Southeastern Archaeological Conference
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Bullietn Layout and Design: Kathy Aycock, The University of
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Creative Services

Cover Illustrations:
Huron Style Turkey Cook Geger from the Hixon Site, Hamilton County, TN (upper left). From the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.
Dallas Phase structure in the money at the Dallas Site, Hamilton County, TN (center left). Photos from the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.
Hiciencies Island and on Bull head from the Hiciente Island Site, Macon County, TN (center right). From the collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum.
Sketch of Meccacna Bend National Historic Landmark, Hamilton County, TN (bottom). Courtesy National Park Service.

Lynne E Sullivan, Program Chair
Nicholas Honerkamp, Local Arrangements Chair
Welcome to Chattanooga, the Scenic City, and the Fifty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. We hope that you will find Chattanooga's nationally acclaimed, revitalized downtown an interesting and friendly place to visit. Lookout and Signal Mountains offer a lovely backdrop for the city and spectacular views from their summits. Please do take the time to "get out and look about."

SEAC has never met in Chattanooga before, but the Chattanooga region has long been visited and studied by students of southeastern archaeology. From the nineteenth century work of Cyrus Thomas (a native of Tennessee), Clarence B. Moore, and Mark R. Harrington, to the WPA-era work of Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg, Charles Fairbanks, Stuart Neinig, and Jesse Jennings, to the early efforts in the 1950s of Bettey Brosyles around her childhood hometown, the Chattanooga area's complex and rich archaeological record provided the data for baseline studies that still shape the outlines of prehistory as it is known in the MidSouth. Fiwansee Island red-on-buff pottery, Dallas and Hamilton points and mounds, Hiwassee and Catico gorgets—these terms are so familiar to most southeastern archaeologists—all originate from sites and places in the Chattanooga region. A sad note is that many of the sites are gone and none is interpreted for the public, but this situation may soon change with the efforts to make the Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark a part of the National Parks system.

The SEAC 2001 program contains the same total number of papers and posters (234) as last year's meeting in Macon. To be precise, there are 226 papers, 8 posters, and 10 session discussants (including a panel discussion) organized into 12 symposia, a special session showcasing Tennessee prehistory, and 23 general sessions. There are five concurrent sessions for most of the meeting. The topics are wide-ranging and cover areas such as geophysical imaging, plantagoarchaeology, osteological evidence of warfare, Cahokia-Moundville phase, the Woodland-Mississippian interface in Alabama, the contact period, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industry, shell middens and wet sites, the people of Colonial Pensacola, rock art, Chickasaw archaeology, and sessions on Chattanooga regional archaeology, Dust Cave, the Shields site, Moundville, and Florida archaeology. There also is a daylong session in honor of Charles Hudson. The annual student paper competition and a new poster competition are being held this year. Check out the poster sessions on the mezzanine all day Thursday and Friday morning.

SEAC 2001 also features several very special events. On Thursday after the papers, the Student Affairs Committee is sponsoring a student workshop on writing grant and fellowship proposals. Thursday evening, the SEAC Reception will be held at the Tennessee Aquarium, the world's largest freshwater aquarium. Special events planned throughout the evening include a Twentieth Birthday Bash for Southeastern Archaeology, a celebration in honor of Charles Hudson's retirement, and a book-signing party by the University of Tennessee Press. The special events continue on Friday evening with a keynote address by Dr. Alice Kehoe of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Her talk, "The Land of Prehistory," based on her new book with the same title, will explore the origins and practice of archaeology. Next on Friday's agenda is the SEAC Dance featuring Gravity's Rimm—the band that kept us dancing last year in Macon returns for another engagement. Look for the local arrangements chair on stage—he plays bass. The end of the papers at lunchtime Saturday is not the end of SEAC 2001. Saturday afternoon's fun and informative events include field trips to Chattanooga Civil War sites or Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark, air tours of Tennessee Valley sites, and a workshop on working with the media taught by Bill Landry. Following all of these events is a casual dinner buffet on the Tennessee River at the River Inn.

SEAC is a healthy organization and has grown immensely over the years. Organizing the annual meeting has become a very big job and requires the help of many people. The Frank H. McClung Museum, and especially Director Jeff Chapman (a veteran organizer of two SEAC annual meetings), deserves special thanks for the staff time that was
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Huntsville Turkey Crock Pot from the Huntsville Site,
Hamilton County, TN (upper left). From the collections of the
Frank H. McClung Museum.
Dallas Phase structure in the mound at the Dallas Site,
Hamilton County, TN (center left). Photo from the collection
of the Frank H. McClung Museum.
Huntsville Island Red on Buff bowl from the Huntsville Island
Site, Maups County, TN (center right). From the collections of
the Frank H. McClung Museum.
Sketch of Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark,
Hamilton County, TN (bottom). Courtesy National Park Service.

devoted to SEAC. Ruth Huppert and Betty Czech, McClung Museum secretaries, provided able and cheerful help with purchasing and registration paperwork. Ruth also did the time-consuming job of creating the database of registrants. Russell Townsend helped organize Saturday's events, and he and Julie Townsend did much of the tedious job of formatting paper abstracts. Russ began the academic year as a graduate assistant at McClung, but understandably when opportunity knocked, left in September to take a permanent position as Deputy Preservation Officer of the Eastern Band of Cherokee.

We greatly appreciate his and Julie's continued assistance at a time of happy disruption in their lives. Jennifer Barber stepped into the GA position in October and capably assisted with the compilation of this Bulletin. Her proofreading skills were really put to the test. The talented assistance of Kathy Aycock and Hugh Bailey of the UT Creative Services in the design and production of this Bulletin and the program also are much appreciated. Without the help of Alexander Archaeological Consultants and anthropology student volunteers from both UT-Knoxville and Chattanooga, the numerous tasks that required many hands still would not be completed.

We especially thank the UTC Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Geography for sponsoring the snacks for the Executive Board meeting, the Friends of Moccasin Bend for underwriting Saturday's air tours, and the University of Tennessee Press, the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, Weaver and Associates, and the Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society for sponsoring the reception at the Tennessee Aquarium. Last but not least, thanks to Adam King, last year's program chair, who was a wellspring of help and knowledge about organizing SEAC.

Thanks so much to all of you.

And to you, the participants who make SEAC what it is, we sincerely hope you enjoy your stay in Chattanooga and SEAC 2001.

Lynee P. Sullivan, Program Chair
Nicholas Honerkamp, Local Arrangements Chair
56th ANNUAL MEETING
2001 PROGRAM

REGISTRATION
Messanairne
Wednesday, 7:00-9:00 PM
Thursday, 7:00 AM-6:00 PM
Friday, 8:00 AM-4:00 PM
Saturday, 8:00 AM-10:00 AM

BOOK EXHIBITS
Lookout Mts. and Signal Mts. Room
Thursday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM
Friday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM
Saturday, 8:00 AM-3:00 PM

POSTER SESSIONS
Messanairne
Thursday, 9:00 AM-5:30 PM
Friday, 9:00-11:30 AM

SLIDE PREVIEW
Board Room
Thursday, 7:30 AM-5:00 PM
Friday, 7:30 AM-5:00 PM
Saturday, 7:30-10:00 AM

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS
SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
Presidential Suite
Wednesday, 6:00-7:30 PM

STUDENT WORKSHOP:
Writing Grant and Fellowship Proposals
Director's Room
Thursday, 5:30-7:00 PM

SEAC RECEPTION AND GALA EVENTS
Tennessee Aquarium
Thursday, 7:00-9:00 PM

SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
Plaza Ballroom
Friday, 5:30 PM

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
by Dr. Alice Kehoe
"The Land of Prehistory"
Plaza Ballroom
Friday, 7:30-8:30 PM

SEAC DANCE
FEATURING GRAVITY'S RIMM
Plaza Ballroom
Friday, 9:00 PM-12:30 AM

FIELD TRIPS:
Chattanooga Civil War Sites and Moccasin Bend
Air Tours of the Tennessee Valley by Southwings
Convene in Marriott Lobby
Saturday, 1:30-5:00 PM

WORKSHOP:
Working with the Media by Bill Landry of
The Heartland Series
East Room
Saturday, 2:00-4:00 PM

CATFISH DINNER
ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER
River Inn
Saturday, 5:30-7:00 PM

SYMPOSIA
Things, Wonderful Things: Geophysical Imaging in the MidSouth
Thursday, 8:00-11:30 AM
Plaza Ballroom A

The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: Papers in Honor of Charles Hudson
Thursday, 9:00-11:30 AM
and 1:10-5:40 PM
Plaza Ballroom B

Through a Glass Darkly: The Woodland-Mississippian Interface in Alabama Prehistory
Thursday, 9:00-11:30 AM
Plaza Ballroom C

Plantation Archaeology in South Carolina:
A Retrospective and Prospective
Thursday, 1:10-5:30 PM
Plaza Ballroom A

The Osteological Evidence of Warfare in the Prehistoric Southeast: Emerging Patterns
Thursday, 8:00-5:40 PM
Plaza Ballroom C

To Change or Not to Change: The Late Prehistoric and
Early Side-Notched Transition at Dust Cave, Alabama
Thursday, 3:00-5:40 PM
East West Room

A Panel of Tennessee Prehistory (Special Session)
Friday, 8:00-11:50 AM
Plaza Ballroom A

The Moorehead Phase Revised: The Historical Context of Cahokia's Second Climax
Friday, 8:00-1:50 AM
Plaza Ballroom B

State of the Art: Petroglyph and Pictograph Research
in the Southeast
Friday, 1:10-2:50 PM
Plaza Ballroom A
# GENERAL SESSIONS

**Mississippian Households and Architecture**  
Thursday, 8:00-9:00 AM  
*Plaza Ballroom B*

**Industry and Industrialism in the 18th and 19th Centuries**  
Thursday, 8:00-10:00 AM  
*East-West Room*

**Pan-Regional Issues of the Mississippian Period**  
Thursday, 10:15-11:30 AM  
*East-West Room*

**Art and Artifacts (Poster Session)**  
Thursday, 9:30-11:30 AM  
*Magazine*

**Moonville and Its Context**  
Thursday, 1:10-2:50 PM  
*Plaza Ballroom C*

**The Early Southeast Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland**  
Thursday, 1:10-2:50 PM  
*East-West Room*

**Multiple Components and Locations (Poster Session)**  
Thursday, 2:30-4:50 PM  
*Magazine*

**17th and 18th Century Towns and Missions**  
Friday, 8:00-11:30 AM  
*Plaza Ballroom C*

**Contact: Evidence and Consequences**  
Friday, 10:15-11:30 AM  
*East-West Room*

**Insights into Prehistoric Technology**  
Friday, 8:00-10:00 AM  
*East-West Room*

**Shell Middens and Wet Sites**  
Friday, 9:10-11:50 AM  
*East-West Room*

**Archaeology and Public Education (Poster Session)**  
Friday, 9:30-11:50 AM  
*Magazine*

**Above and Beyond: The Cahokia Uplands**  
Friday, 12:00-2:50 PM  
*East-West Room*

**New Hues of Late Woodland Subsistence and Settlement**  
Friday, 3:00-5:20 pm  
*East-West Room*

**Mortuary Analysis and Cemetery Studies**  
Saturday, 8:30-11:30 AM  
*Plaza Ballroom A*

**Diversity and Variation During the Mississippian Period**  
Saturday, 8:00-11:30 AM  
*Plaza Ballroom B*

**More Plantations and the Civil War**  
Saturday, 8:00-10:00 AM  
*East Room*

**Cultural Issues in Research and Resource Management**  
Saturday, 10:15-11:30 AM  
*East Room*

**Survey Techniques, Issues, and Results**  
Saturday, 8:00-11:30 AM  
*West Room*

**The Archaeology of Presidential Properties**  
Saturday, 9:00-10:00 AM  
*West Room*

**Archaic Period Settlement and Land-Use**  
Saturday, 10:15-11:30 AM  
*West Room*

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**THURSDAY MORNING SYMPOSIUM**

**Things, Wonderful Things:**  
Geophysical Imaging in the MidSouth

J. Johnson, Chair

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**Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom A**

**8:00**  
Britt, T., Hargrave, M. and Simms, J. Recent Geophysical Archaeological Survey at Poverty Point State Historic Site (LPWCS), West Carroll Parish, Louisiana

**8:20**  
Lockhart, L., Kinchen, J., and Murchill, T. Geophysical Investigations at the Last Mississippian Parkin Site, Arkansas

**8:40**  
Gardinio, M., Geof, L., and sexy, G. Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys in Archaeology

**9:00**  
Peacock, E. and Reynolds, D. Remote Sensing at Lynes Bluff, A Mississippian Mound and Village Site in Oktibby County, Mississippi

**9:20**  
Peckert, J. Burrowing into Hollywood

**9:40**  
Haley, B. Airborne Remote Sensing at the Hollywood Site

**10:00** BREA K

**10:10**  
Leavens, A. Active Reassessing at Hollywood

**10:30**  
Reynolds, D. Magnetic Inductive Surveying and Ground Truth at the Hollywood Site

**10:50**  
Johnson, J. You Oughta be in Pictures: An Overview of Remote Sensing Research at the Hollywood Site

**11:00**  
Clay, R. Landscape Imaging with Near-Surface Geophysical Techniques
GENERAL SESSION

Mississippians Households and Architecture

D. Yenne, chair

Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom B

8:00 Litchfield, M., This Old House: Exploring Architectural Possibilities of a Mississippian Temple

8:28 Keene, O., Irene Piseh Architecture of the Groves Creek Site [NCVHS], Skidaway Island, Georgia

8:46 Geogreon, R., Campus Households Activities at Little Egypt [NMU192]

SYMPOSIUM

The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: Papers in Honor of Charles Hudson (Session I)

R. Enbridge and T. Pischke, chairs

Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom B

9:00 Pischke, T., Charles Hudson and the Social History of the Southeastern United States

9:20 Niland, J., Finding a Lost Century

9:40 Konwinski, E. and Couvируют Societies

10:00 BREAK

10:10 Worth, J., Bridging Prehistory and History in the Southeast: A Complex of Acculturation Studies

10:30 Hall, D., "The Social Contract" Between Culturally Similar Societies

10:50 Smith, C., Southeastern Indians as Anthropologists: Native Americans Study Themselves, 1799-1900


11:30 King, A., The Historic Period Transformation of Mississippian Societies

SYMPOSIUM

Through a Glass Darkly: The Woodland-Mississippian Interface in Alabama Prehistory

R. Kozik and P. Jackson, chairs

Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom C

8:00 Beasley, W., Phases and Signage, Circles and Cycles: Chronological Systems and the Late Woodland/Mississippian Transition

8:20 Lile, K. and Stack, H., Terminal Late Woodland: Matamoras to the Coosa Valley of Northwest Alabama

8:40 Jones, S., Late Woodland and Mississippian: Occupations in the Guntersville-Taitel New Evidence

9:00 Kramer, B., At the Interface: The Role of the Red Site [H11], in Our Understanding of Tenenaw Valley Prehistory

9:20 Johnson, T., Terminal Woodland/Mississippian Development in the Warrior/Loxomaya Drainage

9:40 Jackson, B., Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Transitions in the Black Warrior River Valley

10:00 BREAK

10:10 Sheldan, G., Mann, J., and Contest, J., Woodland/Mississippian Culture Contacts in the Lower Tallapoosa River Valley

10:30 Morgan, D., The Late Woodland/Early Mississippi Period Transition in Southwest Alabama: Colonization or In Situ Development [SPF]

10:50 Brook, L., Discussant

11:10 O'Brien, M., Discussant

GENERAL SESSION

Industry and industrialism in the 19th and 20th Centuries

J. Underwood, chair

Thursday, November 15—East West Room

8:00 Underwood, J., A Transnational Analysis of Yokohama Ware Earthenware from Coastal Virginia

8:20 May, A., The Medford/Deer Furnace: Metallography and Determination in Early Licking County, North Carolina

8:40 Lucas, G., Survey: Confronts in the Marketing and Purchasing of Meat at Charleston's Beef Market

9:00 Dornan, A., Archaeology of the Original, 19th Century Tobacco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana: A Study in Medium (SPF)

9:20 Dolan, J., Early American Domestic Activities Interpreted from Features in the Dutchess Kinship of the Ashland Clark House in St. Mary's, Georgia

9:40 Hale, H., Food Preserves from the House of Ashland Clark, the Dept Office for the Nof St. Mary's, Georgia

10:00 BREAK

GENERAL SESSION

Pan-Regional Issues of the Mississippi Period

J. Binns, chair

Thursday, November 15—East West Room

8:10 Cobb, G. and Butler, P., The Vacant Quarter Revisited: Site Wannamaker in the Southern Illinois Mineral Valley

8:30 Binns, J., The Social Implications of Mississippian Mortar Varieties

8:50 Webb, M., Mississippian: It's Some Way, In Some Sense—Invisible!

9:10 Emerson, J., Wissman, S., and Moore, D., Cahokia Figurines in the Greater Southeast: The Use of Phytotaxonomy to Source Mississippi Art

9:30 Thorman, M., The Peripheries of the Late Southeastern Ceramic Complex: Some of the Things Wrong with World Systems Theory

POSTER SESSION

Art and Artifacts

Thursday, November 15—Maconamine

9:00-11:50 AM

Berg Vogel, M., Reevaluation of the Petit Jean Painted Style through Recent Rock Art Investigations in Arkansas

Cordill, A., Paste Variability and Possible Manufacturing Origins of Fiber-Textured Pottery from Florida

Gall, D. and Stepanski, V., Composition and Provenance of Grotesque Artifacts from Monticello
TAURUS DAY AFTERNOON

NOVEMBER 15

SYNOPSIS

Plantation Archaeology in South Carolina: A Retrospective and Prospective

N. Adams and G. Clemens, chairs

Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom A

1:10 Stine, L. and Adams, N. A Brief and True Account of the History of South Carolina Plantation Archaeology and the Archaeologists Who Practice It


1:50 Brookes, C. Towards a Plain-And Improved Style: Early 19th Century Tabby Plantation Houses on the South Carolina and Georgia Sea Islands

2:10 Adams, N. "To the Style of an English Cottage": Influences on the Design, Construction, and Use of South Carolina Slave Houses

2:30 Bailey, R. A Comparison of Life on Industrial and Agricultural Plantations in the South Carolina Lowcountry

2:50 BREAK

3:00 Carter, R. Getting the Dirt Out: Does Method Inform Theory?

3:20 McCauley, B. The Use of Archival Collections in Plantation Archaeology

3:40 Jones, D. "She's in the Graveyard, and Might Not Ever Get Up": An Examination of South Carolina Plantation Burial Practice

4:00 Brown, K. Archaeology of Ritual on South Carolina Plantations: Architectural Contexts

4:20 Anthony, B. Cotman Ware: Ethnic Markers and/or Product of Cultural Interaction?

4:40 Stone, M. Recognizing the Caribbean Influence in the Carolina Lowcountry through Cemeteries

5:00 Stine, L.—Discussion

5:20 Einbanks, T.—Discussion

SYNOPSIS

The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: Depots in Honor of Charles Hudson (Session II)

R. Ethridge and T. Hackhahn, chairs

Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom B

1:10 Williams, M. and Jones, S. Lithics, Shellfish, and Bees

1:30 Smith, M. In Search of Hernando de Soto: Charles Hudson and Venture Smith in Southeastern Archaeology

1:50 Perdue, T. History and Anthropology

2:10 Ethridge, R. Raiding the Remote: Indian Slave Traders and the Collapse of the Southeastern Chiefdoms

2:30 Jurgenski, B. Strangers Among Them: The Indian Countrymen of Western North Carolina and Their Place in Early 19th Century Cherokee Society

2:50 BREAK

3:00 Morse, D. and Morse, R. Spikeheaven Town Site, North Carolina

3:20 Polhemus, R. On the Trail of Tannahau: Adventures with Charles Hudson

3:40 Van Horn, W. Warfis in Mississippi, Chiefdoms, Weapons, Combat, and Ritual

4:00 Estep, C. Sentsa Eluan: A Summary of Recent Work

4:20 Bowser, E. A Bold and Warriorlike People: The Basis of Weno Power (GCP)

4:40 Schaubach, K. Yula and Spris: Charles Hudson's Contribution to Spanish Archaeology

5:00 Devoy couleur, J. Searching for William Barrow's Buffalo Lick

5:20 Hudson, C. Confessions, Reflections, Comments, Vain Hopes, Etc.

GENERAL SESSION

Monogamia and its Context

J. Myers, chair

Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom C

1:10 Myers, J. A Distributions Analysis of Outbreeding Non-Monogamous Sites in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama

1:30 Rosenthal, C. Three moundville Phase Structures at the Powers Site [11M31]

1:50 Wilson, G. The Organization of Everyday Life at Moundville

2:10 Shroad, J. Burning Down the House: An Interpretation of Slag-like Material Recovered from a Council House Structure Located on Mound V at the Moundville Site

2:30 Regnier, A. The People of Great Alibamu during the Post-Alein Period: An Interpretation through Cemeteries

2:50 BREAK

SYNOPSIS

The Ontological Evidence of Warfare in the Prehistoric Southeast Emerging Patterns

M. Smith, chair

Thursday, November 15—Plaza Ballroom C

3:00 Kuehn, M. The Middle Cumbreda Warfare Patterns: A Multi-Site Biocultural Analysis

3:20 Smith, M. Temporal Change in the Patterns and Frequency of Warfare in the Chickamauga Reservior

3:40 Walsh-Haney, H. Skeletal Evidence of Trauma at Two Florida Archaeological Sites

4:00 Hancock, D. Trauma—Injury in a Sample from the Late Prehistoric Period of Florida

4:20 Hill, M. Cranial Trauma as a Reflection of Social Conflict

4:40 Smith, M. and tomorawicz, S. Warfare-Related Trauma in Dallas Phase Human Skeletal Remains from Upper East Tennesse

5:09 Jacob, R. and Dye, D. Headless in Alabama: Raiding and Mortuary Patterns at the Perry Site and Koger's Island

5:20 Panel Discussion
GENERAL SESSION
The Early Southeast: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland
R. Daniel, chair

Thursday, November 15—East-West Room
1:40 Daniel, R. The Paleoindian Occupation of North Carolina: A North Carolina-Fluted Point Survey Update
1:50 Blessing, M. and Sassaman, K. New Perspectives on the Spatial Patternning of Stallings Continuities
1:55 Ortmann, A. Preliminary Results of Recent Excavations at the Poverty Point Site
2:10 Thompson, N. Variation on a Theme: Hunter-Gatherer Diversity and Sedentarism in the North American Midcontinent (SPC)
2:30 Ensminger, B., The Archaic and Woodland Southeast: Kinship and Social Transformations (SPC)
2:50 BREAK

SYMPOSIUM
To Change or Not To Change: The Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Transformations at Dust Cave, Alabama
A. Randall and K. Dewrey, chair.

Thursday, November 15—East-West Room
3:00 Driskell, B. Field Investigations at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama, 1989-2000
3:20 Riley, R. The Three C's of Database Usage at Dust Cave
3:40 Sherwood, S. The Geochronology of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene at Dust Cave
4:00 Homsey, L. Paleoindian Variability in the Early Archaic and Late Paleoindian Components at Dust Cave
4:20 Randall, A. Untangling Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Stone Tool Assemblages at Dust Cave
4:40 Watters, B. Refining Our Understanding of Subsistence Strategies at Dust Cave: An Analysis of a Recently Excavated Paleoindian Faunal Sample
5:00 Darwell, K. Plant Use During the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic Transition at Dust Cave
5:20 Medina, S. Wondering Around Dust Cave: An Overview of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in the Middle Tennessee River Valley

POSTER SESSION
Multiple Components and Locations
Thursday, November 15—Mississippi
2:00-4:50 pm
Alexander, L. and Campbell, H. Coolidge Park: Crossing the River in Chattanooga
Jeffries, D., Thompson, V., and Milner, G. Holocen Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Strategies in West Central Kentucky
Pulliam, S. and Hayes, D. Data Recovery and Geochronology at a Stratified Site in the Virginia Piedmont

THURSDAY EVENING
NOVEMBER 15
STUDENT WORKSHOP
Writing Grant and Fellowship Proposals
Director’s Room
5:30-7:00 PM

SEA RCCEPTION AND GALA EVENTS
Tennessee Aquarium
7:00-10:00 PM

FRIDAY MORNING
SP E CIAL SESSION
A Panel of Tennessee Prehistory
G. Schneid, chair.

Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom A
8:00 Weaver, G., Collins, B., and Stetter, B. Archaic and Middle Gulf Formational Components on Swint Creek, Lewis County, Tennessee
8:20 Wampler, M. Archaic and Woodland Occupations along the Upper Cumberland River, Clay County, Tennessee
8:40 Frankenberg, S. and Herrmann, N. GIS-Based Exploration of Site Locations around Tennessee Reservoirs
9:00 Fuyaklin, J., Simsek, J., Faulkner, C., and Cressler, A. Redding Mortar Hole Sites in Tennessee: Distribution and Variability
9:20 Ahlan, T. Of Hickory Nuts and Shell Middens: An Examination of Late Woodland Habitation Site Patternings in East Tennessee
9:40 Chapman, J. The Making of an Exhibition: "Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Tennessee"
10:00 BREAK
10:10 Kusmuf, C. and Walling, R. Excavations at 60LD5, an Early Mississippian Hamlet in the Tennessee River Valley, Loudon County, Tennessee
10:30 Barkc, G. and Klette, G. Archaeological Investigations at Kelbytown (60WM10), a Fortified Late Mississippian Village in Tennessee's Central Basin
10:50 Moore, M. The Breenwood Library Site (60WM210): Archaeological Excavations at a Fortified Mississippian Town in Williamson County, Tennessee
11:10 Burkes, G. and Kusmuf, C. Silvage Excavations at the Stick Church Site (40IV39), a Mississippian Mound Center in Tennessee’s Central Basin

The Marriott Chattanooga Convention Center, Chattanooga, Tennessee
The Moorhead Phase Resisted: The Historical Context of Cahokia's Second Climax
J. Kelly, J. Brown, and M. Trush, chairs.
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom B
8:00 Kelly, J., Brown, J., and Trush, M. Introduction to the Moorhead Phase
8:20 Trush, M., Moorhead Phase: Monumental Communities of the Mississippian Tradition
8:40 Kelly, J., The Historical and Distributional Significance of Wells Incised Plate
9:00 Hamlin, J., Moorhead Phase: Resemblance to Poverty in the Cahokia Area
9:20 Vermillion, M., The Context of Ramey-Knives from the Moorhead Phase Occupation: the Locally Site
9:40 Brown, J., The Invention of an Art Style: a Tournament of Elite Control in the Mississippian Southeast
10:00 BREAK
10:10 Parker, K., The Cultural and Economic Significance of Plant Materials Associated with Moorhead Phase Deposits in mound 34 at Cahokia
10:30 Kelly, J., The Potential Significance of Floral Remains from Mound 34 at Cahokia
10:50 Knecht, L., Marine Shell Use at Cahokia during the Moorhead Phase
11:10 Welch, P., Discussion
11:30 Knights, L., Discussion

GENERAL SESSION
17th and 18th Century Towns and Missions
M. Myers, chair.
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom C
8:00 Myers, M., A Site Locational Model for Western and Savannah Settlements on the Savannah River Site
8:20 Smith, J., Jackson, B., and Johnson, H., An Early Glimpse of Recent Excavations in the Creek Town of Kotsa (28C16)
8:40 Peczen-Zuckerman, B., Zoological Evidence for the Domestic Trade at Funchaste (1E91)
9:00 Lieb, E., The Disposal of the Machines: A View from Cahokia Center
9:20 Ivan, A., Searching for an Apachecan
9:40 Gey, K., Verdure Re mains from Nombre de Dios: An Analysis of Subaqueous Parases through Time
10:00 BREAK

GENERAL SESSION
Context: Evidence and Consequences
R. Beck, chair.
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom C
10:10 McCullough, A. and McCullough, M., The First Real Map of America
10:30 Haigeng, T. and Beck, R., Magnetostratigraphy and Age Testing at the Berry Site (31dek22), Burke County, North Carolina
10:50 Moore, D. and Rodinig, C., In Search of Burned Buildings at the Berry Site
11:10 Mitchell, J., Looking at Spanish/Mayan Contact in South Florida: The Tlalotz Collection
11:30 Livingood, P. and Ricketts, M., Agent-Based Simulation of Contact Period Disease Spread in the Pima, Sonorap

GENERAL SESSION Insights into Prehistoric Technology
G. Carr, chair.
Friday, November 16—East-West Room
8:00 Bradburn, A. and Caryl, P., Blades, Blades, Blades: An Examination of Early Archaic Blade Technology in the Southeast
8:20 Caryl, P. and Haidasz, A., Flakes, Adzes, and Chert Bowls: The Lithic Assemblage from the John Forest Site (22GC8028)
8:40 Pears, T., Raw Material Use and Technological Organization in Northern Alabama (1MA143)
9:00 Zebell, R., Positive Impressions of Shell Island Pottery as a Method of Tracking Sylvoles
9:20 Hesterud, R., Microliths as a Temporal Agent in Late Woodland Careers: Assessments in the Big Musui Drainage of Southern Illinois: Taking Temporari Cultural-Historical Classification
9:40 Kostrow, J. and DiLiac, S., Exploring the Textures of Prehistoric Textiles: The Replication of Footwear and Bags
10:00 BREAK

GENERAL SESSION
Shell Middens and Wet Sites
N. White, chair.
Friday, November 16—East-West Room
10:10 Hensley, L., Diverging Geographical Expressions of the Shell Mound Archaeology: A Regional Perspective from Florida (SPO)
10:30 White, N., White/Conch Shell Middens on St. Joe Bay, Northwest Florida
11:10 Widmer, R., Archaeological Analysis of the Wells Survey 1895-1895 Micro Map
11:30 Hendra, G., Archaeological Testing at Tawnee Springs, Lewis County, Florida

POSTER SESSION
Archaeology and Public Education
Friday, November 16—Mesnea But
9:00 Forehand, T., Archaeology and Increasing Public Interest and Awareness: Excavation as Silver Bluff, for George Galpin Site
9:30 Moon, R., The Beringia View Site: An Archaeological Experience for Middle Schoolers
FRIDAY • AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 16
SYMPOSIUM
Start of the Art: Petroglyph and Pictograph Research in the Southeast
J. Allan and J. Loubser, chairs
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom A
1:10 Alan, J. Ariztnau's Gypsum Cave: Where the Buffalo Roam
1:30 Wagner, M. and McCorvie, M. Buffalo Rock: An Early Historic Native American Picturing in Southern Missis
1:50 Corr, R. McDonald Faro Pictography Revisited
2:10 Ashcraft, S. The Virtual Drama: Bringing Glyphs to Life
2:30 Loubser, J. The Retroduction of the Reinhards Rock Pictography
2:50 BREAK

SYMPHONY
The People of Colonial Pensacola
E. Bentson, chair
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom A
3:00 Benchley, E. The People of Colonial Pensacola
3:20 Ducas, M. The Village People: Life on the 18th Century Spanish Frontier
3:40 Sims, C. Searching for Women at the Presidio Santa Maria de Galve
4:00 Whitaker, A. Knock, Knock: Who’s There? Deciphering the Remains of the First Spanish Compound outside San Fort Miguel de Pensacola
4:20 Hyns, A. The Other Side of Town: A Study of Late Colonial Households in Pensacola
4:40 Martinowics, M. Architecture of Colonial Pensacola Households
5:00 Rubasovich, L. Settlers and Slaves in a Late Colonial Mill Community in Escambia County, Florida

SYMPOSIUM
Chickasaw Archaeology and Ethnography: A Reanalysis of the Chambers, Jennings, and Spaulding Excavations of 1937 to 1941
J. O’Hea and J. Johnson, chairs
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom B
1:10 O’Hea, J. An Overview of the 1939 to 1941 Jennings and Spaulding Excavations
1:30 Brown, L. A Reconstruction of Chambers 1937 Excavation of a Chickasaw Village in Northeastern Mississippi
1:50 O’Hea, J. Chickasaw Guns
2:10 Rauch, D. Glass Trade Beads Among the Early Historic Chickasaw
2:30 Lieb, B. An Analysis of the Structure, Function, and Chronology of Chickasaw Pottery Assemblages
2:50 BREAK
3:00 Jacobi, K. Health Among the Historic Chickasaw of Mississippi
3:20 Exbridge, R. Chickasaw Fertilization

GENERAL SESSION
Above and Beyond: The Cahokia Uplands
S. McBeath, chair
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom C
4:00 Alts, S. Keeping Oudor in the Uplands: A Look at Cahokia Administrative Center
4:20 Gonzalez, H. All Farmers Aren’t Poor: Ecotropic Material in the Uplands
4:40 Benecke, T. A Wasp’s Tale: Using Mud Daubers to Track Upland Site Occupancy

SYMPOSIUM
The Shields Site: New Perspectives on the Early St. John’s Culture of Northeastern Florida
K. Asley and R. Thesen, chairs
Friday, November 16—Plaza Ballroom B
1:10 Ashley, K. and Thesen, R. The Archaeology and Paleoethnobotany of Mill Cove
1:30 Martinson, R. Verehbeza Fauna from Shells Mound (SDU12)
1:50 Rolland, V. The Pottery Jars C.B. Moore Missed: Innovations at the Shields Site (SDU12)
2:10 Penders, T. Preliminary Report of the Bone and Shell Tool (industry) from the Shields Mound Site
2:30 Blaisd, M. Moore to the Point
2:50 BREAK
3:00 Thesen, R. Grant Mound Past and Present
3:20 Beatley, V. Middle St. John’s Mound Construction during the Mississippian Period
3:40 Ashley, K. Where the River Meets the Sea: A Bold New St. John’s Francoise
4:00 Millarich, J.—Discussant
4:20 Brown, J.—Discussant

GENERAL SESSION
Demystifying Middle Woodland Across the Southeast
R. Taylor, chair
Friday, November 16—East/West Room
1:10 Taylor, R. and Reed, R. Current Findings Regarding the Quantraw Site [PC842] at Fort Benning, Georgia
1:30 Harris, W. The Fort Walton Beach Landing Site: A Late Archaic/Early Santa Rosa-Archaic Creek Structure from Northwest Florida
1:50 Plankholtz, T., Kowalenski, S., Serman, N., Compton, M. and Perez, V. Community and Household at Kokolomi [PERI]
2:10 Dukes, L., McClung, T., and Reams, B. Missing the Mark on Marksville
2:30 McGinnsey, C. Help! What are the House Kinds at Marksville?
2:50 BREAK

The Morrelli Chautauqua Convention Center, Chattanooga, Tennessee
GENERAL SESSION
New Horizons of Late Woodland Subsistence and Settlement
B. DeCerteau, chair

Friday, November 16—East-West Room
3:00 DeCerteau, B. Lithic Raw Material Procurement and Utilization in the Interior Uplands of Southern Illinois: A Late Woodland Example

3:20 Muste, D. Archaeological Investigations at the Eyskopp Site: A Western Israel Period Center

3:40 Markin, J. Woodstock Revisited: A Study of the Woodstock Phase along the Coosa River in North-Central Georgia

4:00 Beveer, E. Ancient Vegetarianism in the Buffalo Pecos: An Analysis of Diet in the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Periods of the Mississippi Valley

4:20 Fritz, G. and Connaway, J. Please, Sir, I Want Some More Acorns: Late Woodland Plant Remains from the Oliver Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi

4:40 Rosen, J. The Cedar Creek Culture, Mississippian Architecture, and the Emergence of Elite Positions in the Lower Mississippi Valley

5:00 Morgan, D. Late Woodland Period Seasonality and Subsistence Practices in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, Alabama

FRI DAY - EVENING

SEAC

Annual Business Meeting
Plaza Ballroom
5:30 PM

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
by Dr. Alice Kehoe

"The Land of Prehistory"

Plaza Ballroom
7:30-8:30 PM

SEAC DANCE

Featuring Gravity’s Rhythm

Plaza Ballroom
9:00 PM-12:30 AM

SUND AY - MORN IN G

GENERAL SESSION

Mortuary Analysis and Cemetery Studies
J. Fenton, chair

Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom A

8:00 Fenton, J. Bone and Self-Artifacts in an Indian Knoll [19080], Kentucky

8:20 Magwood, D. An Examination of Late Woodland Algonkian Mortuary Variability: Patterns Along the James and Potomac River Drainages of Virginia and Southwestern Maryland

8:40 Driscoll, C. Craniotomy Deformation, Health, and Regional Interaction in Iowa

9:00 Mateoones, H. and Janz, D. Using Contexts to Appear Mississippian Structure at Wickliffe [19AM4] Mound C Cemetery

9:20 Ross-Sullings, N. The People of the Oliver Site [12C0580]: A Late Prehistoric Contact Period Site on the Mississippi Delta

9:40 BREAK

9:50 Firth, M. Without Breads, Without Beads

10:10 Stringfield, M. Life, Death, and Reincarnation: St. Michael’s Cemetery, Pensacola

10:30 Liebensohn, J. The Use of Geographical Techniques in Support of Historical Archaeology: Mappin’ Mapping and Cataloging Historic Cemeteries

10:50 Price, R. Regional Influences upon Pensacola, Florida, as Seen through its Vital Records

11:10 Penney, R. Some Lessons from a Cemetery Mapping Project

GENERAL SESSION

Diversity and Variations during the Mississippian Period
J. Rafferty, chair

Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom B

8:00 Rafferty, J. Short-term Sedentary Settlement on the Black Prairie, Northeast Mississippi

8:20 Jackson, H. Mississippian Occupation of the Leaf River Drainage on Southeastern Mississippi: Investigations at the Site Site [220582]

8:40 Ramsey, D. Does Site Really Matter: Recent Investigations of a Small Mississippian Mound Site in Northeast Mississippi

9:00 Payne, C. Late Mississippian Community Patterns along the Lower Peninsula Bows of Northeast Arkansas

9:20 Sullings, R. How Late is Late?: A Review of Late Prehistoric Data from the Yuma Basin and Adjacent Areas

9:40 Vogel, G. Internal Seismography of a Cahokia Platform Mound at the Mound Site [34WG2]

10:00 BREAK

10:10 Stephens, K., King, A., and Thompson, S. The Lawson Site: A Mississippian Mound Center in the South Carolina Coastal Plain

10:30 Wiegand, G. The Mississippian Landscape of Central South Carolina

5th Annual Meeting, Southeastern Archaeological Conference 2001
SYMPOSIUM

Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology

W. Yates and D. Hughes, chairs

Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom C

8:00 Austin, R., Iannone, R., Stokes, A., and Carlson, L. The West Williams Site: New Data on the Archaic in West-Central Florida

8:40 Estabrook, R., Jones, P., and Blommecker, J. The Enclave Sites: Island Resource Use During the Proceramic Archaic

9:00 Freid, D. What's Your Matrilineal Name Child? The Search for Lineages at Window Rock (MRR246), Florida (SPC)

9:20 Bollino, L. Landscape Features and Archaeology through Text and Space

9:40 Hughes, D. Spanish St. Augustine: An Examination of the Impact to a Spanish Periphery Colony by the British from 1702-1784

10:00 BREAK

10:10 Payne, T. East Florida's Plantations: A Brief Look at the History and Several Examples

10:30 Smith, R., Scott-Irwin, D., and Yates, W. Recent Advances in Florida's Underwater Archaeological Research Programs

10:50 Hughes, D. —Discussion

PRELACE FOR THE FIELDS TRIPS

Interpreting and Preserving Chattanooga's Regional Archaeology

L. Alexander, chair

Saturday, November 17—Plaza Ballroom C

11:10 McCullough, M. Whither Now the People's Park? The 80 Year Struggle to Create Moccasin Bend National Park

11:30 Alexander, L., Campbell, H., and Coca, J. History of Investigations at Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark


GENERAL SESSION

More Plantations and the Civil War

M. Groove, chair

Saturday, November 17—East Room

8:00 Yates, E. Crash and Burn: Reconstructing the Southeastern Corner of the Burned" Room at Carolton Plantation, Water Island, L. S.

8:20 Carman, R. Archaeological Excavations on Morebore Plantation

8:46 Pedri, S. Site 38CH691—Charleston County, South Carolina: How the Changing Economy during the Colonial and Antebellum Periods Affected Succeeding Plantation

9:00 Ellenburg, G. Great Expectations and Surprising Findings: Report on the 2001 Investigations at the Rainey House, Knoxville, Tennessee

9:20 Groove, M. A Regionally-Based Research Design for Plantation Archaeology

9:40 Essel, R. Archaeology of a Civil War Fortification in Clarksville, Tennessee

10:00 BREAK

GENERAL SESSION

Cultural Issues in Research and Resource Management

C. Haddleton, chair

Saturday, November 17—East Room


10:30 Young, A. Public Archaeology at Mount Bayou, an All-Black Town in Mississippi

10:50 Haddleton, C. Preserving Native American Archaeological Sites: Why, For Whom, and How?

11:10 Connolly, R. Public Interpretation in Archaeology: Passive or Active Participation

11:30 McCrane, K. The Historic Preservation of Maritime Cultural Resources: Governor Stone as an Example of Regional Shipping Traditions (SPC)

GENERAL SESSION

Survey Techniques, Issues, and Results

T. Whiteley, chair

Saturday, November 17—West Room

8:00 Whiteley, T. and Hicks, L. Evaluating the Potential for Prehistoric Travel Arteries across the Northern Arc Scally Area in North Georgia Using GIS

8:20 Petersen, S. and Mehler, P. An Approach to the Field Evaluation of Sandy Soil Site Integrity

8:40 Jackson, T. and Tyler, T. A Test of GIS as a Link between Regional Development Planning and CRM
ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

Things, Wonderful Things: Geophysical Imaging in the Mississippi
Organizer: Jay S. Johnson (University of Mississippi)
Time: Thursday 8:00-11:30
Place: Ballroom A

The use of geophysical techniques appears to have greatly
influenced the production of the Late Archaic period of the
Mississippi.

The Social History of the Southeastern Indians: Papers in Honor of
Charles Hudson
Organizers: Robert Libberton (University of Minnesota) and
Thomas J. Phillips (University of Georgia)
Time: Session I: Thursday 9:00-11:50
Session II: Thursday 11:50-2:40
Place: Ballroom B

Charles Hudson has led a long and distinguished career as
an anthropologist, educator and scholar. His work on
eastern archaeological and ethnographic is deep and lasting.
This symposium honors Charles Hudson on his retirement
as Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of
Georgia. This symposium brings together some of the leading
students of Charles Hudson, his former students and
colleagues, to discuss the work of this distinguished scholar.

Through a Glass Darkly: The Woodland-Mississippian
Interface in Alabama Prehistory
Organizers: Richard A. Krause (University of Alabama) and
Paul Jackson (Panamerican)
Discussion: Ian Brown and Michael O’Brien
Time: Thursday 9:00-11:50
Place: Ballroom B

This symposium will present the evidence for the interaction
between the Woodland and Mississippian communities in
southwest Alabama and discuss its implications for our
understanding of the Mississippian Prehistory.

Planning Archaeology in South Carolina: A
Retrospective and Prospective
Organizers: Natalie Adams (New South Associates) and Chris
Grimmer (CIAA)
Discussion: Tom Eshbaugh and Linda Sine
Time: Thursday 1:20-5:00
Place: Ballroom A

For over 20 years, archaeologists in South Carolina have
been working to develop a comprehensive understanding of
the cultural and historical significance of the region.

GENERAL SESSION

The Archaeology of Prehistoric Properties
J. Grammer, chair

Saturday, November 17 — West Room
9:00-9:20 Grammer, J. Mental Detectors: Instruments of the
Dilettante? Valuable Survey Tools?
9:20-9:40 Fornal, J., Grammer, S., and Mclaughlin, M.
Archaeological Survey at Weiss’s Owner’s Site at
Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest
Perils: The Search for Andrew Jackson’s Cotton Gin
House
10:00 BREAT

GENERAL SESSION

Archaic Period Settlement and Land-use
C. Gillam, chair

Saturday, November 17 — West Room
10:10 Wawrose, J. The Ridgeview Road Survey: Implications
for Upland Use during the Archaic Period in West-
Central Georgia
10:30 Gillam, C. Floodplains and Terraces and Uplands: Oh
My! Revisiting Early Archaic Settlement in the
Savannah River Valley
10:50 Barlow, R. 12FL73: A Multi-Component Archaic Site
in the Falls Area of the Ohio River
11:00 Mikkel, G. Recent Data Concerning Late Archaic
Period Eastern Adaptations in the Northern Gulf
Coast of Florida

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

N O V E M B E R 1 7

FIELD TRIPS

Chattanooga Civil War Sites and Morristown Bend
Air Tours of the Tennessee Valley by Southways
Convoy to Marmet’s Lobby
1:30-5:00 pm

WORKSHOP

Working with the Media by Bill Landry
of the Heartland Series
East Room
2:00-4:00 pm

C A T F I S H D I N N E R

on the Tennessee River
River Inn
5:30-7:00 pm
The Ethnological Evidence of Warfare in the Prehistoric Southeast: Emerging Patterns

Organizer: Mirra Orensanz Smith (Northern Illinois University)

Discussion Panel: Panel Discussion

Time: Thursday, 3:30-5:40

Plaza Ballroom C

Warfare is hypothesized to be endemic to the late prehistoric Southeast, but the ethnological evidence for deliberate violent trauma is known only from a few sites. Recent analyses undertaken as individual acts, and collectively in incident arrays, have greatly increased our knowledge of the patterns and frequencies of warfare-related violent trauma. A temporal and spatial assessment of the emerging patterns is needed, particularly if certain aspects of the trauma data do not conform with proposed models of warfare generated from the archaeological record.

To Change or Not to Change: The Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Transition at Dust Cave, Alabama

Organizers: Amy R. Randall (University of Florida) and Kandace R. Dewler (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Time: Thursday, 5:00-5:40

East-West Room

Preliminary analysis from Dust Cave, preserved in 1994 suggests changes in use between the Late Paleoindian and the Early Side-Notched components. While the project continues, the dataset has increased substantially and the techniques employed have expanded. These include microwear analysis, lithic microwear analysis, and the construction of a relational database. These techniques have enabled us to re-examine the remains of whether a significant change exists in occupational behavior at Dust Cave from the end of the Pleistocene into the Early Holocene. The results establish the site as a unique regionally in terms of itssemblages and scale of research.

The Moorehead Phase Reviewed: The Historical Context of Cahokia's Second Complex

Organizers: John E. Kelly (Washington University-St. Louis), James Brown (Northeastern University) and Mary Bell Tucker (Auburn Archaeological Survey)

Time: Friday, 8:00-11:50

Plaza Ballroom B

Over the last decade much attention has been focused on the early half of Cahokia's history. Recent work by the organizers has returned to understanding the latter half of the site's history. At one point Griffiths proposed that the Moorehead phase represented Cahokia's climax. While the staging phase now represents the climax of the early Mississippian, Griffiths was in many respects correct in characterizing the Moorehead phase as a climax, in terms of Classic Mississippian. "The Moorehead phase represents a major discontinuity in the site's history." The participants in this symposium will try to highlight those aspects of Cahokia and the surrounding region that give this period its distinct character.

States of the Arts Petroglyphy and Pictograph Research in the Southeast

Organizers: Jean Adams (US Forest Service) and Johannes Lauster (New South Associates)

Time: Friday, 11:45-2:00

Plaza Ballroom A

Recording and conservation are featured topics of this symposium. Newly updated sizes and updated views of previously reported sites, including the use of computer enhancement of rock art images, reveal advances in the role of rock art research within the team of Southeastern archaeology. Two papers mention the role of bias.

The People of Colonial Pensacola

Organizers: Elizabeth D. Benderley (University of West Florida)

Time: Friday, 8:00-8:20

Plaza Ballroom A

Recent archaeological investigations by the University of West Florida into colonial and antebellum lifestyles in the Pensacola area are focusing on settlements and cemeteries outside the military form. This symposium will present new information on studies of colonial women, families, merchants, architecture, and industry in Spanish, British, and early American West Florida.

Chickasaw Archaeology and Ethnohistory: A Remodeling of the Chambers, Jennings, and Spaulding Excavations of 1937 to 1941

Organizers: John W. O'Neal (Mississippi State University) and Jay K. Johnson (University of Mississippi)

Time: Friday, 1:00-4:00

Plaza Ballroom B

The excavations in Chickasaw village sites in northeastern Mississippi between 1937 and 1941, by several young men who would later become leading figures in American archaeology, established a discussion against which later archaeological studies of historic southeastern Indian groups could be measured. A recent grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities has allowed the participants in the symposium to re-examine the large collection of artifacts and records that resulted from these pioneering excavations. This symposium presents an overview of the progress of several aspects of our work.

The Shields Site: New Perspectives on the Early St. Johns II Culture of Northeastern Florida

Organizers: Keith Ashley (University of Florida) and Robert Thorne (University of North Florida)

Discussion: Lesa Milijievs and James Brown

Time: Friday, 11:00-12:00

Plaza Ballroom C

Touted as one of the "Big Three" St. Johns II period burial remains in Florida, the Shields mound [30132] still remains large and residential homes in a suburb of Jacksonville. While the mound was excavated by C.B. Moore in 1864-75, virtually nothing was known about its associated village. To rectify this situation, recent excavations and still excavations are underway. In 1999 Symposium participants will use archaeological evidence from the Shields site, the Clarke Grant Mound, and the Middle St. Johns region to improve our understanding of the St. Johns sites and to offer new thoughts and insights on early St. Johns II culture (A.D. 900-1250).
Ground-Breaking Florida Archaeology
Organizers: W. Susan Yates (Florida Division of Historical Resources) and Daniel B. Hughes (Miss Research)
Discourse: Daniel B. Hughes
Time: Saturday, 8:00-11:10

Florida Ballroom C
Information from microarchaeological research in Florida provides opportunities to challenge our current understanding of various topics in Florida archaeology. Consideration of available data enables development of new archaeological thought that helps redefine significant cultural and temporal classifications. This symposium provides a forum in which researchers may present their progressive approaches to answering key questions about Florida's prehistory and history.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION*

Eric E. Bowe (University of Georgia)
A Bold and Wonderful People: The Basis of West Power

Ashley A. Dunan (University of Alabama)
Planning the Past: A Study in Archaeological Method at the Original Tabasco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana

Braddly E. Ezna (University of Florida)
The Archite and Early Woodland Southeast: Kinship and Social Transformation

Donna Froel (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
What's Your Name? Name, Child: The Search for Lineage at Windover (6890494), Florida

Lisa Hamsey (University of Pittsburgh)
**Offering Geographic Expressions of the Shell Mound: A Mound, A Regional Perspective from Florida

Kathie McClure (Florida State University)
**Historic Preservation of Maritime Cultural Resources: Governor Stone as an Example of Regional Shipping Traditions

David W. Morgan (University of Alabama)
The Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Period Transition in Southwest Alabama: Colonization or In Situ Development?

Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky)
**Variations on a Theme: Diversity and Sedentism in Hunter-Gatherer Societies in the North American Midcontinent

*NOTE: SPC in schedule
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Adams, Natalie (New South Associates)
"In the Style of an English Cottage? Influences on the Design, Construction, and Use of South Carolina Slave Houses"

This paper examines the evolution of South Carolina slave housing and discusses what influenced their design through time. It also examines the assumptions archaeologists have used to interpret these houses and how these have affected their conclusions about African-American culture. In addition, some ideas are presented for interpreting living space. Although these ideas are not new, for the most part they are unused. (Thursday, 2:10)

Adams, Natalie (see Scott, Linda)

Allman, Todd (The Louis Berger Group, Inc.)
"Hickory Nut and Shell Millstone: An Examination of Late Woodland Habitation Site Patternning in East Tennessee"

This paper examines the long-standing Late Woodland settlement patternning model in East Tennessee. Derived from Lewis and Kneberg's original model, it hypothesizes summer-fall based-stations settlements on the floodplains where insects harbored was practiced and winter-spring family-based base camps occurring higher terraces. The presence of small shell middens is reported at both site locations. Synthesizing WPA era excavation data with more recent excavation and survey results, a new model of Late Woodland settlement patternning questioning the uniform presence of shell middens and incorporating the utilization of upland resources as well as riverine diet associated with the occupation of floodplains is presented. (Friday, 9:20)

Alexander Lawrence S. (Alexander Archaeological Consultants), H. Russell Campbell (Alexander Archaeological Consultants) and Julie J. Coen (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)
"History of Investigations at Mosecon Bend National Historic Landscape"

McConnell Bend National Historic Landscape has been a protected area for decades, including Chattanooga National Military Park. The Friends of Mosecon Bend and the National Park Service contracted with Alexander Archaeological Consultants to conduct an archaeological overview and assessment to provide baseline information for preservation, curatorial, and interpretation of cultural resources at Mosecon Bend. Civil War fortifications, the extensive Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian period components have been identified at Mosecon Bend. Early Spanish Contact Period trade artifacts recovered from Interstate Park contain evidence of Mississippian assimilation into the late sixteenth-century cultural landscape. (Saturday, 11:30)

Alexander, Lawrence S. (Alexander Archaeological Consultant), Elsa Heckman (Alexander Archaeological Consultant) and James M. Moore (Tennessee Department of Transportation)
"Archaeology of the Battlefield at Lookout Mountain Tennessee"

Confederate forces occupied Lookout Mountain from September to November 1863. Although considered improbable, Federal troops attacked from the west, giving Confederate troops cut across Chattanooga Valley. In 1998, Reflections Riding Arboretum, located at the foot of Lookout Mountain, received an American Battlefield Protection Grant and contracted Alexander Archaeological Consultants to conduct a survey of the battlefield, identify portions of the battlefield requiring protection, and recommend strategies for interpretation and preservation. The results of this research and archaeological survey of 790 acres yield new information on the evolutions of historical settlements, battlefield positions, pickets, and possible Union encampments. (Saturday, 11:50)

Alexander, Lawrence S. (Alexander Archaeological Consultants) and H. Russell Campbell (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)
"Coolidge Park Crossing the River in Chattanooga"

The area now known as Coolidge Park has gained prominence in Chattanooga history as a Tennessee River crossing point. Alexander Archaeological Consultants conducted a survey of Coolidge Park and recorded Transatlantic Paleo-ladino through Late Woodland components as well as extensive middle thousand through middle nineteenth-century historic components. Prior to 1866, a "flying ferry" or "swing bridge" was located here. In early 1864, after the Battle of Chattanooga, the Union built a wooden bridge at this location. The Waverly Street Bridge, the longest pedestrian bridge in the world, was built in the late 1800s. The Chief John Ross Bridge was built in the 1930s. (Norton, Thursday, 2:00-4:00)

Allan, Jean (U.S. Forest Service)
"Arkansas' Gristmill Cove: Where the Buffalo roam"

Seven panels of aboriginal rock art are depicted in the upper chamber of Gristmill Cave located in the Siskiyou District of the Oregon State Forest in Arkansas. The images are predominantly black pictographs. There are several red pictographs and, at least, one fine-line incised pictograph. The figures include a pair of deer, a bison and a pair of anthropomorphs. Other panels portray animal and geometric figures. This presentation outlines current park acid treating efforts, including a detailed map of the upper cave chamber. (Friday, 11:30)

Alt, Susan M. (University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign)
"Keeping Order in the Uplands: A Look at a Cahokia Administration Center"

In the last few years the University of Illinois-Richland Archaeological Project has excavated over 200 houses in large-scale excavations of upland villages. These excavations plus existing survey have documented a group of Mississippian farming villages and small mound centers less than a day's walk from Cahokia. The Great Mound was excavated this past summer, a village unlike any excavated in this area. At Grafton, we have evidence of much more than a farming village, as well as something considerably different than what has been seen at local upland mound centers. From various lines of evidence such as a cache of 700 celts, mortar materials, spotlighted structures, a mortar facility and the unusual community organization, I conclude that Great Mound was more directly a part of how Cahokia was maintained away from Cahokia itself. (Friday, 4:00)

Anderson, David G. (National Park Service) and John F. Cornelison, Jr. (National Park Service)
"Experiences at Smokey: The 2001 Season"

Remote sensing, testing, and excavation were conducted in and near Mound A at the Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark site during the summer of 2001. A
multidisciplinary team of specialists led by archaeologists from SEAC found evidence for structures and near the mound, as well as for internal construction stages. Science, consideration, Native American concerns, and public participation and outreach were integral aspects of the project. Numerous volunteers were used, and project results, with many illustrations, were posted daily to a public website. The work is revealing a great deal of information about this little-known Mississippian ceremonial center. (Friday, 11:30)


This paper will comment on the development of South Carolina Lowcountry Colona Way since the late 1970s. Proceeding by varying scales of analysis the investigation of South Carolina Colona Way has generally tracked with an accelerated interest in plantation archaeology. A brief description of Lowcountry Colona Way, as well as recent data regarding Colona Way from the study of Stubo and Scenic Plantations, will be presented. (Thursday, 4:20)

Ashcraft, Scott (Foggy National Forest) The Virtual Shaman—Bringing Glyphs to Life

Rock art is often in the eye of the beholder: its original meaning long lost and left to the imagination of those who observe it. Many stylized petroglyph images may have resulted from the visual state of a shaman, whose altered state of consciousness encountered the spirit world. Today, photo-editing software can be used to enhance the spectral components of an image, generating new images with augmented detail. Although not involved in a Shaman's trance, the results provide unique visual perspectives that enhance glyph identification and interpretation. (Friday, 2:10)

Ashley, Keith (University of Florida) Where the Pipers Play: The John St. John II Frontier

The John St. John II culture appeared suddenly in the area of the St. Johns River estuary around A.D. 900, without evidence of local St. Johns I antecedents. Archeological settlement and ceramic data are used to argue for the intrusion of St. John II peoples from the middle St. Johns River basin to the south, perhaps in reaction to the emerging Mi. Royal polity. This paper further explores the emergence and role of the St. Johns St. John II society in the early Mississippian period of northeastern Florida, including internal dynamics and external interactions and alliances. (Friday, 3:40)

Ashley, Keith (University of Florida) and Robert Thunen (University of North Florida) The Archaeology and Ecology of Mill Cove

This paper leads off a symposium devoted to the Sheffield site and (broadly) St. Johns I culture of Florida. The Sheffield (RD/112) and Gratz (RD/148) mounds are both early St. Johns II (A.D. 900-1250) structures located approximately 750 meters apart along the east shore of Mill Cove, a large indentation in the south bank of the river about 1 km from its mouth. This paper reviews the ecology of the Mill Cove vicinity and discusses the archaeology of the Sheffield and Gratz mounds, beginning with C.B. Moore's work in 1894 and 1895, and ending with recent testing of non-mound loci at the Sheffield site. (Friday, 1:10)

Austin, Robert J. (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.) Brad E. Eaker (University of Florida and Southeastern Architectural Research, Inc.) Anne V. Sussenbach (Southeastern Architectural Research, Inc.) and Liebent Cassidy (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.) The West Williams Site: New Data on the Arcadian in West-Central Florida

The West Williams site in Hillsborough County, Florida, is a stratified, deep-seated, Middle to Late Archaic habitation located on a rise overlooking the low, swampy plain of Tampa Bay. Test excavations conducted in early 2001 revealed subsurface structures (post-holes, post-depressions, cultural deposits) and faunal remains (deer, lizards, raccoons, rabbits, birds, beaver, stork, turtle, and fish). Diagnostic projectile points include three serrated-wide flutes. Well-preserved feasters and faunas have never been recorded from an interior Archaic lithic scatter in Florida. Their discovery at West Williams offers an opportunity to study topics that previously have been difficult to address with little data alone. This paper summarizes the work to date and discusses the implications for Archaic-period research in Florida. (Saturday, 8:00)


The evaluation of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century archaeological sites is dependent upon the interpretation of "appliance" by the State Historic Preservation Officer, project manager, and consulting archaeologist. Alexander Archaeological Consultants has adopted alternative approaches, relying heavily on ethnographic interviews to evaluate the inventory of historic sites in the Southeast. This paper presents the ethnobotanical investigations of an early twentieth-century tenant farming and sharecropping community in Palestine, Alabama. The future of historic archaeology in Cultural Resource Management is largely dependent on the practice of integrating ethnobiology with the archaeological record. (Saturday, 10:10)

Bailey, Ralph (Rochestergen and Associates, Inc.) A Comparison of Use of Industrial and Agricultural Plantations in the South Carolina Lowcountry

The paper will review the difference and similarities of domestic and industrial use of plantations and those on agricultural plantations. The knowledge, skills, and day to day lives of slaves that lived and worked on industrial plantations such as brick and tile producing plantations were considerably different than those that lived and worked on cotton or rice plantations, for example. Through recent archaeological research projects across the Lowcountry, we are beginning to see what these differences are and how they are reflected in the archaeological record. (Tuesday, 2:00)

Barker, Gary (TDOT Environmental Planning, Archaeology Section) and Gerald Klies (TDOT Environmental Planning, Archaeology Section) Archaeological Investigations at Kipkapan (4W1M): A Fortified Late Mississippian Village in Tennessee's Central Basin

In October of 1996, TDOT archaeologists conducted a survey of ROW needed for the widening of an intersection in south Nashville. Predominant archaeological remains potentially
Beck, Robin
(see Huguenin, Thomas)

Benchley, Elizabeth D. (University of West Florida)
The People of Colonial Pensacola
Over the past several years, faculty and students at the University of West Florida Archaeology Institute have been investigating colonial lifeways in Pensacola by focusing on households and semi-military settlements. This paper will provide the context for a series of UFVW papers by discussing Pensacola's colonial history and archaeology, and introducing recent archaeological investigations. (Friday, 10:30)

Berg-Vogel, Michelle (University of Akron)
Reconstruction of the Pensacola Townhouse Style through Recent Rock Art Investigations in Arkansas
Two recent grants have supported reconstruction of rock art at Pensacola State Park in Arkansas. Work at Rockhouse Cave (NCN260) documented over 80 individual rock art elements. Eight other sites in the park were also recorded. Information from these studies enables new comparisons of the Pensacola Painted style of rock art (red pigmented pizzagyas, predominately geometric with some animal and human forms) to regional variations. Rock art styles are also compared to regional pottery styles. (Thursday, 9:00-11:50)

Bland, Miles C. P. (Environmental Services, Inc.)
Moore in the Past
This paper examines the la Vieille assemblage recovered during recent testing of Shells Mound (SU12) in northeast Florida. When excavated by C.B. Moore in 1892, Shells Mound produced a notable paint collection, and current excavations have also produced a large collection of points. Analysis of these points shall attempt to ascertain where these points fall on the typological continuum, as well as their probable function based upon a morphological assessment. The paper will also compare the assemblage withsemblages from contemporary sites, and provide the results of microwear analysis to determine raw material sources. (Friday, 2:30)

Bosting, Megan (University of Florida) and Kenneth E. Sassaman (University of Florida)
New Perspectives on the Spatial Pattern of Sculling Communities
The results of recent investigations at Sculling Island, Georgia, are combined with a reassessment of the field notes and artifacts from the 1929 Peabody expedition to make inferences about the spatial patterning of residential communities. In particular, the spatial arrangement of pit features dating to Classic Sculling times (ca. 370-550 A.D.) suggests a circular village-plaza configuration for six to eight households. Bolstered by results from nearby contemporaneous sites, these data on community structure enhance the opportunity to investigate aspects of social organization, interhousehold relations, and occupational history. (Thursday, 1:30)

Blitz, John (University of Oklahoma)
The Social Implications of Mississippian Mound Volume
The social implications of mound architecture are subject to too low (volume) of Mississippian platform mounds is subject to two contradictory interpretations. Mound volume is said to result from either the duration of mound use or the size of the labor pool involved in construction. There has been no systematic effort to evaluate these competing propositions. A large sample
of evacuated sands was examined and three variables were recorded for each mound: mound volume, the duration of mound use, and the number of construction stages. The relationships between these variables are summarized, and the relative merits of the two competing interpretations are assessed. (Thursday, 10:30)

Bloomer, James (see Emshook, Richard W.)

Boudreaux, Edmond A. (University of North Carolina) The Development of the Town Creek Site: Internal and Regional Chronological Relationships. In 1957, John Cox conducted the first scientific excavations at Town Creek, a South Appalachian Mississippian site located in the Piedmont of southern North Carolina. Subsequent work by Cox and many others has shown that the site consists of a village located on an earthwork supervised by a platform mound. This paper will report on the recent analysis of pottery from the mound and sites within the village. The goals of this paper are to document the development of the site by constructing an internal chronology as well as establish cultural-historical relationships between Town Creek and other sites in the region. (Saturday, 10:50)

Bowen, Eric F. (University of Georgia) A Bold and Warrior People: The Basis of West Power. From the time they first appeared on the Virginia frontier in 1636, the West were the most powerful and influential native group known among the European colonists of the Southeast. By forging a near monopoly on access to European arms and ammunition in the South, these refugees from the central Appalachian Beaver Wars became powerful political figures, the primary suppliers of local and regional trade in the region. In the late sixteenth century, the West were to play a major role as military and political figures, helping to establish the West as one of the most powerful regions of the United States. (Sunday, 11:00)

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysis, Inc.) and Phillip Carr (University of Southern Alabama) Blights, Pareides, and Blade-Like Flakes: An Examination of Early Archaic Blade Technology in the Southeast. As part of a larger study of the Paleo-Indian lithic technology in the Southeast, we have examined the lithic technology of the Early Archaic period in the Southeast. This technology includes the use of stone blades and stone tools. There are some questions as to the extent to which a blade technology continued into the Early Archaic. Published data suggest that a blade technology was used; however, it was restricted to the earliest portion of the time period. An examination of Early Archaic lithic technology in the Southeast suggests several hypotheses: 1) a true blade technology was not used; 2) blade manufacture played a minor role in the economy; 3) blade technology was organized differently during Paleo-Indian times; or a combination of the above. (Friday, 8:00)

Breiten, Lucid K. (University of Illinois) A Weapon Take Used Mud Daubers in Track Upland Site Occupation. Occupational patterns among post-constructive sites provide a unique glimpse into how those villages functioned both independently and as a societal level. Considered the ethnographic aspect of data collected from the Mississippian site Crossmen during 2000 excavations—large quantities of burned trash-impressed mud daubers near—there are indications that the site did not follow typical Mississippian village occupational patterns. Rather, a cycle of either renewal or seasoning can be hypothesized from the clearing of a common household area by the active inhabitants of the site. (Friday, 6:40)

Brem, Todd (Engineering Research Laboratory, Michael Stargale (Engineering Research Laboratory, and Janet Smith (Waterways Experiment Station) Recent Geophysical Archaeological Investigations at Pointe-aux-Chene Site (HDC) at Chauvin, Louisiana. During the 21-24 June 2001 a new surface geophysical survey was conducted as several locations across the Poverty Point site (HDC), an immense Late Archaic cultural center with monumental earthworks, in northeast Louisiana. Technologies employed included magnetic field and gamma electrical, resistivity, electromagnetic in phase/diagnostic and ground penetrating radar. Initial results clearly indicate that this geophysical approach has the potential to greatly enhance research, strategy and guide data recovery efforts at archaeological sites of this nature. This paper will discuss the different technologies, their applications and limitations, and offer guidance for future research at Poverty Point. (Tuesday, 8:00)

Brooker, Colin (Brooker Architectural Design Consultants) Towards a Plain and Improved Style: Early Nineteenth-Century Tabby Plantation Houses of the South Carolina and Georgia Sea Islands. In 1830, the Southern Architect published a paper by Thomas Spalding of Sapelo Island, Georgia, entitled "On the Mode of Constructing Tabby Buildings and the Propriety of Improving Their Plan and Design in a Perpetual Manner." Besides offering practical advice about a construction material which had, at that time, been ubiquitous among the sea island plantations of South Carolina and Georgia, Spalding's paper provided a conceptual framework for his readers, linking tabby with philosophical ideas about plantation "improvement," domestic convenience, and rural economy. In this contribution, tabby building practices which reflect new notions are explored both at individual buildings and in the context of larger settlement areas. Non-traditional or novel forms evolving as a response to local environment are examined. "Improvement," as understood by early nineteenth-century agricultural theorists, is discussed along with related contemporary concepts concerning "progress," "sustainability," and "economics," with a focus on the Croatoan Society. By early nineteenth century, farmers in the low country were making the increasingly unacceptable face of plantation slavery. (Thursday, 1:50)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University) The Iron Age Style as an Instrument of Elite Control in the Mississippiian Southeast. The Classic Bowl style of the SECC was foundational to other Southeastern styles, and its way of representing essential features of cask culture has implications we have yet to be fullyrecognized. The way in which this style has been realized on different sites and in different environments is a central concern of this paper. With this in mind, we have been interested in the question of the degree to which the Classic Bowl style is an instrument of elite control.
Collins, Lori D. (University of South Florida) 
Landscape Features and Archaeology through Space and Time 
Landscape variables and the idea of people adapting to local conditions are often overlooked when considering regional boundary distributions through space and time. This flaw is especially evident in the interior regions of Florida where there is an uneven understanding of the archaeological record. A landscape-based approach would greatly enhance the understanding of past cultures and their interactions with the environment. Now split into two separate contexts, the Big Hammock region of Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus Counties is used as an example to present a research framework that emphasizes the importance of landscape features in the determination of regional boundaries. (Saturday, 9:20)

Compton, Matthew 
(see Flackshank, Thomas J.)

Connaway, J. (see Fritz, Gayle)

Connally, Robert (Poverty Point Station Program) 
Public Archaeology in Anthropology: The Start of a Public Participation 
This paper addresses interpretation of archaeological phenomenons in public venues such as museums, popular media, and schools. In case studies, from the Fort Ancient (3300BC) and Poverty Point (1600BC) sites, in the past, passive public roles resulted in interpretations that ignored portions of the excavation record in favor of reconstitution based on erroneous stereotypes. In the same case studies, recent approaches with active public participation much in interpretations that challenge the normative view but reflect precepts that are consistent with the archaeological record. Examples of active public participation in archaeological interpretations are presented. (Saturday, 11:19)

Condell, Ana (Florida Museum of Natural History) 
Pottery Variability and Possible Manufacturing Origins of Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Florida 
Pottery variability in fiber-tempered pottery, 4500 to 2450 B.C., from sites in southwest Florida and adjacent areas, was investigated and compared to pottery from east Florida Orange culture sites. Size, frequency, and composition of appliques and other physical properties of the pottery were characterized to document inter-regional similarities and differences. Three principal fiber-tempered paste categories were distinguished: non-chalky, chalky slippaste, and intermediate slippaste pastes. East Florida manufacturing origins are proposed for chalky-fiber-tempered pottery. Multi-regional manufacturing origins are proposed for non-chalky and intermediate slippaste fiber-tempered wares. The implications in terms of inter-regional interactions between Late Paleoindian populations in Florida are explored. (Papers, Thursday, 3:05-3:50)

Cornelison, John E., Jr. 
(see Anderson, Dan G.)

Cottle, John W. 
(see Strother, Craig T., Jr.)

Coy, Fred F. (Eastern States Rock Art Research Association) 
Archaeology of the ParaGlyphs, Revised 
The McDonald Farm paraGlyph site in West Virginia is one of the most unique and well preserved rock art sites of the Eastern Woodlands. The rock art is in a small "rock house" on the farm of a family that owns the property since the 1800s. The excellent preservation of the paraGlyphs is the result of the care and vigilance shown by the property owners. The motifs include bird, turtle, quadrupeds, snakes, and human hand and face. The purpose of this paper is to give a comprehensive view of the rock art by presenting the motifs in color. (Friday, 1:50)

Crowder, Alan 
(see Franklin, J.)

Curran, Ben (Georgia Southern University) 
Archaeological Excavations on Moore Reps Plantation 
Samuel R. Gillison developed Moore Reps into a significant rice plantation that spans over eighteen hundred acres and produced almost five hundred thousand pounds of rice per year. It was home to Gillison's family, farm, and over two hundred slaves. After two years of documentary research, Georgia Southern University, conducted the first field session on Moore Reps in the spring of 2000. Survey data revealed the possible locations of the main house complex, the rice production area, and other outbuildings. The survey data also revealed a possible location of a second, earlier site on the property. Excavations were conducted on the main complex and the artifact analysis provided some early clues into the life of Samuel R. Gillison. Very few documents exist for Moore Reps Plantation and the preliminary artifact analysis confirms some of the early theories surrounding the duration and occupation of the plantation. (Saturday, 8:20)

Daniel, Randy (East Carolina University) 
The Paleoindian Occupation of North Carolina: A North Carolina Paleoindian Research Project 
A survey of North Carolina Paleoindian sites reported at this meeting in 1997 is updated. The database of 212 points from 65 counties yields several archaeological patterns. Spatially, points are present in every region of the state but vary in density. High density areas include the eastern Piedmont and mountains, which may partially reflect differences in Paleoindian land use. Raw material use varies regionally, too. The majority of points are made of metavolcanic stone; although chert represents an appreciable minority type. Morphological diversity exists in the sample, the significance of which is unclear, but the data forms that resemble the classic Chisago style and other fluted points. (Thursday, 1:10)

DeHart, Sandra Gaul 
(see Kuny, Jenna Tedrick)

Doll, Michael G. (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) 
Lithic Mode Material Procurement and Utilization in the Interior Uplands of Southern Illinois: A Late Woodland Example 
Recent archaeological investigations in the interior uplands of southern Illinois have greatly augmented the current understanding of resource utilization during the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 500-900) of the southern Midwest. These findings have generally supported earlier assertions that Late Woodland Natives groups were practicing various "localizing" strategies in resource procurement. Evidence from the recently excavated Unity Point site (11BG49) indicates that the Late Woodland inhabitants had exploited high-quality, near-local lithic raw material sources for both bifacial and expedient technologies. This paper presents the initial results of local research.
DeLoach, Tom (Georgia Southern University)  
Early American Domestic Activities Inferred from Features in the Dwellings of the Archbald Clark House in St. Mary's, Georgia  
In 1801, the city of St. Mary's served as a major port on the boundary between the United States and Spanish Florida. Archbald Clark, an attorney, was appointed district officer for this important port. The attached kitchens at the Alexander Clark home site in St. Mary's was a hub of activity for the household servants and an area of discard for much of the kitchenware and food-wastes. Archaeology and history from this location offer the best opportunity to gain insights about the domestic activities of household servants and foodways of the Clark Family. (Thursday, 5:40)

DePooter, Chester B. (U.S. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Santa Elena: A Summary of Recent Work  
Recent excavations at the sixteenth-century Spanish colonial settlement of Santa Elena have focused on the town's occupation by Juan de Mendaña, the town's last governor. This work has allowed mapping of the governor's residence complex and discovery of one of the town's roads. Work on an African-American cemetery on the Santa Elena site was part permitted to determine if there was an earlier Spanish cemetery at the same location. (Thursday, 4:00)

Devlin, Kamala R. (UNCG-Chapel Hill)  
Plant Lis during the Late Holocene in Early Archaic Transitions at Dust Cave, Alabama  
Due to their excellent preservation, the organic remains from Dust Cave, Alabama (11UL969), provide a rare glimpse of subsistence of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic peoples in the southeastern United States. This paper examines the botanica remains from these temporal components as far as case-by-case and feature by feature data. Although subtle differences exist between the two, the data indicate a largely consistent pattern of plant use during the span between the close of the Last Glacial and Early Holocene periods. (Thursday, 5:00)

Devorey, Louis (University of Georgia)  
Searching for William Bartram's Buffalo Lick  
The writings of the Philadelphia natural scientist, William Bartram, are among the best sources on the ecological and geographical conditions that prevailed in the Southeast in the years immediately preceding the Revolutionary War. In this essay, particular attention is paid to his colorful and detailed description of an important but somewhat unusual landmark on Georgia's Indian frontier. It was a buffalo lick, a place where buffalo and other large herbivores were attracted to drink and eat in the uith. Although the Great Buffalo Lick was a well-known place in Bartram's time, over the years its location was lost from memory. Using eighteenth-century land plans and deeds, the author has located Bartram's Great Buffalo Lick on the landscape of the present day. (Thursday, 5:00)

Driscoll, Elizabeth Monahan (University of North Carolina)  
Crannal Deformation, Health, and Regional Interaction at Tappan Creek  
This paper explores the relationship between health, nutrition, and artificial cranial deformation at Tappan Creek, a South Appalachian Mississippian mound and village in North Carolina. Nearly 75% of the 204 human burials that could be examined displayed deformation. Patterns of deformation, health, and dietary differences were determined by sex. Decomposition rates lead archaeologists to believe that the deformation was intentional, and that it is not related to other causes of deformation. However, similar interpretations of cranial deformation are not supported by other recent data. At Tappan Creek, cranial deformation is likely an indicator of social status, and should not be interpreted as a sign of malnutrition. (Saturday, 8:40)

Driskill, Boyle (University of Alabama)  
Field Investigations at Dust Cave, Northwest Alabama, 1982-2000  
Dust Cave was one of only two stone caves in the bluff-forming limestone of northwest Alabama initially explored in 1988 and 1989. The deep and complex archaeology of the deposits was suggested after placement of several test pits within the entrance chamber. Renewing in the summers of 1999 through 2006, and throughout 2006, a small graduate student staff, along with undergraduate students and volunteers, have excavated most of the deposits from the entrance chamber producing a large corpus of new information about Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic hunting/gatherers of the mid-South. Work is planned through the summer of 2006. (Thursday, 5:00)

Dukes, Joel (Hemochromatosis National Forest)  
Terry McClung (Natchez National Forest)  
Robb Reams (Vicksburg National Forest)  
Mississippians Fighting Mississippi  
Small local wars in upland environments, with occasional short-term征战 limited activity, used by small social units. These sites are targeted in archaeological research due to the constraints of above writing methods, the lack of organic remains, and the perceived lack of stratified deposits. Several discussed Middle Woodland ceramic vessels were recently excavated from small upland sites in Mississippi. The significance of these ceramic vessels is discussed in terms of what they tell us about function, social organization, site permanence, and interaction between the Mississippi upland and surrounding areas. (Friday, 2:10)

Durrant, Ashley (University of Alabama)  
Archaeology at the Original Nineteenth-Century Schooner Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana: A Study in Method  
Excavations at the original nineteenth-century Tabasco sauce works on Avery Island, Louisiana, yielded substantial infrastructural remains, artifacts relating to production of the sauce, and an opportunity to test the piece-placing method of artifact recovery. Precise vertical and horizontal positions of artifacts around the exterior of the building remains were plotted. Results of the work was used to evaluate the effectiveness of piece-placing in a nineteenth-century mixed domestic and industrial context. In addition to aiding others decisions about whether to employ piece-placing in similar contexts, results provide a unique picture of cotton industry abiding the Industrial Revolution in the rural American South. (Thursday, 9:00)
Dye, David
(see Jacobs, Keith)

Endrin, Jon C.
(see Sossman, Kenneth E.)

Eileburg, Genty
(University of Tennessee)
Great Expectations and Satisfying Findings: A Report on the 2001 Investigations at the Ramsey House, Knoxville, Tennessee
The Ramsey House was an Upland South plantation and the home of a member of Knoxville's frontier elite during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The University of Tennessee has conducted excavations at the site for several years. At the end of the 2000 field season, the fireplace base of a previously unknown building was discovered. The 2001 excavations concentrated on this feature and uncovered the foundation of a building with a stone terrace. This appears to be the remains of the Ramsey family's original cabin, which was occupied during the construction of the Ramsey House. (Saturday, 9:00)

Ehrenberg, Thomas
(University of Illinois)
Mary Hays
(University of Illinois)
Reidall Hughes
(Indiana State Geological Survey)
Sarah Wissmer
(University of Illinois)
Duoote Moore
(Indiana State Geological Survey)
Cohobian Figurein in the Greater Southeast: The Use of PMMA Technology to Survey Mississippians Art
The Southeast has been considered the source of many of the large red stone Mississippian effigy pipes. However, X-ray diffraction and compositional analysis by our research group have demonstrated that specimens at Cahokia were, in fact, locally produced in the twelfth century A.D. from Mississippian sandstone. Based on these findings we have continued our research to investigate the source of these used at the manufacture of other southeastern red stone effigy pipes. This investigation of material sources has been possible through the use of a non-destructive spectroscopic PMMA technology. Our initial studies suggest that many of these southeastern red stone effigy pipes were crafted from Indiana Mississippian and were likely produced at Cahokia itself. (Thursday, 11:10)

Emo, Bradley E.
(Anthropology, University of Florida and SEARCH)
The Aztecs and Woodland Southeast: Kinship and Social Transformations
In non-state egalitarian, ranked, and stratified societies, political economy is determined by kinship relations that dictate patterns in social organization, intragenerational demographic dynamics, ranking, status production, and regional interaction. Three major categories of social strategies (Venezuela), Crop-Omaha, and complex or large societies) provide general models of social organization, ranking, status production, regional interaction, and demographic. Ethnographic data provide analogous correlates of these three kinship strategies. When applied to successive chronological periods, these models may shed light on social processes and transformations in the U.S. Southeast. Articulate and Woodland periods are emphasized in discussion. (Thursday, 2:00 [SP])

Emo, Bradley E.
(see Austin, Robert J.)

Eastbrook, Richard W.
(Prehistoric Associates, Inc.)
Paul L. Jones
(Pennsylvania College of Technology)
and James Blochend
(Williams Gas Pipeline Tract)
The Enclave Site: Indelible Remnants for the New and the Distant
Prehistoric Archaic sites containing both abundant faunal remains and extensive lithic assemblages are rare in inland central Florida. The step, acid-subsurface of the region retains stone tools and manufacturing debris, but nearly all human remains preserved. The Enclave sites contain a highly generalized, human occupant. A detailed analysis of the midden materials recovered from the site and excavations of a partially excavated site reveals a different interpretation of the Prehistoric Archaic. The Enclave sites are then compared to the typical recorded Prehistoric midden site in the region and to similar sites that contain only lithic commensals. (Saturday, 9:20)

Ehret, Robert
(University of Missouri)
Chickasaw Factionalism
The accepted version of Chickasaw history has been that the Chickasaws were divided into Anglophiles throughout the historic period. However, as recent ethnological and ethnohistorical evidence has shown, the Chickasaw political situation was much more complex. This paper investigates the role of Chickasaw political factionalism as they were driven in regard to both European and other Indian groups, especially the Natchez. This paper also proposes that such internal factionalism was a product of contact and accommodation and an adaptation to the highly complex political economy of the early eighteenth century South. (Friday, 12:10)

Ehret, Robert
(University of Missouri)
Rainbow the Remain: Indian Slave Raiders and the Collapse of the Southeastern Woodland Culture
As it is well known now, the chickasaw of the late Mississippi period were at war and within 150 years of European contact. We know very little of the causes for this collapse—the site, desolation, and incorporation into the global market economy. In this paper, we will examine the impact of the global commodity that deal the final blow to the Southeast's ancient civilizations—the role in Indian slavery. The thesis here is that the Indian slave raiders and the collapse of the Southeast, throughout the course of trade, and in the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico became slave raiders, the raiding of Chickasaw, already mediated by dislocation and dislocation, could not withstand the pressures and expeditions. (Thursday, 2:10)

Ered, Raymond
(Tificate Company, Inc.)
Archaeological of a Great Wall Foriegn in Clarokville, Tennessee
(see Carrow Associates, Inc.)
The Great Wall of Clarokville in Tennessee was surveyed and excavated by the Center for Archaeological Research at Fort Bragg. The survey and excavation of the Great Wall were a joint effort between the Center for Archaeological Research at Fort Bragg and the Carrow Company. The Great Wall protects the area between the Great Wall and the Great Wall, which is an area of high artifactual potential and has been the site of several excavations. (Friday, 10:00 [SP])

Emo, Bradley E.
(see Austin, Robert J.)

20th Annual Meeting, Southeastern Archaeological Conference 2001,
Feenon, James (WSA).
Bone and Shell Artifacts at Indian Knoll, 150102, Kentucky.
The preservation conditions at Indian Knoll tend to the
recapture of thousands of bone and shell artifacts from both
burial and non-burial contexts. In this analysis, the association of
shell and bone objects with burial is unconfirmed to evaluate if
there is any evidence of intentional use of different object types
or materials with respect to age and sex. In contrast with
carrier studies, this study site, photographs of burials to assign
objects to a portion of the body, so that this dimension of
variation can be isolated. (Saturday, 8:00)

First, Mary Beth (University of South Florida)
Without Beads, Without Bills.
In 1956, John Bozeman excavated two burials at the Zernecke
site [RAI 167], Alachua County, Florida. They were identified as
the remains of Seminole Indian by the presence and character of
adornments and other artifacts resembling bins and trade goods including a pipe and a hammer. The absence of
jewelry and bills from these skeletal remains is unusual with what
is known about Creek and Seminole material culture. If
these objects were considered, tribal of Creev dress, it is possible
that the Seminole individuals were conventionalizing their inde-
pendent identities by avoiding these objects. Due states from southeastern
burial contexts during 1500 to 1850 were compiled to
establish the argument. (Thursday, 7:50)

Flynt, E. Ashley (University of West Florida)
The Other Side of Town: A Study of Late Colonial Households in
Pensacola.
This paper will present the results of investigations of Irish and
Spanish colonial households in present-day downtown Pensacola. The study includes multiple households-on
cross-section house, and a rural household. The historical context of these households will be presented along
with the archaeological evidence that has been conducted in
the area over the past two decades. (Friday, 6:20)

Fuentes, Tannice (UCPA-SSARP).
Archaeological and Scientific Interest and Awareness:
Excavations at Silver Bluff: The George Gallipot Site.
Excavations at New Windsor Township are allowing archae-
ologists to better understand life in the colonial backcountry of
South Carolina. Situated along a major trading path from
the backcountry to Charleston, New Windsor became a trading
port of inhabitants including German, Swiss, Scots-Irish, English, African, and Native American. Silver Bluff, located at
the southern end of the township, is the site of George Gallipot's eighteenth-century trading post and planta-
tion. Excavations at Silver Bluff have provided an opportunity to lower public interest and awareness of archaeology through
such avenues as hands-on experience, lectures, educational
demonstrations, and written materials. (Tuesday, Friday, 9:00-11:50)

Frankenberg, Susan (University of Tennessee) and
Nicholas Horneman (University of Tennessee)
GIS-Based Exploratory Modeling of Site Locations around
Tennessee Yankees.
Activity patterns in archaeological sites are location important for both predicting the distribution of sites across
exploited areas of the landscape, and studying the dynamics
of prehistoric and historic settlement systems. This paper
presents Bayesian exploratory models of site distributions in the Tennessee Valley, using various environmental factors and
site attributes collected in the field. The models are drawn from site surveys conducted by various
groups around the West Bank, Mountain Hill, Cherokee and Tellico Reserves within the last decade. (Friday, 8:40)

Franklin, Joy (University of Tennessee),
Joy E. Slinko (University of Tennessee)
Charles H. Fauthner (University of Tennessee) and
Alan Couvillon (National Anthropological Society)
Bedrock Mortar Hole Sites in Tennessee: Distribution and Variability.
Until recently, reports of bedrock mortar hole sites in
Tennessee were virtually nonexistent, excepting occasional
literature and unpublished manuscripts. These sites have a
cultural distribution and are, in Kentucky, and in which they are
are also common in southern Alabama. This relative few exist in
Tennessee rendered unfeasible. The paper reports on recent
survey efforts aimed at locating and recording such sites in
Tennessee. We focus on their distribution, temporal span, and
especially their variability as we currently understand these
characteristics. Finally, we suggest some ideas regarding their
functionality. (Friday, 9:00)

Yazid, Donna (University of Tennessee)
What's Your Masturbal Name, Child? The Search for Locations at
Windover (SRB 246).
Interpreting variation within the Windover (SRB 246)
site was examined using the multivariate model established for
comparing two or more temporally and geographically distinct
populations. Quantitative variables were analyzed from six-
hundred individuals from Windover including subadults and
adult males and females. Populations of individuals based on
variability of cranial features were hypothesized to show a
greater degree of cultural heritage and, in effect, to represent
heritage within the Windover culture. This methodology may provide a more
time-efficient and economical alternative to DNA research on ancient populations, as well as opening avenues for archaeological and sociocultural questions
among Paleolithic and Archaic groups. (Saturday, 8:00) (SPC).

Fritz, Corine (Washington University in St. Louis) and
Paul, Sue. Jeferey Smith. A Newerspective of the Late Woodland Plant
Remains from the Oliver Site. Goshen, Indiana, Michigan.
Archaeologists gorgeously love the great Late Woodland
food, but surely load the same, another glorious food and
special field of relatively complex Northeast regional society. Soil
from okies, Late Woodland features was water-screened for
water remains at the Oliver Site. Acorn specimens the
archaeological moraine, followed by history, maps, and
prehistory, and other finds. Coin is rare and possibly exist-
ent. Epoch unknown, grasslands, and chipping are represented
along with Teras, type X grass plants. Subsistence at Oliver
and Plymouth Valley site appear similar. Oliver shows almost abund-
dance with lower Mississippi Valley sites, but native word
coins were evidently less important further north. (Monday, 4:20)

Gall, Daniel G. (North Carolina Wesleyan College) and
Y Restorable (UNCA-Cad.experimental)
Comparison and Promise of Tennessee Artifacts from Moundfield
Moundfield was commonly used at Moundville for prehistoric
coils, which comprise 80 percent of the prehistoric artifacts in

The Morrow, Charleston, Charleston, Tennessee
the collection. Artifact assemblages are fine to medium-grained, typical of crushed basalt material composed of acicular, euhedral, and vitreous. Mineralogy, chemical, and petrographic analysis indicate that the arti-
fact assemblages were obtained from the Eliiabas Metarocky Complex of eastern Alabama. Two principal sources were the outcrops along Horseshoe Creek in Clay County and Galey Creek in Chilton County, both of which are 200 km to the north.

Gardiner, Marcin J. (NASA, Space Station Center), Joel Geffirt (Wellingford-Marion Space Operations-Denver) and Jason May (Lockheed-Martin Space Operations-Shenandoah) Ground Penetrating Radar Surveys in Archaeology

As the first step in validating data from a series of active and passive remote sensing techniques, NASA's Earth Science Applications Laboratory has completed the survey of five pedoforms and two human sites in downtown Mississippi, and Florida. These sites include a typical range of soil conditions found in the South, specifically alluvial and coastal deposits. The utility of GPR in identifying archaeological features in these soil regimes is limited. Still, large features were mapped using GPR. The accuracy determination of buried features is enhanced by combining GPR with other remote sensing techniques such as magnetometry, conductivity, and multidetector imagery (Thurmond, S.D., 40).

Gilman, J. Christopher (University of South Carolina) Floodplain and Terrace of the Ohio, Ohio: Our Missing Early Archaic Settlement in the Savannah River Valley

Recent archaeological surveys conducted in Aiken and southwest South Carolina, reveal new data regarding the organization of Early Archaic sites in the Savannah River Valley. Analysis incorporating Geographic Information Systems, multi-variate statistics, and archaeological data indicate that this base camp extended further upland than previously hypothesized. These new sites are now classified as Middle Archaic of the Savannah River floodplain, and are likewise distributed along unimpeded Pleistocene terraces and into the uplands above. Three sites are Middle Archaic sites and are displayed throughout the floodplain, surface, and upland environments. Three findings provide the basis for a new model of Early Archaic settlement along the Middle Savannah River. (Sunday, H.30)

Grafl, Joel (see Gardiner, Marcus J.)

Gonzales Jolly (University of Illinois) All Farmers Aren't Poor: Some Material in the Uplands

The presence of exotic materials and possible wealth objects within the site's context of the people who lived at the Shell Site near Groesman. Geographies at the Groesman Site produced a large quantity of variety of exotic materials and possible wealth objects. Buried pottery, crystal, mosaic tiles, and galleas were all found at Groesman. Microlith debitage was also found in high densities indicating that the people at Groesman, like those of other upland villages, were farmers. However the quantity of pos-

C. Grugos, Ramie (Brobecking and Associates, Inc.) Cocoa Household Activities at Little Egypt (99U102)

Observations made on house floors at Little Egypt attempt to discuss where specific activities occurred. Ethnographic and etnographic sources are used with GIS and spatial analysis techniques to infer which activities were performed in each gable and where. Many activities normally performed from house floors are associated with activities performed by females. A survey of female usage of house floors finds a dearth of evidence for male activities. How these results fit with current models of Late Mississippian house-

Grummet, Scott M. (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Metal Detector: Instrument of the Devil on Watch Survey Tool?

Archaeologists are reticent to adopt the use of metal detectors as a survey tool. In large part due to the potential that metal detectors are instruments of the looters. Metal detec-
tors can be inexpensive, valuable tools in existing archeologies in locating historic sites and determining site boundaries. However, numerous factors must be taken into account before deciding to purchase and use a metal detector on survey. Ongoing investigations at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest have demonstrated that survey conditions, as well as the cost and performance of a metal detector, must be taken into account in one's research design. (Saturday, S.30)

Grummet, Scott M.

Greszeski, Mark D. (Spanomoh Reber Archaeological Research Program, SCVPA, US-C)

A Regionally Based Research Design for Plantation Archaeology

During the past quarter, several individuals exploring the archaeologies of plantations and African-American life have made substantial advances in documenting the cultural traditions that created and transformed plantation society. Despite the significant progress with this effort, a unified research design has yet to emerge. Consequently, a regionally based research design for plantation archaeology is presented in this paper. The model contains a plantation typology and a quantitative method designed to create economic context for studying plantations in a local area. The proposed framework could be used to con-
duct detailed local studies as well as defining variation between different plantations across the South. (Saturday, S.20)

Grundfeld, Ramsay (RCA)

Getting the Facts from the Facts in Archaeology

Many of the papers in this session present information of specific plantation component or type, derived from various sources of data. This paper examines how the data are initially synthesized by examining the various fields methods employed and how different approaches to site excavations may influence insight and understanding. Interpretations that may extend beyond the scope of a single site and thus be re-

Hedley, Alene (see Coit, Phillip)
Jackson, Terry D. (Georgia Department of Community Affairs) and
Jack L. Tyler (Georgia Department of Community Affairs)

A Sea of GIS: a Link between Regional Development Planning and GIS

This paper is a preliminary step of a set of a GIS planning model to minimize the impact of economic development on a watershed's cultural resources inventory. The early model contains four spatial elements: the current mapped extent of development, spatial data derived from planned future economic development, an electronic inventory of recorded sites, and a size occurrence probability model. Initial results suggest that when GIS models with these components are employed early in the planning process they support identification of strategies to minimize the impact of development on a watershed's cultural resource inventory. (Saturday, 8:40)

Jacks, Keith (University of Alabama) and
David Dye (University of Memphis)

H4ntics in Alabama: Hunting and Mortuary Patternizing at the Perry Site and Nettie's Island Site

Previous analysis of the burials from the Nettie's Island site (nLlU92) is compared with the Perry Site (nLlU75). Both sites have Mississippian period burials with traits that indicate that these populations were involved in a pattern of sustained raiding. Scarring and other trauma are addressed and allow for discussion of the physical circumstances, manner, and style of close combat in battle. Multiple single-event burials with trauma, burials without body parts, and burials with human body gars as trophies are excavated. The presence and absence of artifacts in burials with violence trauma is discussed. (Thursday, 5:00)

Jast, Richard L. (University of Colorado)

Health among the Historic Chickasaw of Mississippi

Little is known about the subsistence biology of the historic Chickasaw. Recent large excavations at Isawakali is a seveneenth-century Chickasaw village provide a glimpse into their health and mortuary behaviors. An examination of the skeletal remains excavated by Jenkins in 1993 at Askin permit comparisons between remains from Isawakali and the site of Maudsford. The skeletal remains from these two sites comprise the majority of what is known about the health, pathologies, and traumas of the historic Chickasaw. Dental morphology is examined to provide insight on familial affilliations and traits that might be indicative of a Chickasaw dental complex. (Friday, 5:00)

Jennings, Dick (University of Kentucky),
Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky) and
George Miller (University of Kentucky)

Epidemic Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Strategies in West Central Kentucky

Recent archaeological investigations in the Cypress Creek region of west central Kentucky have identified 54 sites containing more than 90 Aarchic components. These new survey data, combined with previous settlement data, are used to investigate diachronic trends in regional hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies from the Early to the Late Holocene (9,000-3,000 B.C.). Holocline settlement strategies observed in the Cypress Creek region are then compared with contemporary
Jenkins, Ned (Alabama Historical Commission)  
Terminal Woodland/Mississippian Development in the Warrior/Tombigbee Drainage  
This paper addresses the archaeological evidence pertinent to the cultural evolution of the Woodland in Mississippi Stages in the Warrior/Tombigbee drainage. (Thursday, 9:20)  

Johnson, Hunter B. (see Marcus, Jon Bernard)  

Johnston, Hunter B. (see Smith, Patrick N.)  

Johnson, J. K. (University of Mississippi) and John O’Haus (Mississippi State University)  
The Chickasaw: Emerging Strategies in a Changing World  
The eighteenth-century Southeast was a complete place in terms of politics and economy. A careful examination of the archaeological and ethnographical data allows us to document the way in which the Chickasaw dealt with rapidly shifting centers of power. In particular, the archaeology provides a rather fine-grained measure of change during the first half of the century. (Friday, 3:40)  

Johnson, J. K. (University of Mississippi)  
You Oughta Be in Pictures: An Overview of Remote Sensing Research at the Hollywood Site  
The first known remote image of the Hollywood site is a 1938 aerial photograph. Hollywood was recorded using a multispectral digital sensor in 1997. Geophysical research began with conductivity in 1998, and magnetometry soon thereafter. Both produced spectacular results leading to additional surveys with other geophysical and digital remote sensors. It is safe to say that Hollywood is the most thoroughly imaged prehistoric site in the Southeast. There has also been a fair amount of geomorphologic research. It is a time to interpret these data. A detailed reconstruction of the evolution of the site structure and function will be presented. (Thursday, 10:50)  

Johnson, J. K. (see O’Haus, John W.)  

Jones, David (South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism)  
She’s in the Graveyard and Might Not Ever Get Up: An Examination of South Carolina Plantation Burial Practices  
This paper synthesizes burial data associated with plantations in South Carolina, viewing Christian beliefs and West African ideas regarding proper treatment of the dead. The paper will also attempt to discover influences from the Caribbean. The Christian and slave beliefs. Does the location of a slave’s cemetery in relation to living quarters reflect traditional Christian beliefs or West African beliefs? Does the layout or plan of a cemetery reflect traditional Christian beliefs or West African beliefs? Can the locations of a cemetery define or explain the various groups of African slaves who were transported to America? (Thursday, 3:40)  

Jones, Paul (see Esaburo, Richard W.)  

Jones, Scott (D’Allill and Associates, Inc. (University of Kentucky))  
Late Woodland and Mississippian Occupation in the Gunterville Basin: New Evidence  
The late Woodland and Early Mississippian occupations of the Gunterville Basin are currently poorly understood. New insights are derived as a result of Phase III investigations at two sites in the Gunterville Basin near Bridgeport, Alabama. Ceramic assemblages and radiocarbon dates from discrete contexts are contradictory to traditional interpretations of the late archetypal of the Gunterville Basin. These data suggest that the late Woodland occupation of the Gunterville Basin may have continued well into the conventionally defined Mississippian period of occupation. The descriptions and preliminary interpretations of the material culture provide:  
1) New insights concerning the contemporary of late Woodland and Early Mississippian cultures and emergence of Mississippian societies in the Gunterville Basin. (Thursday, 8:00)  

Jortner, Susan (see Williams, Marc)  

Colonies and Towns: Allen and Quarles: The Archaeology of Plantation Landscapes and the Landscape of Plantation History  
Southeast planters expressed their thoughts on social structure, agricultural organization, land, and society in the design, organization, and landscape of their plantations. Plantation landscapes thus provide a lens which illuminates changing perceptions about classes and culture in the old South. Looking at plantation life as seen reveals that the plantation was not monochromatic in terms of either crops or people, but rather was a highly varied social structure whose meanings differed over both time and space. This paper looks at the archaeology of plantation landscapes in South Carolina in order to understand the changing ideologies of the plantation South. (Thursday, 1:30)  

Jurgens, Bill (University of Georgia)  
Strangers among Friends: The Indian Communities of Western North Carolina and Their Place in Early 19th Century Cherokee Society  
Indian Communities, or white men who took up residence among the Indians, played an important role in shaping Cherokee society during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Often characterized as vagabonds or opportunists by their contemporaries, the peculiar image of these men today is influenced by such fictional works as "Dances With Wolves." This paper will explore the reality behind the Indian Communities' myth by examining the lives of some of the white men and women of this group among the Cherokee of Western North Carolina during the early nineteenth century. (Thursday, 2:30)  

Keeva, Deborah (University of Georgia)  
Iron, Phase Architecture of the Cowpens Creek Site (98CH11), Shipyard Island, Georgia  
The Cowpens Creek site is an Iron phase village on Shipyard Island, Georgia. Excavations conducted during the winter of 2001 uncovered another structure. This iron phase structure has been found on the Georgia coast, and even fewer have been preserved with the architectural details seen at Cowpens Creek. These details include charred posts and timbers suitable for dendrochronology, outside wall posts burned in place, several collapsed interior walls showing
construction techniques and as input,ึปิกริมวัดถ้ำวิหาร
ส่วนที่ 2. บทวิเคราะห์ ที่รายละเอียดที่เก็บรักษาไว้ใน Conway Creek เพื่อเปรียบเทียบระหว่าง interior และ external site.
(Thurs., 11:30)

Kellay, Elizabeth (The Hermitage) and
Steven R. Kidd (Hermitage/Davidson Park Service)
The Prest, the Pit, and the Posthole: The Search for Andrew Jackson's Cotton Gin House

During the 2001 field season, Hermitage archaeologists attempted to locate the original cotton gin house and press. Through research, Jackson family letters, deed records and cartographic resources, an approximate location for the cotton structure was established. Fieldwork conducted in this area revealed the remains of a cotton press dug into ground to a depth of nearly nine feet, and nearby postholes associated with the original cotton gin house. The identification and location of these structures have allowed for a better understanding of the industrial activities that took place on the plantation.
(Saturday, 9:45)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University-St. Louis), James A. Brown (Northwestern University) and
Mary Beth Trobisch (Arizona Archaeological Survey)
Introduction to the Maranhao Phase Revised

This paper introduces the series of papers that recreate different aspects of this important phase in the Mississippian sequence of the Cahokia polity.
(Friday, 9:00)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University-St. Louis)
The Historical and Distributional Significance of Wells in the Plains

The Missouri Platte ceramic assemblage is marked by a number of significant and rapid changes. This paper focuses on the appearance and change in Wells in the Plains as an important horizon marker over a broad geographic area in the Southeast and Southeast, on the potential meaning that this form has within the context of its use on the Cahokia site and elsewhere.
(Friday, 8:45)

Kelly, Lucinda S. (Washington University-St. Louis)
The Potential Significance of a Fossil Mammoth Remains from Mound 36 at Cahokia

Paul Permann in 1957 identified and reported a very large skeletal assemblage on his 1936 excavations in and near Mound 36 at Cahokia. Recent Mound 34 excavations help clarify the contextual and chronological placement of this assemblage. This paper will examine the potential significance of this fossil assemblage based on the new information from Mound 34 as well as on recent fossil research at the site.
(Friday, 10:30)

Kidd, Steven R. (see Kellay, Elizabeth)

King, Adam (SCGA/USGC)
The Historic Period Transformation of Mississippian Societies

The introduction of European diseases, economic interests, and colonization had a profound impact on native southeastern societies. Because this impact was so great, it is often assumed that Mississippian and Historic period groups had little in common. Recent studies, however, have found continuity in important respects, suggesting that some key principles of economy and society were part of all Southeastern social formations—historic and prehistoric. Understanding these fundamental principles and how they were manifested to meet specific social and political ends will be an important part of our writing of a good history of the Southeastern Indians.
(Thursday, 11:30)

King, Adam (see Kellay, Elizabeth)

Kline, Gerald (see Raker, Gary)

Kowalewski, Stephen A. (University of Georgia)
Coastal Societies

Some societies in the eighteenth-century Southeast have been called "coastal," having been formed after heavy population loss by remnant groups coming together in new places. In the face of continuing coastal stress, new integrative institutions were created as different emphasis: corporate descent groups, mosaic polities, egalitarian myths, multilingualism, governance for convenience, new public architec- ture, diplomatic innovation, etc. In other times (pre- and post-contact) and in other places (e.g., Southseas Plains, Mexico, Amazonia) these same features with southcoastal coast societies. This paper describes cross-cultural patterns of coast society institutions and political-economic strategies.
(Thursday, 9:45)

Kowalewski, Stephen A. (see Pachta, Thomas J.)

Kozuch, Laura

Marine Shell Use at Cahokia during the Maranhao Phase

This paper will examine marine shell specimens found at Cahokia and cultural connection of Gulf of Mexico people. Much shell debitage has been recovered from Cahokia, particularly from Rainey Field, a large-scale shell deposit. All shell elements present indicating whole shells were brought to Cahokia. Evidence also suggests shell continuation have been been heaped near to faceted shell working. A species not previously known from Cahokia was recently found in a sub-rounded fragment of Mound 34, adjacent to Rainey Field. This deposit may indicate ritual activity, further supporting the importance of sea shells in the Cahokia world view.
(Friday, 10:30)

Krumm, Richard (University of Alabama)
At the Interface: The Role of the Red Fire Site (111315) in Our Understanding of Tennessee Valley Prehistory

The Red Fire Mound and its associated domestic debris lies on the north bank of the Tennessee River near Decatur, Alabama. There separate episodes of occupation have been recorded: (1) a rectangular mound built in ten separate episodes; (2) a curious pit, adjacent to the mound with a series of pits and ditches; and (3) a deposit of occupational debris that contained the remains of two full, and three partial superimposed oval structures with single posts wall construction and centrally located hearths. Varying percentages of shell, glass, and lime ore tanged points were found in the mound, in the borrow pits on and in the superimposed structures. Numerous instances of metaphoric overlap and superimposing structures, suggesting complex communication in occupation, borrow-and- shaping and building, and mound construction and use. For inter- esting cultural phenomena that were fantastic and metaphoric structure at the site suggest an occupation between the late 7th and early 11th Cs.
(Thursday, 9:00)
scale reconstruction of a Mississippian temple has allowed me to create a detailed analysis of architectural design and building practices. (Thursday, 8:00)

Little, Keith (Jacksonville State University) and Harry O. Hodkins (Jacksonville State University) 

Terminal Mississippian Manifestations in the Cove Valley of Northeast Alabama: the Colet Ford, Cave Creek, and Ellis phases. This paper explores the archeological evidence of possible influences upon the local woodland developments by several Mississippian populations residing in adjacent areas. (Thursday, 8:20)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Michigan) and Malinda Ricketts (Yale University) 

Agent-Based Simulation of Ceramic Period Disease Spread in the Historic Southeast 

This paper reports the results of a simulation of infectious disease spread among Native American populations of the historic Southeast. Using age-specific mortality rates, data on disease incubation and spread, reproductive rates, and population data based on historical and archaeological data, this simulation is intended to assess possible mortality rates, post-disease demographic imbalances, and the potential for population recovery under a range of assumed conditions. (Friday, 11:30)

Lockhart, James (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Jeffrey M. Mitchell (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Timothy S. Maltbie (Arkansas Archeological Survey) 

Geophysical Investigations at the Late Mississippian Parker Site, Arkansas 

Excavations at the Parker site (3CS192) over the last decade were focused on subsistence, architecture, and the mortar and palisade. During the summer of 2011, geophysical techniques were used to investigate the palisade, house location and size, a possible plaza, and round construction and walls in the plaza. Magnetometry, electrical resistance, electromagnetic conductivity, magnetic susceptibility, and ground penetrating radar were used to determine which techniques would be most effective in locating and identifying features. During the course of this one-week geophysical survey, subsurface indicators of intrusive excavation, house location and size, and a possible interior palisade were discovered. (Thursday, 9:30)

Loubser, Johannes (New South Associates, Inc.) 

The Reoccupation of the Rainbow Rock Petroglyphs 

Recent recognition of the presumably Mississippian period pecked boulder at the Reinhardt College, Waleska, Georgia, included mapping the boulder in plus form, conducting a condition assessment, photography with a digital camera, and tracing. This first systematic and most thorough recordings of the boulder would hopefully assist in the better conservation, interpretation, and preservation of the boulder to the visiting public at the Hall of Ancients within the Fasval Heritage Centre. (Friday, 2:30)

Lucas, Gregory S. (Georgia Museum of Natural History) 

Strategic Contrast in the Marketing and Purchasing of Meat at Charleston's Beef Market 

Zooarchaeological analysis from 19th century butchery sites in Charleston, South Carolina, contributes to understanding buying and selling in Charleston's eighteenth and nineteenth-century Beef Market. This paper compares cow and pig bone size and butchering patterns with data from other sites in Charleston. Cows at residential and subsistence sites were smaller and had different patterns of processing than those at commercial and urban sites. Data from pigs imply different market strategies than those used for cows, but with less difference between sites. These contrasts are due to several factors, including consumption rates, post-harvest practices and processing technology. (Thursday, 8:40)

Magness, Daniel (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) 

An Examination of Late Woodland Algonquin Mortuary Variability: Patterned use of the Johnn and Potomac River Drainages of Virginia and Southern West Virginia 

Aside from the commonplace of historic accounts for above-ground elite inhumants and the simple skeletal evidence from ossuary burials, little sustained effort has been devoted to interpreting the overall mortuary program of Late Woodland Algonquin in coastal Virginia and southeastern Maryland. While ossuaries have produced the bulk of recovered human remains, they are but a single aspect of highly diverse programs for disposal of the dead. By examining the patterning of correlates in burial practices along the James and Potomac Rivers, this paper seeks to highlight variation between the two regions and to determine the cultural meaning underlying practices observed by archaeologists. (Saturday, 8:20)

Mann, Jason A. (see Sheridan, Craig T., Jr.) 

Mac Dean, Jon Bernael (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) 

Hummer B. Johnson (Prehistoric Consultants, Inc.), Tom Long (Prehistoric Consultants, Inc.) and Stacy McGrath (University of Michigan) 

Hobbs Island A Corroboration of Mississippi Cultural Interaction 

The Hobbs Island Site represents a Mississippian Mortuary Complex within the Middle Tennessee River Valley, Walker B. Jones of the University of Alabama first investigated this site in 1932. This work was followed by more extensive excavation in 1934 under the auspices of the Tennessee Valley Authority and documented in the Wheeler Basin Report of 1938. While the report clearly places the site within a Mississippian context, little attention has been given to the artifact collections or temporal placement of the site within a larger Tennessean perspective. This paper outlines previous investigations, current analyses, and future directions of Hobbs Island archaeology in the Mississippi realm. (Saturday, 11:10)

Marklin, Julie (University of Georgia) 

Woodstock Rediscovered: A Study of the Woodstock Place along the Coosa River in Northeast Georgia 

The Woodstock Place has been argued as Emergent Mississippian and alternately as a variation on Lake Woodstock based upon settlement patterns, presence of defensive structures and agricultural practices. Research to be conducted along the Coosa River in northeast Georgia will seek to shed some light on the transitional nature of Woodstock. This paper will
discuss the preliminary information gathered from surface survey along the river and from intensive excavation at the Thompson site (69CN4) and how this information informs us about the settlement patterns and site composition of the Woodstock Phase. (Friday: 3:40)

Marison, Rochelle A. (Florida State University)

Variegate Fauna from Shields Mound (69DE2) The preliminary report of Shields Mound (69DE2) indicates that the site was used for a brief period, perhaps less than a century, during the early Mississippian period (ca. 870 to 1000). The primary use of the site was for subsistence activities consisting of mound building, refuse disposal, and ritual behavior(s), such as offerings or feasting. This included animal resources. This paper reports the analysis of variegate faunal remains from the excavation of the site unit. Specifically, methods are used in understanding exploitation, waterway, technology, and ritual behavior. (Friday: 1:30)

Mazetnikov, Mark F. (University of West Florida)

Architectural Codification of Colonial Period Households During the recent field season, University of West Florida archaeologists have confirmed the presence of structures in four colonial residential lots. These recent discoveries provide valuable information regarding Pensacola’s Spanish and British colonists and their built environment. The paper will discuss the recently unearthed material culture and the inferences that emerged from its analysis. (Friday: 1:40)

Matteson, Hugh B. (New South Associates) and Richard L. Janet (University of Tennessee)

Using Copingstones to Assess Mortuary Structure in Wickefield’s (15SR64) Mount C Cemetery

Mortuary variables from the Wickefield Mount Group’s Mississippian cemetery were examined to reveal aspects of social structure. These data were organized using Ward’s Method, Single, Complete and Average Link clustering algorithms. Structural variations were noted between results. To determine the most appropriate algorithm for this data, a copernicus correlation compared original and clustered data sets. The resulting coefficients indicated that the Average Link Method provided the best fit. Rather than assuming structural relationships between data and cluster algorithms, copernicus correlation provides a means of assessing which method is most appropriate for a given research data set. (Saturday: 9:00)

May, J. Alan (Southern Museum of Natural History)

The Malachite/Verdant Furnace: Metalurgy and Community in Early Lincoln County, North Carolina

The Malachite/Verdant Furnace was ruined in the late thirteenth century to take advantage of an Act passed by the New Carolina General Assembly offering tracts of land to anyone who could produce 5,000 pounds of iron in ten years. By 1477, pen was located at the site a furnace, forge and possibly a blast mill. During the 1856 site was described as having one fire and hammer driven by water. The site may yield information about iron mining conditions, site development, cokeoven property, and local markets in the early eighteenth century. This report details some early results of survey and testing conducted to the furnace rock. (Thursday: 8:20)

McCary, Jason (see Ustione, Mark.)

McCardie, Patrick (South Carolina Department of Archives and History)

The Use of Architectural Collection in Plantation Archaeology

Architectural collections can provide a great deal of useful information in preparing for plantation archaeological projects and in interpreting the artifacts recovered. The discovery of extant portions of this information should be approached much like the dig itself. The paper will provide some basic ideas on historic archaeologists view their collections and arrange the site material, which is crucial in understanding the type or whereabouts of the different materials. An description of different collections by several extant historic sites in South Carolina will be used to illustrate the potential of various material. (Thursday: 3:20)

McClenny, Michelle (see Ormeault, Kelly)

McCharg, Terry (see Dukest, Joel)

McClure, Kathryn (Florida State University)

Historic Preservation of Maritime Cultural Resources: Governor Stone as an Example of Regional Sharing Traditions

Governor Stone, built in 1877, is the oldest, wooden vessel still sailing in the South. As the only surviving Gulf coast example of the once common two-masted merchant schooner, Governor Stone was designated a National Historic Landmark after a 2006 study by the National Maritime Initiative. Representing the thriving domestic coastal and inland trade of sailing vessels during the late nineteenth century, Governor Stone is an example of the need for perpetuation of this country’s maritime historical resources. (Saturday: 11:30) (SFC)

McCallough, Anna (University of Michigan) and Major McCallough (University of the South)

The First Real Ship of the Deep

This paper studies the deep-sea exploration of the southeastern United States by the DeSoto Expedition in 1540, employing textual and cartographic analysis of "The DeSoto Map," (Friday: 10:19)

McCallough, Major (University of the South)

Whether You Know It or Not: The 60-80 Years Struggle to Count Muskogean Indian National Park

This presentation is a GIS-enhanced assessment of the history and milestones of the multi-generational Muscogee Bend preservation controversy that began before the 1920s, the archaeological resources involved, the critical inventory and preservation efforts of 1982 to 1996; and the impacts to the resources in the state, city, and county ownership. (Saturday: 11:10)

McCallough, Major (see McCallough, Anna)

McCoy, Mary (see Wagner, Mark.)

McCone, Mark (University of Louisiana-Lafayette)

[Title: What are the House Rings of Newbern?]

In 1926, Gerad Fowler mapped a series of small circular embankments at the Marksville site (6AV1) in central Louisiana. These excavations indicate these earthworks have semidome-shaped, interior basins with deep central pits and massive central features. Does may mark the embankments? (Thursday: 8:20)
McGrath, Stacy
(see Marcus, Jon Bernard)

Meeks, Scott C. (University of Tennessee)
Wandering Around Deep Coal: An Overview of Late Paleolithic and Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in the Middle Tennessee River Valley

A decade of archaeological investigations at Deep Coal has produced a wealth of research relating to Late Paleolithic and Early Archaic occupations, including subsistence strategies, technological organization, and site use. Lacking any definitive settlement-data for the region, however, these analyses have not yet been tied directly to Late Paleolithic and Early Holocene settlement systems. Using site file data, survey data, and excavation reports, this paper examines patterns of Late Paleolithic and Early Archaic mobility in the middle Tennessee River Valley. Building on this data set, this paper attempts to place Deep Coal within the context of regional prehistoric settlement. (Thursday, 5:20)

Meza, Maureen (Kerry & Pape)
Six Location Models for West and Savannah Settlements on the Savannah River Site

Probable locations of West and Savannah Indian settlements are proposed. Both groups inhabited the Savannah River Valley during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In particular, the Westans inhabited the interior for slaves. Although the effects of these groups’ actions were far-reaching, nothing is known about where exactly they lived and what their settlements looked like. This model encompasses ethno- graphic and technological information to suggest locations of Westans and Savannahs settlements. Further, the model examines how these settlements might be recognized archaeologically, and distinguished from other prehistoric southeastern groups that lived in the area. (Friday, 8:00)

Mikkil, Gregory A. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
Recent Data on the Late Archaic Period Archaeology on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida

National Science Foundation-funded excavations conducted in early 2001 at two Late Archaic shell middens sites in Walton County, Florida, have produced a wealth of data related to the earliest known human populations exhibiting adaptation to estuarine resources on the northern Gulf Coast. Radiocarbon dated to between ca. 6500 and 5500 B.C., the Late Archaic component at sites WFG-1178 and WFG-1718 have yielded data indicative of the earlier exploitation of estuarine resources documented to date. The archaeological data and settlement data also indicate that sea level was higher during the period these sites were occupied and that the current sites delta setting in which the sites are located was once the upper Choctawhatchee Bay estuary. (Saturday, 11:00)

Milnich, Jeann T. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Funding a Late Century

The sixteenth century has always been there, but prior to Charles Francis Harper's pioneering research many archaeologists working in the southeastern United States viewed the 1500s as a black hole. One either did prehistoric archaeology or historical archaeology. Documents the ethnics between precolonial and colonial period American Indians and European explorers. This talk will discuss the next century to the mid-1550s. (Thursday, 9:20)

Miller, George
(see Jefferson, Dick)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Looking at Spindle/Whorl Contact in South Florida: The Tailless Collection

Montague Taylor (1892-1962) was an avid collector who excavated at entry sites in southern Florida beginning in the 1930s. Peace as a result of his use of an early metal detector, he amassed a large collection of European material from contact-period aboriginal sites. The bulk of his collection was sold to the South Florida Museum in Bradenton, both before and after his death. Recent study of the collection not only reveals reworking of metals and other materials by the Florida Indians, but also yields insights into both the nature of contact in the region and the organization of aboriginal policies in sixteenth-century South Florida. (Friday, 11:10)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
(see Lockhart, James.)

Moberg, Paul J.
(see Potsch, Stan E.)

Moon, Robert (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, SCJAA)
The Bringing Site: An Archaeological Experience for Middle School Students

In July 2001, staff members from the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SCJAA, USC) in conjunction with the University of South Carolina - Aiken, held a summer camp for kids between 12 and 14 years old. This paper will detail the development set-up, implementation, and results of the camp. The Pogging for Data camp, based on a regular two week school program, guided students through the process of conducting in archaeological dig, including historic documents research, site excavation, mapping, photography, and report writing and presentation. The camp took place at the Bush Patriarch Science Center (USCA) and in Hitchcock Woods, both in Aiken, South Carolina. (Friday, 9:00-11:50)

Monte, David G. (Wesley Wilson College) and Christopher B. Reding (UNC-Charlotte)

In Search of Buried Buildings at the Berry site

The Berry site, Moganstown, North Carolina, is a fifteenth- to sixteenth-century Mississippian site that may have been the town of Iwasa, where Juan Pardo built Fort San Juan in 1566. A 1997 pothunt/magnetometer survey of the mound area identified several large anomalies believed to represent buried structures. Wesson Wilson College investigations in 2001 revealed that the site has been badly damaged by recent plowing, but at least three burned structures and associated features are still intact. One structure appears to be a square building about 9' meters in diameter. Work will continue at the Berry.
Morris, Dan E. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) and Phyllis A. Morse
Spindelock Town Site, North Carolina
Spindelock was the Colonial period town of Quannah, located on the Pee Dee River near Hayreville, North Carolina. The site dates to approximately 1675 to 1750. There was a fire at the site. Excavations conducted in 1973 and 1975 have had to be restructured after the site investigation could proceed. (Thursday, 5:00)

Munisong, Dan (Brooklyn College and Associates)
Archaeological Investigations at the Bayvue Site; A Weedon Island Period Site
The Bayvue site (RES5069) originally was recorded in February 2000 during an archaeological survey of the A. C. Reed Golf Course, Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida. The initial survey revealed a dense deposition of middens and four mound-like landforms within an area approximately 20 hectares. Ceramic analysis provided a Weedon Island period cultural affiliation. Additional field investigations were conducted in February 2003 in order to determine the depth of cultural deposits and to investigate the nature of the mound-like landforms. Surface excavations in the base of each of these landforms confirmed the presence of human remains. The density of cultural deposits, artifacts, and presence of four burial mounds within the site boundaries suggests that the Bayvue site (RES5269) may have been a Weedon Island period center. (Friday, 5:20)

Molvahl, Timothy S. (see Lockhart, James P.)

Myers, Jennifer (University of Alabama)
A Distributional Analysis of Outlying, Non-landed Sites in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
The third season of the University of Alabama's Black Warrior Valley Survey has been completed. This season's data, combined with those of previous survey projects, allows for a more formal analysis of the distributional and locational characteristics of outlying non-landed Middlewood sites. In this paper, the distribution of these sites in terms of their proximity to each other, to single-mound sites, and to Middlewood itself will be explored. This analysis will allow for the recognition of patterns of patronage distributions with regard to social factors. (Thursday, 1:10)

O'Day, Patrick M. (see Sassafras, Kenneth L.)

O'Neal, John W. (Mississippi State University) and Jay A. Johnston (University of Mississippi)
Chickasaw Guns
Large numbers of rural gun parts and gunflints have been found at eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Chickasaw sites in Mississippi, but few or no guns are known from burial contexts before the last decade of the 1700s. Since many gun-related artifacts can be dated and assigned a county of origin, they can be used to study trading patterns through time. They can also be used to look at Chickasaw adoption and manipulation of the technology of this important source of ritual and individual power. (Friday, 5:00)

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O'Neal, John W. (Auburn State University)

As Overview of the 1939 to 1941 Jennings and Spaulding Excavations

In the late 1930s, the citizens of Lee County, Mississippi, had come to the conclusion that a locale which came to be known as Mound 4 was the village of Arcia where DeSoto's forces had stopped on their way to the Chickasaw in 1766. They used their political pull to assist archaeological work, but only after several years of correspondence was the Chickasaw excavation at Arcia approved by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Under the supervision of Dr. Bryant of the Smithsonian Institution in 1939, Jesse D. Jennings' subsequent field season of work at the site under the auspices of the National Park Service led to the conclusion that it was not Arcia. This result served to initiate a series of NPS excavations at other nearby sites, including work at three additional Chickasaw villages located in 1940 and 1941 under the supervision of Albert C. Spaulding. This paper presents an overview of Jennings' and Spaulding's work and the major features that they uncovered at these four eighteenth-century Chickasaw settlements. (Friday, 11:10)

O'Neal, John W. (see Johnson, Jay L.)

Ormand, Kelly (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest), Scott M. Gemmer and Michelle Clemons (Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest)

Archaeological Surveys at Winyah: An Overview of Site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest

Ongoing research at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest has prompted investigation of Winyah, a documented 17th-century site located in the mid eighteenth century. Historical documents, supplemented by modern CAD techniques, suggest the location of the site. Winyah, mentioned in Jefferson in 1773, could provide a unique opportunity to compare 17th-century and quarter sites at Poplar Forest with those that precede Jefferson's ownership. Environmental and site constraints forced the survey team to use old troth and new survey techniques in hopes of verifying the location of Winyah. (Saturday, 9:20)

Ornla, Kelly L. (The University of Georgia)

Vegetation Responses from Nombre de Dios: An Analysis of Subsistence Patterns through Time

Analysis of vegetation remains from the Nombre de Dios site, located in St. Johns County, Florida, provides an opportunity to examine subsistence patterns through time at a single archaeological site. Excavation produced floral remains spanning the late sixteenth through the early eighteenth centuries. The subsistence patterns at Nombre de Dios were characterized by heavy reliance on sharks, rays, and bone fish, with the additional exploitation of wild and domesticated animals. Despite the lengthy temporal sequence, subsistence strategies through time are characterized by stability rather than change and largely reflect the exploitation of locally available resources from the estuarine environment. (Friday, 9:40)

Ornman, Anthony (Tulane University)

Preliminary Results of Recent Excavations at the Poverty Point Site

Recent excavations at the Poverty Point site in northeast Louisiana have yielded an abundance of data. The primary goal of these excavations has been to establish a chronology for the construction of the mounds at the site. A total of nine test pits were excavated in Mounds C, D, and E. In addition, nearly 300 soil cores were extracted from the site. These initial phases of research have provided some interesting results, including evidence of complex construction sequences and considerable landscape modification. Analysis and archival research which are still underway are expected to produce more intriguing results. (Thursday, 1:50)

Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Late Mississippian Cultural Patterns along the Lower Pemiscot Region of Northeastern Arkansas

During late Mississippian times, small chiefdoms flourished along the lower Pemisco River in northeast Arkansas. Although long overshadowed by the spectacular character of the Mississippian regions immediately to the north and south, the Lower Pemisco presents an excellent opportunity to investigate the nature of small-scale Mississippian chiefdoms. As a first step in this endeavor, the Dyersville Research Station of the Arkansas Archeological Survey has begun to explore Late Mississippian community patterns in this region. In this paper, I offer the results of our initial research on community patterns at late Mississippian sites along the Lower Pemisco. (Saturday, 9:00)

Payson, Ted M. (American Preservation Consultants, Inc.)

East Florida's Plantations: A Brief Look at the History and Several Examples

As the Union Jack was raised in 1763, cash crop agriculture began in the East Florida Colony and these entrepreneurial endeavors continued for 72 years until devastation in the Second Seminole Indian War. Plantation enterprises were initiated under British leadership, maintained by the Spanish after resuming their colony and continued while a Territory of the United States. Several plantations have undergone archaeologi-
cal study and depict Florida's early rural development history. These economic enterprises represent the hopes of peasants from Europe, North America, and the West Indies and the servitude of the African and Native Americans. (Saturday, 9:10)

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University) and Matthew Weiss (University of Mississippi) Remains Surface at Lower Bluffs. A Mississippian Mound and Village Site in Choctawhatchee County, Mississippi

Lower Bluff is a large, single-mound, Mississippian site. Basic data on site structure have been lacking. Remote sensing using a geodetector revealed several features in the vicinity of the mound. The mound is clearly visible beneath an erosional skim so that the actual area and orientation are now known. At least two circular structures are discernible. One is clearly visible; it was supposed by earlier researchers to be a plaza. A possible palisade was also detected. Ground survey undertaken by the Mississippi State University archaeology field school in the summer of 2001 is discussed. (Thursday, 9:00)

Prent, Jolie Wilburn (Brockington and Associates) Site 3BCH011: Choctawhatchee County, South Carolina: How the Changing Economy during the Colonial and Antebellum Periods Affected Schriever Plantation

Brockington and Associates initiated an archaeological investigation of Schriever Plantation (3BCH011) along the Ashley River, in Choctawhatchee County, South Carolina, in August of 1999. Site 3BCH011 is of significant value because it was first occupied in early colonial times and continued to be occupied until the late 18th century. During subterranean colonial rule, the Ashley River was one of the earliest settled areas in the interior of Charleston County. Initial construction of Schriever Plantation included a brick exostructure that comprised the primary plantation buildings. Only one other rural settlement in the Charleston area displays a similar organization. This paper summarizes the findings from the field research at site 3BCH011. This summary will also discuss the major economic changes that affected the plantations along the Ashley River through the archaeological record at 3BCH011. (Saturday, 8:49)

Penderer, Thomas Preliminary Report of the Bone and Shell 3rd Industry from the Shell Head Mound Site

Shell Head mound (3DU42) is a St. Johns site located on the southern bank of the St. Johns River in Jacksonville, Florida. Over 60 identifiable bone, dentary, and shell tools were recently recovered from excavations conducted near the sand bowl mound. Specimens of modified whelk shell were also recovered. These artifacts were analyzed and compared to those from other St. Johns II and Mississippian period sites. Analysis suggests that the excavated site represents a special use focus rather than a daily living area. Additionally, utilization is given to the use of whelk shell as a raw material and trade commodity, connecting local groups to the Mississippian world. (Friday, 2:10)

Peery, Robert (East Carolina University) Sounder Plantation and the Evolution of the Region

A project to document African-American cemeteries near Creweville, North Carolina, began in April of 2000. The survey area was over the northeast corner of Sounder Plantation's holdings and was parcelled out to former Somerset slaves after emancipation (Redfield 2001). Traditionally the residents—descendants of former slaves, interred their dead in family cemeteries throughout the survey area, which were threatened by death, forgery, and time's erasure. The goal of this project, which was completed in July 2001, was to locate and map all of the cemeteries in the project area preventing further loss of information. The results were an array of maps, photos, and statistics for each cemetery. (Saturday, 11:10)

Paynter, James (Janus Research) Paper I.1 [09P34]: A Test Case in the use of Ceramic Frequencies and Discriminant Analysis in Determining Cultural Affinity

Many archaeological culture area models have been proposed for southern Florida. The main reason for alternative models may be a lack of precise means to evaluate these in relation to individual archaeological sites. This paper addresses these problems using 85384 as an example. The relative frequencies of ceramic forms from this site are compared with similar sites with generally accepted cultural affiliations. The multivariate statistical analysis known as discriminant analysis is used to compare compositions from each site. This analysis reveals that the ceramic traditions conventionally recognized for southern Florida are statistically valid, but do not follow the pattems typically described. (Saturday, 9:00)

Prodan, Tasha (University of North Carolina) History and Anthropology

The documentary record for the early Southeast contains a treasure trove of information that historians and anthropologists have approached quite differently. As a tribute to anthropologist Charles Hudson, this paper examines specific evidence from the perspective of the author's discipline, history, and demonstrates how Hudson's work has enabled him to understand in a different way. From a historian's perspective, the evidence points to the existence of slavery, domesticity, class divisions, and private property among southern blacks, but it also highlights the persistence of traditional values, beliefs, and practices, which archaeological training with Hudson helped her see. (Thursday, 1:50)

Petersen, Shawn (North Carolina Department of Transportation) An Approach to the Field Evaluation of Sandy Soil Site Integrity

Recent institutional reorganization and research along the South Atlantic Slope have provided a framework for an argument for archaeological integrity in buried cultural deposits. Such arguments for cultural integrity apply directly to the evaluation of an archaeological resource's signifi-

Peters, Virginia (see Puskar, Thomas)

Puskar, Thomas (North Carolina Department of Transportation) Stepping with Hollywood

The 2001 field season allowed for the employment of Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR) at the Hollywood site in

34 5th Appalachian Meeting, Southeastern Archaeological Conference 2001
Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of Georgia), Sarah Sparrow Buresh, Amanda Vorley, and Peter Turchin

Excavations at Three-Tribe mound site reveal signs of prehistoric human activity.

The data suggest that the mound was constructed in multiple phases, each with distinct cultural influences.

The archaeological evidence supports the hypothesis that the site was a focal point for regional interaction and exchange.

The research highlights the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in understanding prehistoric societies.

The findings contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric period in the Southeast United States.

The site also provides insights into the landscape and environmental changes during that time.

The study was conducted at the Three-Tribe mound site, a Late Prehistoric period site located in the Tennessee River Valley.

The results of the excavation suggest a complex history of occupation and abandonment.

The site may have served as a ceremonial or administrative center for the nearby communities.

The data indicate a period of occupation from the Late Prehistoric to the Early Historic period.

The research was supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

The site was surveyed and excavated as part of a larger archaeological project.

The study provides a detailed description of the site, including its location, size, and features.

The research was funded by the National Science Foundation and the Tennessee Historical Commission.

The site was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1997.

The survey involved the collection of artifact data and the mapping of site features.

The site was investigated using a combination of surface survey and subsurface testing methods.

The results of the survey and subsurface testing were used to create a detailed site map.

The research was conducted in collaboration with the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Historical Commission.

The site is located in the Tennessee River Valley, near the city of Chattanooga.

The site was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1997 due to its significance in the history of the region.

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Rasdall, A. R. (University of Florida)
Untangling Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched Stone Tool Assemblages at Point Cave, Alabama
Excavations of the Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched components at Point Cave have yielded formally distinct stone tool assemblages. The former assemblage is dominated by unifacial while the latter is dominated by bifaces. Although suggestive of different uses of the site, the question remains whether the formal tools accurately represent activities that occurred. Using tool breakage patterns, debitage analysis, and published microwear results it is possible to begin to unravel the technological organization. The results suggest that although some differences are present, overall the assemblages reflect a similar pattern of use. (Thursday, 4:20)

Reed, Eric (University of Mississippi)
Glass Trade Beads Among the Early Historic Chickasaw
A large collection of glass trade beads recovered from Chickasaw sites in northeastern Mississippi can be documented to date from the beginning of the eighteenth century into the early nineteenth century. Many of the assemblages appear to represent a relatively short span of time and it is also possible to identify chronologically distinct components within the site. The use of the beads. These collections will be used to refine the bead chronology for the region and measure the changes that occurred among the Chickasaw during this dynamic period. (Friday, 2:10)

Reed, Elenora (UNC-Wilmington)
Ancient Vegetational Absorbed Pottery Residue Analysis of Dye in the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Periods of the Mississippi Valley
Dyed pottery residue analysis of postsherd from Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian sites in the Mississippi Valley detected a large number of residues originating primarily from non-tannin plants. Such a low incidence of animal products in residues is unusual, particularly compared with residues from similar stations in the Old World. Animal products appear to have been rare and viable so people along the Mississippi Valley during the late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. Possible reasons for the rarity of meat during this period are discussed and compared with ethnographic accounts of diet during the Contact period in the region. (Friday, 4:00)

Redeit, Charles (Pawneean Consultants, Inc.)
Their Mississippian Phase Structures at the Parnes Site (1HA1)
Excavated in 1988, 1989, and 1991, the three structures at 1HA1 are an example of an enclosed site in the Mississippian chieftain. Together they suggest that the site was a small village, occupied in Mississippian I and II times. Architectural reconstructions can provide insights into the volume of wood needed for their construction. This evidence can assist in developing an understanding of the impact of these people's impact on the environment. In addition it may be hypothesized that the two larger structures performed some public function, illuminating the role the site may have played in the Mississippian settlement pattern. (Thursday, 1:30)

Reed, Kristin
(see: Lively, Rebecca)

Reggio, Amanda (Pawneean Consultants, Inc./University of Alabama)
The People of Central Alabama during the Protohistoric Period: An Interpretation through Ceramics
Studies of burial units recovered from Pritoceo sites in the Alabama and Black Warrior River Valleys allowed trends both in the forms and decorative motifs of these vessels that have previously been unrecognized. The results of the pottery analysis combined with excavations of early European visitors to central Alabama, linguistic evidence, and data from surveys undertaken in the lower Black Warrior, has provided further evidence as to the cultural affiliation of the people of the Mississippian chieftainship with culturally documented Native American groups. (Thursday, 2:30)

Reynolds, Matthew (University of Mississippi)
Magnetic Gradient Surveying and Ground Truth at the Hollywood Site
Previous work at the Hollywood site in 1997 identified numerous structural and truncated mound features at the site. Using this imagery, two areas of intense target were engaged in a high resolution magnetic survey and ground truth excavations. These included a suspected house floor and the intersection of two truncated mounds. Very high spatial resolution geophysical test were then performed to determine magnetic susceptibility and remanent magnetism of the sediments comprising the features and their contribution to the overall magnetic image. Results of these tests were presented here. (Thursday, 10:30)

Reynolds, Matthew
(see: Bean, Evan)
Roberts, Melissa
(see: Livingood, Patrick)
Riley, Jud (SMU)
The Three C's of Database Usage at Dose Cave
Using a fictional database "in the field" as an archaeological site can be a challenge. This paper discusses the process associated with the development of the Dose Cave relationship database, how content was realized, and the potential advantages of employing a relational database during stages of a substantially research project. Moreover, the applicability of this explicit example is examined with respect to archaeology in general. (Thursday, 5:20)
The Cahokian Culture, Mound Architecture, and the Emergence of Elite Positions in the Lower Mississippi Valley: The Cahokian culture, a Late Woodland manifestation in the Lower Mississippi Valley, is marked by mound work made up of small, flat-topped, pyramidal mounds. Evidence of residential and textile or channel structures atop each mound stage and the building of successive mound series suggests the existence of elite positions that continued through generations. The Cahokian culture may well represent the emergence of chiefly positions in the Lower Mississippi Valley, but our knowledge of site functions of Cahokian mound series is limited. This paper reviews the history of research of Pre-Cahokian mound sites, focusing on the possible function of these mounds. It also contributes new evidence from the very rich mound deposits atop each mound stage of mound B at the Ruffin site in Madison Parish, Northeast Louisiana. (Friday, 4:40)

Rolland, Vicki (FSU) The Pottery of C.B. Moore Mound: Excavations at the Shelter Site (BDU12) The analysis of the Shelter Site pottery has revealed more than the stylistic affinities of a St. Johns II period (500-1200) trait vessel assemblage. Claims of vessel shapes, sizes, and surface treatments were compiled and compared with evidence of use-wear, demonstrating that St. Johns II and Ocmulgee II pottery functioned within a wide range of specialized and mass-produced activities. The study focuses on the ceramic attributes observed within an occupation dedicated to extraordinary social, ideological and economic events and, as such, offers preliminary evidence concerning the implications of St. Johns II ceremonialism, long-distance interaction, and feasting. (Friday, 1:50)

Rosophour, Leigh A. (University of West Florida) Settlers and Slaves on a Late Colonial Mound Community in Escambia County, Florida: The University of West Florida recently completed an excavation of a late Colonial (British and Second Spanish) and Acadian in the Florida Panhandle community in northwest Florida. The archaeological and historical research was a deliberate area of research and was land used and revealed evidence of slave cabins and a caretaker's residence. This paper addresses the historical and historical context of lumber production in the region and issues of status and ethnicity within the colonial mound community. (Friday, 5:00)

Ross-Stullinger, Nancy (Cultural Hertogs, Inc.) The Roots of the Oliver Site (22KOS98): A Late Prehistoric Canoe Site on the Mississippi Delta A bioarchaeological study of approximately 90 individuals was undertaken from the mound complex site in Mississippi. Half of the individuals were excavated by Charles Poebody in 1997, and were studied by the Harvard Peabody Museum. The remaining individuals were salvaged by the University of Mississippi and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History during the late 1990s. This paper details osteological findings and mortuary practices of the site's inhabitants. Evidence of excreta activity was found, raising Oliver the third site in the state of Mississippi where this has been documented. (Saturday, 5:20)

Saunders, Kenneth E. (University of Florida), Patrick M. O'Day (University of Florida), Juan C. Endozeno (University of Florida) and John J. Schuttler (University of Florida) St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2005 The University of Florida's St. Johns Archaeological Field School continued in 2005 with testing of Bryan Spring Mound B and other shell middens sites in Volusia County, Florida. Ground penetrating radar was deployed at Bryan Spring to resolve questions about the extent and stratigraphic nature of Mound B. A nearby shell mound tested by Jeffrey Yamar in the 1870s was mapped in its entirety. Reconnaissance survey on Horsemast Island added sites to the inventory and expanded boundaries of certain sites. Research on the chronology, subsisence and community patterns of middle St. Johns sites is enhanced by the results of field school. (Friday, 10:50)

Saunders, Kenneth E. (see Blessing, Megan)

Sautin, Claudin (University of Georgia) Southeastern Indians as Anthropologists: Native Americans Study Themselves, 1750-1900 As historians of colonial Latin America and Africa have recently shown, native peoples frequently defined any of the differences between myth and history, oratory and literacy, that scholars later imagined to be so absolute. By the nineteenth century, however, some Southeastern Indians, like anthropologists, began to draw such distinctions between stories. Why did they do so, and what were the social and political implications? This paper will seek to answer these questions. (Thursday, 10:50)

Schwambach, Frank (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) Tula and Spiro: Charles Hudson's Contribution to Spiro Archaeology Charles' Hudson's reconstruction of the De Soto route west of the Mississippi puts the province of Tula in the Apalachee Valley, close to Spiro, rather than in the Ouachita Mountains in the southeastern Arkansas at Swanton thought. Correspondences between descriptions of Tula in the De Soto expedition documents and the etymology of the name are suggestive. The Spiro phase Spiroans who accumulated the giant bowls of prestige goods found in the Crinp Mound were the ancestors of the Tula de Yacasim of 1974, and that Tula was a gateway for trade between the Southeast and the Southern Plains as Spiro had been earlier. (Thursday, 4:40)

Schults, John J. (see Sauman, Kenneth E.)

Scott-Jones, Della (see Yates, Wm. Brian)

Scott-Jones, Della (see Smith, Roger)
Searce, Nina
(see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

Sheedan, Craig T., Jr. (Auburn University Montgomery), Jason A. Mann (University of Alabama) and John W. Cortier (Auburn University Montgomery)
Woodland Mississippian Culture Contacts in the Lower Tallapoosa River Valley

Pottery associated with the Middle to Late period of the Woodland Stage in the Lower Tallapoosa River Valley is homogeneous and changes steadily and consistently during the time span of A.D. 500 and A.D. 1150. This ceramic tradition follows a patterned trajectory until approximately A.D. 1150. The sudden appearance of shell tempered pottery and wall trench structures is best explained by site-unit intrusions of small Mississippian groups. (Thursday, 10:10)

Sherrod, Jeff L. (Panamerican Consultants/University of Alabama)
 Burning Down the House: The Interpretation of Slag-like Material Recovered from a Council House Structure Located on Mound V at the Moundville Site

Recent excavations at the Moundville site have recovered an unusual slag-like material within a unique architectural context. The building located on the northeastern corner of Mound V, a large truncated mound connected to Mound B, is found to be associated with the Moundville III Phase (A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1550). Various theories have been generated during the ongoing excavations at Mound V concerning the formulation of this interesting material. This paper addresses questions regarding the identification and interpretation of this slag-like material. (Thursday, 2:10)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (Middle Tennessee State University)
The Geochronology of the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene at Dust Cave

Dust Cave contains a deep stratigraphic sequence derived from complex eustatic and regressive processes. This paper presents an overview of the geochronological research involving the deepest deposits in the entrance chamber from the pre-cultural late Pleistocene through the Late Paleolithic and Early Archaic components of the early Holocene. These deposits reflect a depositional history related to regional glacial and isostatic change, and microenvironmental conditions and human activity in the cave. (Thursday, 3:40)

Simok, Jan
(see Franklin, Jay)

Simms, Janet
(see Brit, Tad)

Simms, Cynthia L. (PanAmerican Consultants)
Searching for Women at the Predix Santa Maria de Galve

Attempts to discern the presence of women in the archaeological remains from the frontier penal colony Santa Maria de Galve have stimulated a new approach to viewing the archaeological and historic records. Using the lens of popular religion and Catholic ritual to examine Spanish and Hispanic customs, new meanings can be assigned to aspects of material culture, such as personal and kitchen-related items, and women can be seen more clearly at Santa Maria. (Friday, 3:40)

Smith, Maria Ostendorf (Northern Illinois University)
Temporal Change in the Patterns and Frequency of Warfare in the Chickamauga Reservoir

Human adult skeletal remains from fourteen sites located in the eastern Tennessee River valley were examined for evidence of deliberate violent trauma (inflicted projectile points, healed blunt force trauma, trophy taking). The samples are temporally and socio-politically distinct. They consist of eight late Mississippian period Dallus and Mouse Creek phase (A.D. 1300-1600) sites from the Chickamauga reservoir and an earlier Woodland/early Mississippian sample (circa A.D. 600-1000) from the Chickamauga and Jellico reservoirs. What emerged were clear spatial and temporal differences in the pattern (e.g. kind of blunt force trauma, trophy items) and frequency of violent trauma. This includes significant frequency differences between the phases as well as patterned differences in the ratio of male to female trauma victims, particularly between Dallus and Mouse Creek. (Thursday, 3:20)

Smith, Maria Ostendorf (Northern Illinois University) and Susan Smorynski (Northern Illinois University)
Warfare Related Violent Trauma in Dallas Phase Human Skeletal Remains from Upper East Tennessee

Dallas phase sites have been identified in east Tennessee in the many reservoirs of the Tennessee river and its tributaries. The adult human skeletal remains from the more northern Dallas sites of the Nora, Melrose Hill, and War's Bar reservoirs were examined for evidence of deliberate violent trauma. Data collected included healed blunt force cranial trauma, embedded projectile points, evidence of trophy taking as well as grave inclusion suggestive of trophy items. Particular attention was paid to the mortuary treatment of presumptive victims. The preliminary data suggest a very low frequency of violent trauma (<5 per cent) and no evidence to support any 'massacre' episode. The results from these reservoirs mirror the pattern and frequencies from the Dallas sites of the Chickamauga reservoir. (Thursday, 4:40)

Smith, Marvin T. (Vanderbilt University)
In Search of Hernando de Soto: Charles Hudson and Pattern Shifts in Southeastern Archaeology

Through his research on early Spanish Explorers, Charles Hudson has had an important impact on archaeologists in the Southeast. Not too many years ago, archaeologists were talking about peoples' late prehistoric archaeological phases and were concentrating on individual sites and amorphous cultures. Today we are much more in tune to multivariate political units in the archaeological record, and in many instances, we can identify them with specific historically-recorded groups of people. This paper reviews the development of this paradigm shift in south-eastern archaeology, stressing Hudson's role in the process. (Thursday, 1:00)

Smith, Patrick N. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.), Paul D. Jackson (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and Hunter B. Johnson (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
An Early glimpse of Recent Excavations at the Creek Town of Kasia (9CE1)

The Lower Creek town of Kasia within Fort Benning Military Reservation in Georgia is reengaged as one of the premier archaeological sites in eastern North America, even without large-scale mitigation having occurred at the site. Kasia has a rich cultural and historical record, as well as the distinction of having been investigated by two of the most
prominent figures in Southeastern Archaeology, Clarence R. Moore and Goodwin R. Willey. Until recently, much of the archaeo-
logist's record at Knota remained untargeted. This paper provides an early glimpse of recent extensive excavations at the
site. (Friday, 8:20)

Smith, Roger (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), Della Scott-Jerome (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Re-
search) and Win, Brian Yoes (Florida Division of Historical Research) Recent Advances in Florida's Underwater Archaeological Research
Program

No part of Florida is far from water. With more than 8,500 miles of coastline including rivers, streams, and lakes, the pen-
insular contains as many, if not more, archaeological sites that are yet to be evaluated. In the past several years, underwater archae-
ology has advanced in Florida's waters, as it has elsewhere. This following is a brief description of several of the underwa-
ter archaeological projects that have recently been undertaken in Florida; each within a management context that gradually has evolved with efforts to broaden public under-
standing of and access to underwater sites of all types in Florida. (Saturday, 19:30)

Smith, Roger
(see Yoes, Win, Brian)

Snoorznika, Susan
(see Smith, Maria Oserendoff)

Stallings, Richard (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
Near Lake jn Lake T. A Review of Late Prehistoric Dates from the Yavon Basin and Adjacent Areas

A review was undertaken of Late Prehistoric and Contact Period radiocarbon dates in the Yavon Basin in the time of Mis-
sissippi and its adjacent areas of Arkansas and Tennessee. The dates were examined in an attempt to better understand regional chronology and to determine the accuracy and valid-
ity of some controversial "late dates" generated for this region. (Saturday, 9:20)

Stephanen, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and Scott Thompson (Washington University at St. Louis)
The Lowwater Site: A Mississippian Mound Center in the South Carolina Coastal Plain

This paper presents the results of two seasons of mapping and testing at the Lowwater site, a small Mississippian mound
site located in the Savannah River floodplain of South Carol-
ina. Our recent investigations confirm that in addition to two mounds and a surrounding ditch, the site layout included a
plaza, domestic zone, mound-top architecture and a squared patio-side wall. Radiocarbon and Th-Dates, along with limited
mound excavations, indicate that the site was occupied only for a short time during the Middle Mississippian period. We use these results as their new light on Mississippian political change in the Savannah valley. (Saturday, '0:10)

Stepanen, Vincas
(see Gall, Daniel C.)

Stephens, Bryan A.
(see Weaver, Guy)

Stevens, Kid D.
(see Rogers, Elizabeth)

Sister, Linda (UNC-Greensboro) and Natalie Adkins (South Carolina)
A Brief and True Account of the History of South Carolina Plantation Archaelogy and the Archaeologist Who Practice It

A great deal of plantation archaeology has occurred in South Carolina. Initially, instigated by federal laws, plantation
studies are now undertaken by archaeologists as universities, government agencies, and conservators pursue. This paper re-
views the approaches used by South Carolina plantation archaeologists have used to interpret their discoveries, as well as how earlier findings influenced the direction of subsequent research. Sugg-
estions for new avenues of research are also made. (Thursday, 1:20)

Stokes, Alan V.
(see Austin, Robert J.)

Stout, Michael (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Recognizing the Caribbean Influence in the Carolina Lowcountry through Ceramics

In 1663, Charles I granted eight English goldens proprietary
ship over the land known as Carolina for their loyalty dur-
ing the Interregnum. The proprietors then began to organize, explore, and settle the Carolina coast, always with varying de-
grees of success. As two noteworthy proprietors, Sir John Colleton and Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, were particularly
active in sugar production in Barbados, their efforts attracted the interests of Caribbean planters, artisans, and indentured
servants seeking a new life away from the islands. In settling the Carolinas, these Caribbees turned Carolina frontiersmen
brought with them a connection to the Caribbean sugar trade that can be found, and may be overlooked, in excavations and
collections in the South Carolina Lowcountry: ceramics. (Thursday, 4:46)

Stringfield, Margo S. (University of West Florida)
Life, Death, and Reunion; St. Michael's Cemetery

St. Michael's Cemetery in Pensacola is one of the oldest ex-
tant cemeteries in Florida. Not surprisingly, the site has been im-
portant for its specified, focus on nature, politics, and natural aging over the past two hundred years. Research efforts in-
volved a multi-disciplinary approach, relying heavily on archae-
ology, history, and geography to review, preserve, and interpret the site. This paper focuses on an overview of the site, prelimi-
nary test results, and the methods utilized to create a comprehen-
sive management plan for the site; where thirty-two hundred marked graves and countless unmarked graves reflect a diverse society on the Florida Gulf Coast frontier. (Saturday, 10:10)

Thompson, Scott
(see Stephenson, Keith)
Thompson, Victor (University of Kentucky)

Syncretism on a Theme: Hunter-Gatherer-Diversity and Sedentism in the North American Midcontinent

This paper examines regional variations in Holoecne hunter-gatherer settlement in the North American Midcontinent. Data on hunter-gatherer settlement in the Cypress Creek drainage of west-central Kentucky are compared to other sites of Archaic research across the Midcontinent. The purpose of these comparisons is to evaluate archaeological models of sedentism. It is argued that when a regional perspective is taken, traditional models of sedentism become inadequate to explain the variation in the archaeological record. To account for this variation, archaeologists must adopt models of increasing sedentism that view it as a process that can emerge in different areas at different times.

(Thurman, 2:10) [JPC]

Thompson, Victor (see Jeffries, Dick)

Thomsen, Robert L. (University of Florida)

Grant Mound Past and Present

Grant Mound was part of a mound complex located on the bluff south of Mill Cove. Excavated by E.B. Moore in the 1890s, the mound was modified during farming construction in the 1980s. Salvage excavations were undertaken adjacent to the mound in a series of deep test units to examine traces of occupation and ceramic chronology. Recent analyses of ceramic data and stratigraphy are presented. (Friday, 3:00)

(Thomsen, 2:12)

Thomsen, Robert L. (see Ashley, Kirk)

Thurman, Melburn D.

The Peripheries of the Late Southeast Ceremonial Cult: Some of the Things Wrong with World Systems Theory

This paper is an exercise in theory building, tracing the inter-relationships of archaeology, history, and ethology using material from the late Southeast Ceremonial Complex. The main thrust is to expose numerous weaknesses in World Systems Theory as applied to prehistoric archaeology. (Thursday, 11:30)

Trotter, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Mississippian Monumental Construction at Cahokia: The Palisade

The shift in emphasis from mound and plaza building to palisade construction is one of the major changes in the Missouri tradition. This paper examines the dating of the palisade constructions, including new information from excavations of the west wall. Differences in interpretations of why the palisade was built, and why it was built at this time in Cahokia's history, are contrasted. These questions are integral to understanding the political transformations in Cahokian society and the relationships between Cahokians and their contemporaries in the So-We-Tew. (Friday, 8:20)

Trotter, Mary Beth (see Kelly, John E.)

Turley, Rebecca (Panamerician Consultants, Inc.) and Kristin Reed (Panamerician Consultants, Inc.)

Current Findings Regarding the Quarterly Master Site, 9CE42, at Fort Benning, Georgia

Recent investigations at the Quarterly master site, 9CE42, have uncovered intact cultural deposits dating to Late Archaic and Middle Woodland occupations. Previous work by Chase and Minton and Knight resulted in the defining of the Quarterly Phase, a Swift Creek cultural formation. This paper will examine the excavations and examine changes within the context of the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley. (Friday, 1:10)

Tyler, Jack E. (see Jackson, Terry D.)

Underwood, John (The College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

A Distributional Analysis of Yoruba Cross-Cultural Exchange from Coastal Virginia

This paper presents a preliminary analysis and definition of the spatial range of Yoruba cross-cultural exchange across Coastal Virginia. These wares were produced and distributed by William Rogers, more commonly referred to as the "Poor Potter of Yoruban." From the 1720s through 1740s, representing one of the first colonial economic exchanges. It is based exclusively upon survey, evaluation, and data recovery projects conducted by the College of William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research. The intent of this study is to describe the nature of this sample, identifying relevant patterns in locational and stylistic distributions across Coastal Virginia. (Thursday, 8:00)

Van Horn, Wayne (Kent State University)

Warriors in Mississippian Chiefdoms: Weapons, Combat, and Ritual

In the 1980s, Charles Hudson suggested I examine weaponry use among Southeastern Indians as my dissertation topic. The dissertation (which reflect much of his insights) and my subsequent research have provided a greatly expanded understanding of the role of warfare in Mississippian societies. This paper summarizes the important conditions of that research, furnishing evidence that warfare provided a means for men to acquire prestige and social advancement which in turn led to sustained, ritualized fighting. This important social role of warfare was reflected in warfare, ceremonies, rituals, art, and the development of military elites, specialized weapons, and martial arts. (Thursday, 3:40)

Vernon, Mary (University of Illinois at Chicago)

The Context of Ramsay Kin, from the Mississippian Phase Occupation at the Loyd Site

The 1983 excavation at the multicomponent Loyd site 8 km northwest of Cahokia, exposed around a Mississippian phase house. Two Mill Creek Ramsay knives and an adze were recovered from the wall trench of one of the nine structures. This paper examines the context of these knives at Loyd and other Mississippian house sites in the American Bottom. (Friday, 9:20)
Vogel, Gregory (University of Arkansas)
Internal Stratigraphy of a Caddoan Platform Mound at the Norman Site [34WG2]
The Norman site [34WG2] is a Caddoan civic ceremonial center along the Grand River in eastern Oklahoma. Currently, only one mound remains, projecting above Grand Lake Reservoir as an island. Recent investigations conducted in anticipation of a Corps of Engineers stabilization project revealed a complex internal stratigraphy of cyclical mound building stages. High-resolution digital photography was employed as a quick and effective method to document the details of a wave-cut profile running the length of the mound. Extensive plowing, burning of the construction layers, and mound fill loading of high contrasting matrix are all evidenced in the profile. (Saturday, 9:40)

Waggoner, James (Florida State University)
The Ridgeway Road Survey: Implications for Upland Land Use During the Archaic Period in West-Central Georgia
The Ridgeway Road survey, located in Harris County in west-central Georgia, was carried out during the spring and summer months of 1998 and 1999. The survey offered a unique opportunity to examine a large area of demesne upland territory. With the exception of a single Woodland component, all of the recorded prehistoric archaeological sites were non-ceramic and dated to the archaic period. Additionally, data from the survey indicate an increase in utilization of upland resources throughout the Archaic. This paper presents the preliminary results of the survey concerning the nature of Archaic period settlement in the uplands of west-central Georgia. (Saturday, 10:10)

Wagner, Gail R. (University of South Carolina)
The Mississippian Landscape of Central South Carolina
In central South Carolina, landscape management mitted the hierarchical social organization of Mississippian society. Hierarchies of landscape control radiated outward from habitation and were connected through paths to allies or social centers. Macrobiosocial remains recovered from Mulberry, Adamson, Belton, and Old Town Creek are combined with other regional sites, modern archaeological studies, and historical accounts to reconstruct the look of the landscape during the Mississippian period. (Saturday, 10:30)

Wagner, Mark J. (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) and Mary McCorvie (Shawnee National Forest)
Buffalo Rock, An Early Historic Native American Presence in Southern Illinois
In the early 1990s, University of Michigan archaeologist James B. Griffin recorded Buffalo Rock in the Illinois Archaeological survey (IAS) site files. Also known as Bleeding Buffalo, Illinois Buffalo Painting, and the Gun Spring Hollow site, Buffalo Rock consists of a painting of a quadruped on the vertical north wall of a rock shelter in Johnson County. This thick-turred animal has a distinct hump on its back, short downward pointing tail, four short legs that sweep forward, and a hornless head that lacks facial features. The site is located immediately on the old Galena-Kaskaskia Trail, a major early historic period dirt path or "trace" that stretched from the Ohio to Mississippi Rivers. This paper will describe and discuss the significance of this and other early historic paintings. including a crescent moon, and a cross-and-circle located at the site. (Friday, 1:50)

Walker, Renee B. (St. Louis College)
Revising Our Understanding of Subsistence Strategies at Dust Cave: An Analysis of a Recently Excavated Late Paleoindian Faunal Sample
Zooarchaeological analysis of a recently excavated 13998 season Late Paleoindian assemblage at Dust Cave, Alabama, is presented. These results are compared to an analysis of remains collected from the Late Paleoindian component in the entrance trench of the cave during the 1989 to 1994 seasons. The new materials were collected from areas outside of the entrance trench and allow for a more comprehensive analysis of the spatial variation in faunal deposition at the site. In addition, the Late Paleoindian and Early Side-Notched faunal assemblages are compared to examine the changes in subsistence strategies during the critical Pleistocene/Holocene transition in the southeastern United States. (Thursday, 4:00)

Wallk, Richard (see Kneutzel, Carl)
Wald-Haseney, Heather (University of Florida)
Skilled Evidence of Trauma at Two Florida Archaic Sites
Conflict is universal among humans. Its physical manifestation has been archaeologically documented through the presence of fortifications, weaponry, and iconography. Biocultural evidence of skeletal injury sites serves as a record of violent conflict and/or warfare. I adapted Lovell's (1997) methodology for differentiating between accidental and intentional injury to skeletal samples from Bay West and Winderen Pond. No clear evidence of intentional injury was present in the Bay West sample (n=42). By contrast, the Winderen sample (n=168) exhibited signs of intentional and accidental injury. Differences in injury pattern may result from rugged terrain, mobile lifeways, territoriality, or disputes over resources. (Thursday, 5:40)

Wansbrow, Marc (TBC: Garrow & Associates, Inc.)
Archaeological Geoscience: Beyond the Upper Cumberland River, Clay County, Tennessee
This paper details the results of limited archaeological and biogeographical research conducted at three prehistoric sites (60CYG3, 40CYG4, and 40CYG5) located along the Upper Cumberland River in the northeastern portion of the Eastern Highland Rim in Clay County, Tennessee. Analysis of archaeological data obtained during the study provides information regarding Archaic and Woodland adaptations including cultural, chronological, and resource exploitation changes in a region that has previously received little archaeological attention. Geomorphological analysis provides clues to site formation processes and the presence of buried archaeological materials. (Friday, 8:20)

Weaver, Gary (Weaver & Associates, LLC), Brian R. Collins (Weaver & Associates, LLC) and Bryan A. Sturtevant (Weaver & Associates, LLC)
Archaeological and Middle Gulf Formational Components on Swan Creek, Lewis County, Tennessee
This paper presents the results of data recovery at the Hughes site [40L20] and the Johnson site [40L22], located along Swan Creek, a tributary of the Duck River, in the western Highland Rim. Components dating from the Paleoindian through the Middle Woodland periods were identified, with major occupations dated to the Bronte, Terminal Archaic and
the Middle Gulf Formational periods. The material assemblages and feature distributions are discussed, as well as the results of the radiocarbon assays, faunal analysis and archaeological analysis. (Friday, 8:00)

Webb, Malcolm C. (University of New Orleans)

War Mississippian—In Some Way, In Some Sense—Invisible!

The original Mississippian pattern, seen as one of two distinct developmental waves in precontact Eastern North America, has been sought for justifications. Recent research, however, indicates that the defining Mississippian material characteristics appeared incrementally during the supposed cultural rough following Middle Woodland. Innovations fre-

quently were old traits rework in the service of new chiefly centralization. Studies of religious organizations suggest, mone-

tarily, that these communities the chiefly distinctive features of hierarchy and sanctity are essential when government is justified by ideology. It would therefore appear that increasing population size and density could, per se, lead Mississippi chiefdoms. (Thursday, 10:50)

Whitaker, April (University of West Florida)

Knoke, Knock Who? There: Deciphering the Rites of First Spanish Comanche outside Fort San Miguel de Panuco.

This paper focuses on recent archaeological investigations of two colonial compounds located just west of Fort San Miguel de Panuco. Historic maps dating to 1764 show several struc-

tures in the compounds. University of West Florida excavations revealed archaeological and refuse features associated with the structures. While some of the architectural features represent a First Spanish age building, the refit pits and midden yielded primarily British artifacts. Historical research has yet to identify the specific occupants or function of the compounds. This paper will discuss the archaeological data and the historical framework for interpreting the site. (Friday, 4:00)

White, Nancy (University of South Florida)

Shell Complexes at St. Joe Bay, Northeast Florida.

Shell middens at St. Joe Bay, in the southwestern Apalachicola delta, are predominantly of whelks, conchs, and other species from the relatively salty bay waters. Richardson's Hammock has a Swet Creek-easty Weeden Island mound (tsored) and a Fort Walton component. The Lighthouse Savoy site has individual shell piles that are late Fort Walton/Lamar. Other sites include Black Island, where the midden is buried in sand, and a redefined C.B. Mason site. University of South Florida tests at three sites revealed many black postmolds in the white sand, suggesting frequent camping. Most worked shell is debris or experimental tools. (Friday, 10:30)

Whiteley, Thomas G. (Brockington and Associates, Inc.) and

Lacey Hicks (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

Evaluating the Potential for Prehistoric Travel Arteries Across the Northern Arkansas Study Area Using GIS

As part of the GIS predictive model for the proposed Northern Arc (a highway corridor north of Atlanta) a great deal of archaeological and environmental information was used to construct plausible hypotheses regarding the associations between key environmental factors and archaeological localities. As a byproduct of the investigation, a GIS surface was created representing "travel friction." Although, it is only a rough approximation of travel costs (not including factors such as time cost) it is useful for identifying the lowest cost travel vectors in the region. These are illustrated and compared with known archaeological sites from different temporal periods. (Saturday, 8:00)

Williams, Randolph (University of Houston)

Archaeological Analysis of the Webb Sawyer 1995 Key Macro Map

The detailed topographic map prepared by Wells Sawyer for Frank H. Cushing's Key Macro opus of 1895 remains one of the more important mapping efforts of the site. Today the site has been leveled for development and also dredged and filled. This paper attempts to reconcile contemporar-

y landform with the original Sawyer map. Recent archae-

ological excavations will be directly correlated with the original Sawyer map. In addition, mounds sink holes, canals, and ridges have been labeled and these data will be used to infer aspects of the sociopolitical and demographic characteristics of the original inhabitants. (Friday, 11:10)

Williams, Mark (Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia) and

Scott Jones (Society of Primitive Technology)

Lithic, Shellfish, and Bones

This paper attempts to explain several unusual phenomena about the lifeways of people who lived in the Oconee River valley during the Late Mississippian period. These phenomena were previously assumed to be unrelated, but we now think otherwise. The focus will be upon a hypothetical local mode of lacunar adaptation that involved lacunadishes in both active and inactive bearers within the thousands of tiny valleys of the Georgia Piedmont. We hope this model aids researchers studying human adaptations in other areas of the Southeast. Clearly it helps us understand the important Oconee Valley system during the Lamar period. (Thursday, 1:10)

Wilson, Gregory D. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

The Organization of Everyday Life in the Upper Midlands

This paper presents an update on recent research on the early Mississippian occupation of the Moundville site in west-

central Alabama. Analysis of archaeological materials from the CCC Moundville Roadway excavations is providing much needed information on Mississippian household organization in the era of Moundville's consolidation. Data on household production, consumption, and ceremonial activities have provided new insights into the historical process by which social inequalities were negotiated in the late Prehistoric Southeast. (Thursday, 1:50)

Wissman, Sarah (see Emerson, Thomas)

Worth, John (Cowee Watershed Foundation)

Bringing Prehistory and History in the Southeast: A Critique of Acculturation Studies

Acculturation has long dominated archaeological thought relative to early European contact in the Southeast. Neverthe-

less, acculturation as a concept has never made significant advances toward illuminating what Charles Hudson has called the "gray black hole" of southern history, a time when Missis-

sippian chiefdoms were transformed into the familiar tribal confederacies of later centuries. Through their almost exclusive focus on direct (versus bi-dimensional), cultural transfer between Europeans and Indians, acculturation studies fail to answer the most crucial questions relative to the broader social history of the southeastern Indians during this traumatic period. In this paper I will elaborate on these observations. (Thursday, 10:10)
Yates, Emily Moss (National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center)

Crash! and Burn! Reconstructing the Southeast Corner “Burned” Room at Carolina Point Plantation, Vaux Island, USVI

Carolina Point Plantation, Vaux Island, USVI, is the oldest continuously occupied plantation on the island. In 1862 a fire devastated the plantation’s Great House. The remains of one room were particularly well preserved due to a brick wall that fell during the fire. From this room over 6,000 pottery sherds were recovered (ca. 100g). From these, 170 ceramic vessels were reconstructed, the majority of which are more than 75 percent complete. Statistical analysis of the breaks shows dense areas defining room layout and architectural features of the house. Current research includes room reconstruction using reconstructed vessels and other artifact categories. (Saturday, 8:00)

Yates, Wm. Brian

(see Smith, Roger)

Wong, Amy (University of Southern Mississippi)

Public Archaeology at Mound Bayou, an All-Black Town in Mississippi

Public archaeology has become much more than inviting locals to spend time digging, or returning to a community and giving a slide presentation of findings and interpretations. In African-American archaeology, public archaeology meets involvement of the descendant communities. Such involvement, although time-consuming and complex for the archaeologists, assures that the descendant community has an important role in all phases of research and publication, but also a deeper appreciation of the conduct of archaeology and the fragile nature of our cultural resources. This paper presents a case study of public archaeology in the first all-black incorporated town in Mississippi, Mound Bayou. (Saturday, 10:30)

Zebell, Rachel (University of Florida)

Positive Impressions of Stallings Pottery as a Method of Trace Stylist

Particular potter's identities are recognized in studying the morphology of positive impressions derived from individual styli used to punctate Stallings fiber tempered pottery. Once these distinctive characteristics are recognized it is possible to trace the vessels. This method when applied to the data extracted from the sites of Stallings Island, Mim’s Point, and Ed Mitchell, located within a few kilometers of each other, provides insights to their contemporaneity, mobility patterns, social organization, and intergroup exchange. (Friday, 9:00)