Port Royal Sound, South Carolina. The sound has been an important focal point in South Carolina’s maritime history that includes prehistoric and historic exploitation of fishery resources. European expansion into North America, succession, agricultural pursuits, phosphate mining, and more recent naval activities. Each of these endeavors have left their material remnants on the sound’s intertidal fringes and bottom lands. The methodology and results of the first phase of the survey are discussed along with the planned research activities of the project’s second phase. By implementing regional surveys in South Carolina the Underwater Archaeology Division will expand management policies from site-specific concerns to broad regional issues, such as development, artifact collecting, curation, and research that affect the sound’s unique cultural maritime assemblage. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Stacey, Halffmoon

(see Tehilton, Meeks)

Staffings, Richard (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)

Lithic Analysis at the Hedden Site: A Diachronic View of Site Function and Spatial Organization During the Middle Archaic

Analysis of the lithic assemblage from the Hedden site, located in western Kentucky, has afforded us the opportunity to examine site function and spatial organization during the Middle Archaic period in the Lower Ohio Valley. Analysis revealed that the features at this site resulted from two distinct occupation events that were separated by both time and function. The results of the lithic analysis are supported by the ethnobotanical data. Despite these differences, the two occupations are amazingly similar in their spatial organization. The spatial patterns observed at the Hedden site will be compared with other Archaic sites in the region. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Stanyard, William (TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.)

The Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Tallapoosa River: Results of the West Georgia Reservoir Archaeological Testing Project

In conjunction with the West Georgia Regional Reservoir project, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. recently conducted Phase I archaeological investigations at 117 sites along the Tallapoosa River in western Georgia. This paper presents the results of that study. An emphasis is placed on the data that relate to prehistoric land-use and settlement organization in the upper Tallapoosa River drainage and surrounding area. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)
Starr, Mary E.

Late Prehistoric Chronology in the Central Mississippi River Valley

Dates from the Yazoo and Arkansas delta are the basis for a synopsis of late prehistory. Populations grew through Coole Creek/Early Mississippian until there was locally dense occupation ca. 1400-1500, but few towns remained at French contact. This is not just the segment of the valley between the mouths of the St. Francis and Arkansas rivers, but also the higher land between the back swamps of the White and Coldwater rivers, which also have Mississippian complexes. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Steinen, Karl (State University of West Georgia)

Did I Miss Them Again? A Regional Survey for Kolonoki

Kolonoki is a multi-mound Woodland Period civic center located a good 10 km east of the Chattahoochee River in Early County, Georgia. In 1975, I conducted a reconnaissance level survey to document the supporting population for this site and recorded no Woodland Period sites close to it. In the summer of 1997, with support from the National Science Foundation, I returned to Kolonoki once again to search for satellite villages. This paper reports the results of this more intensive and extensive survey. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Steponaitis, Vincent P. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and David T. Duckery III (Mississippi Office of Geology)

The Geological Source of the Emerald Effigy Pipes and their Implications for Mississippian Exchange

The five, well-known effigy pipes from Emerald Mound near Natchez, Mississippi are made of limestone that contains abundant fossils of *Lepidocyclina superba*, a species associated with the Glendon Formation of the Vicksburg Group. Outcrops near Vicksburg, Mississippi are the probable source of the stone from which these pipes were carved. Pipes similar in style and material have been found elsewhere in the Lower Mississippi Valley (e.g., Fatherland, Glass, Lake George) and as far away as Moundville, Alabama. Such pipes were probably made in the Lower Mississippi Valley and moved to other parts of the South through exchanges among elites. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Stevens, J. Sanderson, Dennis Knepper (Parsons Engineering Science), and Johnna Thackston (Avon Park Air Force Range)

GIS and GIS Applications to Archaeological Modeling in the Kissimmee Basin

The Avon Park Air Force Range (APAFR), part of the Okeola Plain physiographic province, consists of over 106,000 acres and lies within the Kissimmee River basin in south-central Florida. Surveys, of ca. 19 percent of the range (19,600 acres) over the last decade, have resulted in the discovery of 45 prehistoric archeological sites. Although predictive site location models have been developed for these surveys, the models have proven to be either inaccurate or too general to be of practical use in directing additional identification surveys. Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) query and modeling capabilities and Global Positioning System (GPS) generated data, existing GIS databases are used to correlate a series of physiographic variables (e.g., soil associations and drainage, plant communities, distance to water, elevation above water, etc.) obtained from known site locations. Based on GIS modeling, survey data, and statistical tests, a refined site location model for the range is presented. Comparisons with existing survey data and location models for the Kissimmee Basin are discussed. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

From Famous Forts to Forgotten Farmsteads: Historical Archaeology in the Mid-South

The notion of an "important site" in archaeology has been considerably expanded thanks to the work of many scholars who came to the field after World War II. Once famous forts and trading posts became legitimate targets for historical archaeology in the Cold War 1950s, some researchers pushed hard to draw attention to the not so significant U.S. and Southern heritage sites of pioneer cabins, stoneware kilns, and post-bellum tenant farmsteads. Once upon a time, one team felt the need to coin "Davidsonville Phase" to soothe some colleagues' transitions beyond prehistoric concerns. At the end of the 20th century, the powerful technique of historical archaeology is an integral part of the future of the past. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)
This paper explores the effect of community site on the character of subsistence practices at two Mississippian sites in southern Illinois. The sites examined are the Dillow's Ridge site, a village of at least 10 families in Union County, and the Binnie Creek site, an isolated farmstead in Perry County, home to one or perhaps two families. Comparing evidence for subsistence practices at these sites reveals contrasting patterns of resource use, with the farmstead focusing intensely on a narrow range of resources—possibly because they lacked an immediate network of neighbors and kin to help with everyday work. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

**Thuinen, Robert** (University of North Florida)  
Prehistoric and Protohistoric Settlement Shifts Along the Lower St. Johns

When one contrasts the late prehistoric occupation along the south side of the lower St. Johns River with the historic documents of the French and Spanish, there is an apparent shift of settlement and political focus during a four hundred year period. This paper examines the possibilities surrounding this political and settlement shift in light of the relationship of St. Johns to Savannah Cultures and their later contact to European. (Friday, 3:30 PM)

**Tubbs, Mary Bath** (Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois)  
Moorehead Phase Changes at Cahokia

Although characterized as the time of Cahokia's decline because of decreased mound building and changes in settlement, the Moorehead phase (A.D. 1200-1275?) may have had more social differentiation. Recent examinations of social status and craft production in the Cahokia polity found maximal differences between households in the Moorehead phase, with increased centralization of marine shell working and more intensive production by higher status households. This suggests that elite control of craft production was a late phenomenon, part of a change in the way that power was expressed and maintained by elites. I see a change after A.D. 1200 from emphasizing the status and prestige of the communal group through monumental constructions, to displaying and maintaining the status and prestige of individual elites using prestige goods. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

**Stoltman, James B.** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and **Rebecca Sanders** (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)  
Petrographic Observations on Complicated Stamped Pottery from Coastal Louisiana: Local Production or Exchange?

A sample of 25 complicated stamped vessels of Cades Creek age from 11 Louisiana sites was subjected to petrographic analysis with the goal of ascertaining whether or not they were locally produced or imported. Two instances of vessels from different sites shaped with the same paddle were included in the study. For local controls, 25 local vessels and five soil samples were also analyzed. The results indicate that these ceramics were neither externally nor centrally produced, but were local products at multiple sites across the Louisiana coastal plain during Cades Creek times. (Saturday, 8:26 AM)

**Stuttman, Jay** (see Berryman, Carrie Anne)  
**Sulivan, Lynae P.** (New York State Museum) and **Cheryl Claxton** (Appalachian State University)  
Return to Hwasse Island

The WPA investigations on Hwasse Island are a hard act to follow. Nonetheless, the WPA collection is not suitable for present-day subsistence studies, nor are temporal placements of the various prehistoric occupations on the island secured with absolute dates. We returned to this classic site to make or the remaining portions of the Mississippian village deposits were extensive and intact enough to produce materials useful for these two types of analyses. They are, and our preliminary investigations made a start at collecting suitable samples. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

**Tesor, Louis D.** (see Jones, Calvin B.)  
**Thackston, John** (see Stevens, J. Sanderson)  
**Thomas, Larissa** (Binghamton University)  
*The Effect of Community Size on Subsistence Practices at Mississippian Sites in Southern Illinois*
Ward, Heather D. (University of Illinois)
The Paleoenvironmental Record of the Poverty Point Culture: Implications of Past and Current Research

Despite its significance for interpretations of subsistence and social organization, paleoenvironmental remains remain a neglected component of Poverty Point research, with a number of notable exceptions. Current research involving macrobotanical remains recovered during the 1983-85 excavations at the Poverty Point site does not provide definitive evidence in support of a horticultural basis for the Poverty Point economy and calls for a reassessment of past assumptions regarding Poverty Point social organization. Further, it suggests that current methods for the recovery and analysis of macrobotanical remains must be regularly and consistently employed at Poverty Point sites, and both methods and results must be explicitly reported.
(Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Ward, Trawick H. and Christopher B. Roehrig (UNC Research Laboratory of Archaeology)
Reconsidering the Relationship Between Pisgah and Qualla Phases of the Appalachian Summit

The Cherokee archaeological project of the 1960s and 1970s concentrated on the origins and development of the Qualla period and the Qualla phase which is associated with historic Cherokee groups, as a direct descendant of the Pisgah phase material culture, which was interpreted to represent the Mississippian period communities of the region. Here we reconsider the hypotheses of Pisgah ancestry numbers and hypothesize the Pisgah phase material culture of the Qualla from Pisgah phase material culture, which was interpreted to represent the Mississippian period communities of the region. Here we reconsider the hypotheses of Pisgah ancestry and trace the roots of the Qualla phase material culture to a variety of sources in the greater Southern Appalachian neighborhood.
(Sunday, 9:00 AM)

Warren, Diane (Indiana University)
Dog Burials from Perry Shell Mound (1Lx23), Northwestern Alabama

Archeic sites in the Southeast have yielded a multitude of domestic dog burials. Few sites rival the Pickwick Basin's Perry (1Lx23), from which over 100 dogs have been recovered. Despite their numbers and their abundance, dog burials are generally little known in the literature. This paper presents a preliminary analysis of dog burials from Perry, focusing on their presence, location, and burial methods. The study suggests that dogs were used by the people of Perry for a wide range of purposes, including companionship, protection, and sacrifice.

Webb, Malcolm C. (University of New Orleans)
The Origin of Chiefs: A Top-Down View

Theories of chiefdom origins generally focus upon requirements of subsistence and organizational integration. Functional needs, however, do not guarantee that solutions will arise. This talk raises the question of how clerk society might develop. It addresses the concept of how clerical rule might develop, based upon data relating to Northeastern Prehistory, to ethnographic observations of chiefdoms, to studies of the role of the clergy in contemporary societies. The theory is that the clergy are necessary for the organizational activities of the chief to be clarified.
(Thursday, 1:49 AM)

Weina, Daniel (University of Georgia)
Addressing Hunting Strategies Empowered by the Inhabitants of Mission Santa Catalina de Gualde: A Study of Ceremonial Increases

Previously presented research has demonstrated that the mechanisms responsible for the production of ceremonial increases for white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) from the Georgia coast. However, questions remain about the seasonality of this mechanism and its use in studies of coastal archaeological assemblages. This research demonstrates mechanisms of deer population increases, which are based on seasonal patterns of deer abundance from the Georgia coast, with winter hunting occurring from late-August to March. Additionally, data obtained from archaeological deer remains from the Mission Santa Catalina de Gualde, St. Catherine’s Island, Georgia. This indicates that a hunting strategy targeting prime-aged deer was employed.
(Thursday, 4:00 PM)
Tuttle, Michael C. (Panamerican, Maritime) 
GIS and Its Application to the Red River Survey 

A recent remote sensing survey of the Red River Waterway in Louisiana was conducted to establish the extent of remains of historic watercraft still extant in the modern channel. The propensity of the Red River to meander is well known, and an integration of historic maps of the river and its present course with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) aided in the interpretation of the data. This paper will present the findings of the survey relative to various technical applications that assisted in the analysis of the field data. (Friday, 9:40 PM)

Tuttle, Marjita P. 
(see Lafferty, Robert H., III)

VanDerwater, Amber (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) 
Feasting and the Formulation of Food-Use at the Toqua Site

The selection, preparation, and consumption of foodstuffs are activities that are intricately interwoven into the fabric of social lifeways within all human societies. While these activities vary in both importance and meaning cross-culturally, they nevertheless represent important issues concerning status, gender, religion, subsistence, and economy. This paper focuses on competitive feasting in southeastern non-state hierarchically ranked polities. Specifically, I will examine the Toqua site, a late Mississippian/Dallas-phase mounded center in eastern Tennessee, for evidence of feasting and consider the implications of this in terms of Dallas-phase sociopolitical relations. (Thursday, 8:40 AM) (SPC)

Wagner, Mark J. (Southern, Illinois University at Carbondale) and Mary R. McCovrie (U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Shawnee National Forest) 
Late Mississippian Petroglyphs at the Millstone Bluff Site in the Shawnee National Forest of Southern Illinois

The Millstone Bluff site is a late (ca. A.D. 1350-1550) Mississippian habitation site located on an upland bluff in southern Illinois. Surface features at the site include house depressions, central plaza, cemetery, and petroglyphs. The Millstone Bluff petroglyphs comprise the latest known prehistoric rock art yet found in Illinois. This paper provides a description of these petroglyphs and examines their relationship to earlier prehistoric rock art in the same region of southern Illinois. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Walker, Karen (Florida Museum of Natural History) 
Structures, Site Formation, and Sea Level/Climate at Pineland in Southeast Florida: 2nd-3rd; 6th; 7th; and 15th/16th Centuries

Archaeological evidence for structures dating to Pineland's peak occupational periods—approximately A.D. 150-250, A.D. 550-650, and A.D. 1250-1350—is summarized, integrating plan views, stratigraphic profiles, radiocarbon dates, artifact assemblages, and plant and animal remains. Second, patterns of site formation, including mound building, for the same three periods are examined based on a stratigraphic study combining an auger survey, exploratory trenches, and intensive excavation. Relationships are explored between these two diachronic intra-site settlement patterns and previously hypothesized sea level/climatic episodes. A fluctuating sea level associated with warm and cool climatic episodes likely was a prominent factor in the building of Pineland's and perhaps all of southeast Florida's massive shell mounds. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Walling, Richard, and Shawn Chapman (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) 
Excavations at the McNight Site (22Co560)

Panamerican Consultants, Inc., under contract with the Mississippi Department of Transportation, conducted Phase III excavations on a portion of the McNight site (22Co560). This site is situated approximately 2.5 km north of Clarksdale in Coahoma County, Mississippi, immediately across Highway 6 from, and presumably part of, the better known Barbee site (22Co510). Within the project area, intact deposits were limited to 133 unarticulated features resulting from Prairie, Coahoma, Peabody, and Parchman phases (late Middle Woodland through Mississippian) occupations of the site. Results of analysis, including 12 radiocarbon and 15 OCP samples, are presented. (Friday, 11:00 AM)
Weinstein, Richard A.  
(see Peraut, Stephanie L.)

Westler, Kit W. (Murray State University)  
14C and OCR at Wickliffe Mounds

The 1996 excavations at the Mississippian period Wickliffe Mounds (15BA4) provided an opportunity to compare a new dating technique, Oxidizable Carbon Ratio, to a well-documented ceramic and 14C sequence. Wickliffe Mounds chronology was defined in three phases: Early, A.D. 1100-1200; Middle, A.D. 1200-1250; and Late, A.D. 1259-1350. OCR samples from three stratified test units produced middens dates from A.D. 1104 to 1348, in sequence except where mixed soils (e., mound fill) incorporated earlier deposits. The OCR data prompted an initial revision in the inception date of the Middle Wickliffe period, and gave valuable perspectives on stratigraphic and other chronological analyses. (Friday, 10:46 AM)

Wesson, Cameron B. and Mark A. Rees (University of Oklahoma)  
Protohistory and Archaeology: An Overview

This paper presents a critical overview of theoretical and methodological approaches to the archaeological study of the Protohistoric period. The development of the dichotomy between historic and prehistoric archaeologies is explored, as well as the rupture in methodological and paradigmatic approaches this division promotes. The partitioning of the field is demonstrated to have produced discontinuities in our understanding of historic and prehistoric Native American societies and social actors, diminishing historical approaches to the interpretation of cultural development. In the end, we advocate a "new culture history" which embeds sociopolitical processes within specific cultural contexts. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Wheeler, Ryan and Christine Newman (Florida Carl G. Belt, Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
Another Look at Mount Taylor and Bluffton: Two Pre-Pottery Archaic Sites in Florida's St. Johns River Basin

Recent archaeological survey work at Florida's Late George State Forest has documented the remaining portions of the Mount Taylor (8VO19) and Bluffton (SVO22) sites. Although damaged by shellmilling in the early part of this century, the sites still contain valuable information about the pre-Pottery archaeology. The sites were documented in the early 1890s by C.B. Moore and Jeffrey Wyman and figure prominently in the history of archaeological work in Florida's St. John's River basin. Research has focused on documenting the real extent of the sites and assessing the condition of the deposits. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

White, Nancy (University of South Florida)  
Fort Walton and Lower Creek (?) at the Thick Greenbriar Site, Northwest Florida

A small riverbank farming village in the upper Apalachee River, the Thick Greenbriar site (8Ja417) was tested in 1976 by the USF school. A thick Fort Walton component produced good ceramics, stratigraphy, few lithic remains (as usual in this valley) and ethnohistorical remains including mace. Another component is identified as Lower Creek/Seminole based on limited evidence including 2 (? ) glass beads. A shell-tempered vessel that washed out of the bank earlier may go with either component as a small minority type. The site stratigraphy also enhances our knowledge of fluvial geomorphology and repeated river bank settlement through time. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Widmer, Randolph J. (University of Houston)  
Recent Investigations at the Shell Island Site, 8C-55, Collier County, Florida

Archaeological investigations were conducted last summer at the Shell Island Site, 8C-55, to ascertain its areal extent, chronology, degree of disturbance, and community patternning. Surface surveys have been conducted previously on the site but no excavations have ever been undertaken. The site has been intensively studied for shell by contemporary road building but there are large areas of intact site remaining. Trenching at the margin of the site revealed a modest shell house mound with multiple construction episodes dating from A.D. 500 to A.D. 900. The site was contemporary with the nearby Key Marce site and has similar construction techniques to it. The occupation is linked socially and perhaps politically with the Key Marce site. (Friday, 8:40 AM)
Wilson, Gregory (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)  
Heading For The Hills: A Case Study of Early Mississippian Resurrnace in the American Bottom

An investigation of the Mississippian occupation of the American bottom uplands provides new information about the eastern limits of the Cahokia polity. At around A.D. 1050, hundreds of people relocated to this upland area. Although these upland sites date to the early Mississippian period, their courtyard group community organization is more typical of the preceding Emergent Mississippian occupation of the region than the Mississippian-American Bottom. Moreover, Emergent Mississippian architectural styles extend well into the early Mississippian occupation of this upland settlement district. This evidence suggests that these upland settlers were more loosely tied to the Cahokia polity than previously suspected. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Wilson, Hurry J. (University of West Florida)  
After the Presidio: Land Use and Landscape Evolution and the Effect on the Archaeological Remains of the Presidio Santa Maria de Galván, Pensacola, Florida

This paper examines the historical and archaeological records in an effort to explain the integrity of First Spanish period deposits found at the presidio Santa Maria de Galván and the associated Fort San Carlos de Austin, and the effects of later cultural activities on these deposits. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

Woodall, J. Ned (Wake Forest University)  
Woodland Society and the Mississippian Frontier

Excavations at the Porter Site, in northwest North Carolina, show evidence of South Appalachian Mississippian expansion into a Woodland social context. Dating to the 15th century, the Porter Site is typical of Placement Woodland communities in its material culture and burial practices. An exception is found in one household, which reveals an extraordinary investment with Mississippian traits indicators. The set of that individual suggests that chiefdoms to the south and west were following a strategy of expansionism involving marriage alliances with peripheral Woodland settlements. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Worth, John (Fernbank Museum of Natural History)  
Integrating Ethnography and Archaeology Among the Timucua: An Overview of Southeast Georgia and Northeast Florida

Recent ethnohistorical and archaeological work regarding the Timucua societies of southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida makes it possible to begin the difficult process of delineating the relationships between specific named political and ethnic groups and their corresponding archaeological material culture. This paper focuses on local and regional sociopolitical integration among coastal and mainland Timucua groups, drawing on new evidence for the dates and circumstances of the foundation and terminations of Spanish missions, and explores the relationships between documented demographic trends and population movements (including Guale and Yamasee immigration) with observed changes in local material culture. (Friday, 4:40 PM)