The Complete Lamar Briefs

Edited By

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Introduction

The Lamar Institute was incorporated in 1982 as a non-profit corporation under Georgia law, and in 1983 it received Federal 501 c(3) tax-exempt status. It has conducted, and continues to conduct many archaeological research projects in the southeastern United States. As a low-key organization it has acted as a facilitator for many projects, both directly and indirectly. Almost 50 publications to date have resulted from these projects, and more are forthcoming.

The *Lamar Briefs* was a short biannual newsletter that was published by the Lamar Institute from late 1982 until the fall of 1993. During that time 22 issues were produced. The original editor was Gary Shapiro, who ran the publication for its first 10 issues until his untimely death in June of 1988. At that time, the editorship passed to myself, and I ran the publication for 11 issues. The final issue was edited by Dan Elliott.

From the beginning, *Lamar Briefs* (intentionally with a humorous title) was designed to be a low-key communication vehicle for archaeologists working in the southern Appalachian area. The original publication rate was only $2.00 per year. In the early years much research was underway about the Mississippian period, and the publication succeeded in spreading information to its intended audience, typically about 150 individuals. By the early 1990s the need for the publication faded as other outlets grew, and as research interests changed.

After rereading some of the articles, searching in vein for all my back issues, and realizing that there was much useful information in this little publication, it occurred to me that a consolidated, edited version, with an index would be of much value to present and future researchers, as well as to a broader audience. Thus the present document was born.

Copies of the original publications were scanned into a computer file, and after much cleaning, and organization the present document is the result.

Editing Conventions

For this publication, I have had to make a number of editorial decisions. First, all references to addresses, both institutional and private, for the authors have been omitted since the great majority of the addresses are no longer current and would have been very confusing at this point.

I have standardized a number of spellings throughout and corrected misspelled words in the originals where found. Further, all references have been collected and placed at the end of the document in a single references section. The very few illustrations in the originals have been omitted. All of the guide-to-authors information, subscription information, submission deadlines, and Lamar Institute information has also been eliminated.

Many articles were originally attributed to “the editors”. I have assigned authorship in almost all cases. Further, some articles originally had no titles, and I

have generated appropriate titles in these cases for consistency. I also have standardized the
paragraph style and the headings format for all the issues, since these varied widely from issue to issue. I have also spelled out many abbreviations that were in the originals to make them more widely understood, and I have removed most, but not all advertisements for new publications.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 1 - October 1982

The Lamar Institute is currently in the process of incorporation as a non-profit research organization. The Articles of Incorporation express the goals of the Institute.

> The Lamar Institute, Incorporated, is an educational organization whose purpose is to conduct scientific research on Indian cultures in the Southeast, with an emphasis on late prehistoric or early historic societies; to disseminate the information to its members, to other interested individuals, and to the general public.

During the summer of 1982 the Lamar Institute, in cooperation with the University of Georgia Center for Continuing education and the Department of Anthropology, sponsored a *Summer Symposium and Workshop on the Prehistoric Indians of Northeastern Georgia.* In addition to learning about the changes in prehistoric southeastern societies, students were able to gain hands-on experience in the gathering of archaeological information by participating in laboratory identification of ceramics, lithics, and faunal remains from a Lamar period site in the Oconee Province. Field trips included a visit to the Scull Shoals mound and village site, as well as surface survey to locate and record previously unreported sites in the Georgia Piedmont.

In September, with cooperation from the National Forest Service, a Lamar Institute field crew of 18 volunteers was able to remove disturbed overburden from a recently cleared Lamar period site in the Oconee National Forest. A single pit and an isolated postmold are the only features so far revealed in the 15 by 15-meter shovel-scraped area.

During the past year, the following papers were presented by members of the Lamar Institute.

At the 1981 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Asheville, North Carolina:

Lamar Period Site Variability - Gary Shapiro

At the 1982 Meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Macon, Georgia:

The Indian King's Tomb Revisited - Patricia DePratter

At the 1982 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Memphis, Tenn.

Geology and Archaeology of Sea Level Changes on the Georgia Coast - Chester DePratter

A Survey For Upland Sites in the Oconee River Drainage of the Georgia Piedmont - Daniel T. Elliott

The Identification of Vessel Function: A Case Study From Northwest Georgia - David J. Hally

Vessel Form as an Indicator of Site Specialization Within a Late Prehistoric Settlement System - Gary Shapiro

The Bell Phase - Mark Williams

Congaree-Wateree River Drainage -- Central South Carolina

Leland Ferguson

The Department of Anthropology of the University of South Carolina is continuing research on the Wateree Archaeological Research Project. The general goals of the project are to investigate human-land relationships in the vicinity of the Fall Line in central South Carolina. Research to this point has been conducted in two areas: a documentary survey of historic land use in the valley and archaeological testing at the Mulberry site on the Wateree River in Kershaw County. This site, which has two extant mounds, was occupied during late prehistoric and protohistoric times. It is believed to have been the site of Cofitachequi, which was visited by both Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo in the sixteenth century. The site was the location of a slave village in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Our work at Mulberry has concentrated on determining the layout of major features (mounds, surrounding ditch or moat, slave quarters and outbuildings, and midden) and on understanding the geomorphology of the site. We have prepared a detailed contour map; conducted intensive surface collections; excavated test pits to determine the locations of features; and gathered information from test pits, surface, cores, and the river profile to determine the geomorphological structure. It is clear at this time that the ditch as it was referred to in the nineteenth century is a flood channel that is naturally washed by Pine Tree Creek. It may also have been used as a borrow location for mound construction. The site area encompassed by this feature contains a midden deposit that varies from eight to twelve inches thick. In most areas this midden is covered by one to three feet of alluvial and colluvial deposits. From a pit full of corn cobs in the top of the midden beneath one of the mounds, we have a radiocarbon date of 1520 $\pm$ 100 years. This pit was exposed by the river as it eroded the mound.

Artifactual materials include those typical of the late South Appalachian Mississippian complex and an eighteenth century quarter. Aboriginal ceramics include Pee Dee, Lamar, and York wares. There is a broad range of lithic materials including local quartz and more exotic cherts. The so-called Tennessee Ridge and Valley chert is found on the site. Mica and shell are common. Historic materials include typical eighteenth century ceramics and building materials.

Two master's theses have been written as a result of the project: An Archaeological Boundary Model for the Mulberry site by Carl Merry and Paleoethnobotany in the Wateree River valley by Harriet Smith. A third report by Ken Sassaman entitled *Stratigraphic Description and Interpretation of the Mulberry Sit*e is in press and will be out during the fall. This report will be the first in a series of departmental publications on the project. Debra Martin is presently conducting analyses of the surface materials that will form the empirical basis for her master's thesis. Also, more detailed reports on the site's structure are in preparation.

Mulberry is an extensive site in an important region of the South Appalachian Province. The site has excellent research potential. To this point we have concentrated

on determining layout and basic geomorphology as a necessary foundation for future work. We have also worked to understand Mulberry as one of a variety of sites in the Wateree Valley and the eastern portion of the Province. Present plans are to develop a detailed long-term research design during the fall of 1983, which will form the basis of a funding proposal as well as future research.

Tugalo Ceramic Analysis

Gwyneth Duncan

Analysis of ceramics from the Tugalo site (9St1) is currently in progress. The Tugalo site is a mound and village site located in northeastern Georgia near present-day Toccoa. The mound was excavated under the direction of the late Joseph R. Caldwell from 1956 to 1957. During the excavation a 4-foot thick midden with large quantities of broken pottery was located in the northeastern corner of the mound. Termed the northeastern dump, the majority of broken vessels from this portion of the mound have attributes characteristic of Lamar ceramics. The lowest level of the dump has been radiocarbon dated at A.D. 1485 $\pm$ 65.

Goals of the present research include establishment of vessel shape and size categories for comparison with similar data from the Barnett phase component of the Little Egypt site (9Mu102) in northwestern Georgia. It is known that the Tugalo and Barnett phase people were contemporary (A.D. 1500-1700) and both shared certain ceramic styles. It would seem likely therefore that Tugalo and Barnett phase vessel forms would be basically similar and the shape/size classes from each site should occur in approximately equal frequencies.

Much vessel reconstruction remains to be done. Any advice or helpful hints on speedy methods of vessel reconstruction will be appreciated.

The following abstract of a paper presented by David Anderson and Joseph Schuldenrien at the 1983 Society for American Archaeology meeting was submitted by David Anderson.

Mississippian Period Settlement in the Southern Piedmont: Evidence from the Rucker's Bottom Site, Elbert County, Georgia

David Anderson

Multidisciplinary investigations at a small fourteenth and fifteenth century Mississippian village in northeastern Georgia are summarized. Changes in village organization, subsistence, and in relative population health are evident over the approximately two centuries of occupation. These changes over time -- the appearance of fortifications, a more focused subsistence economy, and a moderate improvement in overall skeletal health -- appear linked to a pattern of both increasing political centralization, and increasing intensive use of agriculture in the upper Savannah River area.

Culture Change on the Creek Indian Frontier

Gregory Waselkov

This project is a long-term archaeological study of the Creek Indians, one of the five major groups of historic southeastern Indians. Although of the greatest significance in the early history of the United States, Creek ethnohistory has been neglected since John Swanton's seminal studies and the potential of Creek archaeology has been virtually ignored to the present day. The project involves extensive excavations at three sequentially occupied areas of an Upper Creek town to recover information which will permit a test of our model of frontier culture change. Most archaeologists have assumed that all aboriginal Indian groups gradually, but inevitably, accepted Euroamerican trade goods in ever increasing quantities, becoming progressively acculturated as they recognized the inherent superiority of foreign technology. This unilinear approach to the topic oversimplifies Indian cultural diversity and the variety of their adaptive responses. By focusing on a single Creek town as it changed through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, we should be able to recognize in the archaeological remains the different reactions of men and women, young and old, powerful and powerless, to the Euroamerican presence. Specifically, how did the Creeks interact with English, French, Spanish and American traders and administrators? Did the competition for the deerskin trade lead to over hunting and changes in Creek subsistence and economy? What caused the increase in livestock raising among the Creeks in the early nineteenth century? By answering these and other questions, this study will enable us to develop a detailed explanation of Upper Creek culture change that can eventually be applied to other Creek towns and be contrasted with other models of culture change for regions around the world. The study is funded by the National Science Foundation. Principal researchers are Gregory Waselkov, John Cottier, and Craig Sheldon.

Ceramic Vessel Analysis

David J. Hally

For the past year, I have devoted most of my research efforts to the investigation of Lamar pottery vessel function. This research differs from that being pursued by others with the same interests in that I have been able to consider the functional nature of an entire vessel assemblage rather than one or two selected vessel types. Excavations conducted at the Little Egypt site in northwestern Georgia yielded one of the vessel assemblages that has been studied intensively. The results of this research are currently being prepared for publication.

Ceramic Technology

Thomas P. DesJean

Thomas P. DesJean is conducting a technological analysis of ceramics from the Little Egypt site, a late Lamar, Barnett phase site in northwestern Georgia. The technological analysis is designed to compliment David Hally's analysis of vessels from the same site. Hally's analysis emphasized vessel size, shape, use-wear, and

archaeological context as indicators of vessel function. DesJean's analysis of both archaeological specimens and modern clays will employ observations of particle size, hardness, color, porosity, and thermal shock.

Scull Shoals Excavations

Mark Williams

The Scull Shoals Mound site (9Ge4) is located on the eastern bank of the Oconee River about 25 miles south of Athens in the Georgia Piedmont. The site was mapped and tested this summer as a cooperative project by the Lamar Institute, the National Forest Service (on whose land the site is located), and the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology. The work was conducted as a field school. Students from the University of Georgia were enrolled in both field and laboratory archaeology classes. In addition to providing permission for the work to take place, the Forest Service contributed partial financial support for the project. As liaison for the Forest Service, Jack Wynn provided much technical assistance and advice.

A total of six weeks of fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Mark Williams of the Lamar Institute. Two weeks of lab work were conducted at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology under the direction of David Hally and Williams. Hally served as the Principal Investigator for the work. Williams has completed a report on the project for publication this fall.

The Scull Shoals site presently has two visible mounds. Mound A is about 12 meters and Mound B is about 3 meters in height. Both mounds have been extensively looted over the last century or more. This summer's work produced the first accurate map of the site. The site and both mounds were contour mapped. There was no clear evidence for ramps on either mound. An extensive series of post-hole tests was employed to define the limits of village occupation. Almost all of the post-hole tests were deepened with a bucket auger to a depth of 3.5 meters into loose floodplain sediments. These tests revealed that the entire site was covered by an average of one meter of red clay. The red clay blanket is a result of upland erosion caused by poor agricultural practices of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Village size is estimated at five hectares.

Following the post-hole tests a series of six 2-meter squares was excavated at several locations in the former village. In almost all areas the original village midden appears to have been badly damaged by intensive plowing of the site prior to deposition of the red clay alluvium. Some intact midden was located near the base of Mound A along with the remains of a possible structure. With the exception of a few probable post molds no features were recognized in the 2-meter test pits located away from the mounds.

Potsherds found on most of the site were quite small and worn. One pit yielded shards of sufficient size and quantity to permit some statement on the temporal placement of site occupation. The earliest occupation appears to have been during late Etowah -guess dated here at about A.D. 1250. There appears to have been a continuous occupation until the late Lamar period at about A.D. 1600. A single deep blue

spherical bead of probable Spanish origin (late sixteenth century) was located in the uppermost portion of the midden near Mound A.

No work was conducted on the mounds themselves this summer and the time of mound construction and use remains unknown for the present. It is not known whether or not the mounds were used at the same time. One of the test pits was placed between the two mounds. This pit, which contained a large quantity of pottery, may indicate that there was no plaza between the two mounds.

Any future work at the site should (1) determine the dates of mound construction and use and (2) employ heavy equipment in an effort to locate village features. Use of heavy equipment is warranted due to the presence of a meter of recent alluvium over the site.

The Scull Shoals site is the northernmost of the villages suggested by Marvin Smith and Stephen Kowalewski to have been part of a late prehistoric polity--the Oconee Province. Determining the temporal dimensions of village sites in the Oconee River drainage is an important step in testing the notion that these sites are politically related. This summer's work at the Scull Shoals site is a part of the Lamar Institute's long-term investigation of the Oconee Province.

The following is an abstract of Mark Williams' recently completed doctoral dissertation at the University of Georgia.

The Joe Bell Site: Seventeenth Century Lifeways on the Oconee River

Mark Williams

The Joe Bell site (9Mg28), a late Mississippian-early historic Indian village, is located at the junction of the Apalachee and Oconee Rivers in the eastern-central Piedmont of Georgia. Major archaeological excavations took place at the site in 1977 as part of the University of Georgia's work for the Georgia Power Company's Lake Oconee hydroelectric facility. Material culture evidence from the site includes floral and faunal remains, domestic and civic architecture, lithics, and ceramics. These, as well as the within-village settlement pattern, are analyzed to extract as much information about past lifeways as possible. Further, the chronological position of the site is carefully established. The large quantity of ceramic vessels recovered from the site provides an opportunity to study vessel use and this is done through several computer and linguistic approaches. The results presented on Indian lifeways may be profitably used as a comparative source for further studies of other Georgia and southeastern Indian societies.

The following is an abstract of Gary Shapiro's recently completed doctoral dissertation at the University of Florida.

Site Variability in the Oconee Province: A Late Mississippian Society of the Georgia Piedmont

Gary Shapiro

In spite of the fact that most Mississippian settlement systems contained many more small sites than large, nucleated settlements, the role of small sites in Mississippian societies and the activities they represent are poorly understood. In this study, detailed comparisons are presented among four archaeological sites, each of which appears to have played a differing role within a single, Mississippian period society of the Georgia Piedmont. Three of the sites examined in this study are small in comparison with the large, impressive Mississippian sites that have been the subject of most archaeological attention in the past century.

To provide a framework for hypotheses about the kinds of small, specialized sites that may have existed in the Oconee Province, a model of the Mississippian adaptive niche, based largely on the seasonal availability and distribution of wild and domestic foods in the Mississippi Valley is presented. Distribution of important subsistence resources in the Georgia Piedmont, however, differs from that in the Mississippi Valley. Differences in the distribution of two important warm-season resources -- favored horticultural soils and aquatic resources -suggest the existence of several kinds of small sites that may have existed in the Oconee Province.

In addition to consideration of site size, plan, and location, detailed analyses of faunal remains and of ceramic vessel forms are presented to examine four dimensions of site use for sites in the Oconee Province. These dimensions of site use or site variability are: (1) relative permanence of occupation; (2) season of occupation; (3) range and variety of activities represented (site specialization); and, (4) relative size of groups that lived at or visited the sites. While the present study may be of use to those interested in methods of reconstructing site use and function, the identification of at least three kinds of sites occupied during the warm season provides some insights to the lifeways of the late prehistoric Indians of the southeastern United States.

Wallace Reservoir Archaeological Contributions

Results of the University of Georgia's Wallace Reservoir Archaeological Project are available in the following manuscripts. For more information, contact David J. Hally.

Shirk, Elizabeth Crabill

1979 Intra-site Phosphate Analysis: A Test at Cold Springs. University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series Report Number 20. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 2.

Goad, Sharon I.

1979 Chert Resources in Georgia: Archaeological and Geological Perspectives. University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series Number 21. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 3.

Wood, William Dean
1981 An Analysis of Two Early Woodland Households from the Cane Island Site, 9Pm209. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 4.

Elliott, Daniel Thornton
1981 Soapstone Use in the Wallace Reservoir. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 5.

Smith, Marvin T. and Stephen A. Kowalewski
1981 Tentative Identification of a Prehistoric "Province" in Piedmont Georgia. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 6.

Rudolph, James L. and Dennis B. Blanton
1981 A Discussion of Mississippian Settlement in the Georgia Piedmont. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 7.

Smith, Marvin T. and David J. Hally, Editor
1981 Archaeological Investigations at Site 9Mg90. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 8.

Smith, Marvin T.
1981 Archaeological Investigations at the Rockshelter Site, 9Ge150. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 9.

Smith, Marvin T., David J. Hally, and Gary Shapiro
1981 Archaeological Investigations at the Ogeltree Site, 9Ge153. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No 10.

Smith, Marvin T.
1981 Archaeological Investigations at the Dyar Site, 9Ge5. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 11.

Wood, Kay G.
1981 Archaeological Investigations at 9Pm207. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 12.

Shapiro, Gary
1981 Archaeological Investigations at 9Ge175. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 13.

Smith, Marvin T.
1981 Archaeological Investigations at 9Ge162. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 14.

Brook, George A.
1981 Geoarchaeology of the Oconee Reservoir. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 15.

Manning, Mary Kathleen
1982 Archaeological Investigations at 9Pm260. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 16.

Rogers, Anne
1982 An Interpretation of a Late Archaic Site in Piedmont Georgia. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 17.

Williams, Mark
1982 The Joe Bell Site: Seventeenth Century Lifeways on the Oconee River. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 18.

Rudolph, James L. and David J. Hally
1982 Archaeological Investigations at Site 9Pm220. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 19.

Rudolph, James L. and David J. Hally
1982 Archaeological Investigations at Site 9Pm212. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 20.

Hally, David J.
1983 Archaeological Investigations at Site 9Ge145. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 23.

Shapiro, Gary
1983 Site Variability in the Oconee Province: A Late Mississippian Society of the Georgia Piedmont. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 24.

O' Steen, Lisa
1983 Early Archaic Settlement Patterns in the Wallace Reservoir: An Inner Piedmont Perspective. Wallace Reservoir Project Contribution No. 25.

Geology and Archaeology on the Georgia Coast

Chester B. DePratter

During the summer of 1983 Chester DePratter continued his research on coastal sea level changes spanning the past 5,000 years. DePratter and a small crew, consisting of Greg Paulk, Patricia DePratter, and Karen Walker, spent a month on Sapelo Island while searching nearby marshes and the mouth of the Altamaha River for submerged

archaeological sites. Several sites were found and these will be tested in the spring of 1984. The latter part of the summer was spent in completing excavations at submerged sites on Skidaway and little Tybee Islands near Savannah. Intact midden buried .75 to 1 meter beneath marsh sediments was found in the marsh excavations. Fieldwork will continue in the March-July 1984 field season. This research is supported by a three-year grant from the National Science Foundation.

King's Bay Excavations

Karen Jo Walker

An examination of protohistoric and early historic Indian occupations in Camden County, Georgia will be included in the upcoming report of archaeological mitigation (by the University of Florida) at the Kings Bay naval base. The report will be entitled Aboriginal Subsistence and Settlement Archaeology of the Kings Bay Locality.

Four Timucuan tribes inhabited the Kings Bay area at the time of European contact. These groups, which shared linguistic and political ties with the Florida Timucua, exhibited a different material culture than that known for groups located to the south. Sometime during the mid-seventeenth century, the Guale, under pressure from British settlement to the north, moved into the Kings Bay region.

Karen Jo Walker supervised the 1981 excavation of three shell midden components from the protohistoric period. These components are protohistoric Timucua (ca. A.D. 1587-1620), protohistoric Guale (ca. A.D. 1610-1675), and historic Guale (ca. A.D. 1700). Investigations at Kings Bay archaeologically document the early displacement of the northernmost eastern Timucuan tribes by the encroaching Guale. Archaeological evidence indicates contact with at least one Spanish mission. It is possible that the historic Guale at Kings Bay were a "visita" village under the auspices of the San Felipe mission (located on nearby Cumberland Island). It is also possible that the Kings Bay Timucua were in contact with Spaniards from the earlier mission of San Pedro, but no conclusive evidence of this relationship was recovered archaeologically.

Activities of the Columbus (Georgia) Museum of Arts and Sciences

Frank Schnell

With grants from the Historic Chattahoochee Commission and a private individual, the Columbus Museum conducted limited excavations at the Abercrombie site (1Ru61) during much of the spring of 1983. Activities were centered upon the recovery of features and burials washing into the Chattahoochee River.

Additional evidence was recovered to suggest that the primary occupation at the site was during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Three burials were encountered which had late sixteenth or early seventeenth century Spanish trade objects. A small fragment of majolica (possibly Yayal Blue-on-White) was recovered from midden excavations.

The site is the type-location for the Abercrombie phase. The ceramic complex associated with this phase shows great similarity with the Atasi complex of central

Alabama. The predominating ceramics of the Abercrombie phase are burnished. A significant proportion of these ceramics are shell-tempered and reduction fired. A variety of Lamar Complicated Stamped is included in an important minority ware.

A topographic map tied into a permanent benchmark was prepared to facilitate future monitoring of riverbank erosion at the site. Evidence based upon a partial bank survey conducted in 1967 suggests that portions of the site are eroding away at a rate of more than 30 centimeters per year.

Apalachicola River and the Tallahassee Red Hills -Northern Florida Projects

John Scarry

John Scarry is currently analyzing a ceramic collection which Bennie Keel excavated from stratified deposits at the Yon site, a Fort Walton mound center on the Apalachicola River. John hopes to combine these data with data he recovered from the Yon site for a paper on the Fort Walton ceramic sequence in the Apalachicola Valley. He is also working on a preliminary version of a type-variety nomenclature for Fort Walton ceramics. John hopes to be able to circulate a draft of this paper to interested people about the time of The Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Claudine Payne is now revising a paper she wrote on Fort Walton settlement patterning in the Tallahassee Hills area.

The Bureau of Archaeological Research has now acquired the site of San Louis de Talimali, the capital of the Province of Apalachee between 1675 and 1704. The Bureau hopes to initiate a long term research program at the site. The program will focus on the mission/fort complex but will also investigate the protohistoric/historic aboriginal component at the site.

Seminole Indian Settlements

Brent Weisman

Brent Weisman is investigating Seminole Indian settlements in north central Florida. Aided by the recent discovery of a 137-year-old diary, Florida State Museum archaeologists have begun a search for Second Seminole War Indian sites in a remote wetlands area southwest of Ocala, Florida. This area, also known as the Cove of the Withlacoochee, became a haven for several Seminole groups while the war raged in this part of Central Florida.

In the diary, written by Lt. Henry Prince while on a mapping expedition in the area, several previously undocumented Seminole Villages are described and referenced in relation to the course of the Withlacoochee River. The archaeologists' search has been hindered somewhat by the fact that the river's course has been altered by logging activities in the 1940s. Should the researchers be successful in their efforts, they anticipate significant contributions towards filling out the scanty Seminole archaeological record.

Preliminary survey work has also included surface examination of approximately fifteen little-known prehistoric shell middens in the Cove area. A long-term aim of the project is to account for the variance, especially of faunal remains,

apparent in the different mounds, and to gain a better understanding of Seminole adaptation to this unique environment.

Safety Harbor Culture

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Jeffrey M. Mitchem is planning a study of the Safety Harbor culture. Safety Harbor refers to the archaeological manifestation of late prehistoric groups and the historic Tocobaga Indians of the central peninsular Florida Gulf Coast. Fieldwork will consist of testing and mapping a large number of sites, followed by extensive excavation of habitation areas in two sites. The study will address questions relating to subsistence, site function, seasonality, and the effects of Spanish contact. An overall objective of the study is to compare coastal and interior adaptations. This project forms the basis of Mitchem's doctoral dissertation.

Josslyn Island Shell Mound

William H. Marquardt

A detailed contour map of the Josslyn Island Shell Mound, Lee County, Florida, has been prepared by William H. Marquardt. Brush clearing and transit-level mapping were accomplished in July, 1983, by Marquardt, who was assisted by J. Alan May and by numerous members of the Southwest Florida Archaeological Society of Naples, Florida. The project was funded in large part by the property owner, Col. Don Randell, who has been a prominent promoter of archaeological resources preservation in coastal southwestern Florida. Additional funding was provided by the Florida State Museum.

The shell mound covers an area of approximately 4 hectares (ca. 10 acres), with elevations exceeding 5 meters in several places. The shells are predominantly conchs and whelks, especially *Busycon* perversum . No oysters or clams are evident on the surface or in limited disturbances scattered over the site. Except for very limited excavations by non-professionals, the site has not been visited since the visit of Cushing in 1896. The dates of the accumulated deposits are unknown, although it seems likely that the most recent aboriginal inhabitants were the protohistoric / historic Calusa. It is hoped that a long-term research effort in southwestern Florida on the part of the Florida State Museum can be initiated so that such important and remarkably preserved sites such as the Josslyn mound can be investigated further.

St. Johns River Pottery Analysis

Chris Espenshade

Chris Espenshade is studying pottery from the multi-component Gauthier site, 8Br193, to examine the ceramic ecology of the site. Through analysis of the sherds and local clay resources he hopes to document aspects of resource selection, clay preparation, vessel manufacture, and vessel firing. Ceramics at the site are representative of the Orange, Malabar I, and Malabar II periods. In a related project, Espenshade is studying the geological context of clays that yield a chalky paste when fired. A goal of this study is to allow evaluation of hypotheses concerning trade and

culture contact that have been posited to account for the distribution of St. Johns ceramics.

Mount Royal
B. Calvin Jones

Calvin Jones conducted excavations at an early Spanish mission at the Mount Royal site on the St. Johns River. He intends to report on those excavations at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Southeastern Indians and European Contact
Marvin T. Smith

Marvin Smith is continuing his research on the effects of Spanish exploration on the Indians of the interior Southeast. This summer he gathered data from the University of Georgia's Wallace Reservoir Project and from the Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee for inclusion in his dissertation.

De Soto Research
Charles Hudson

As part of a project on sixteenth century Spanish exploration in the Southeast (Hernando de Soto, Tristan de Luna, and Juan Pardo in particular), I am interested in all such artifacts, from the possibly authentic to the obviously fraudulent. I am also interested in stories about claims of evidence of sixteenth century Spanish activities, such as mining. And again, I am interested in all such stories, including the obviously mythical or fictional.

The following is an abstract of Chester DePratter's recently completed doctoral dissertation at the University of Georgia.

Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Chiefdoms in the Southeastern United States
Chester B. DePratter

Between A.D. 900 and 1730, the southeastern United States contained a large number of chiefdoms. Some of these chiefdoms have been investigated archaeologically, but there has been no thorough examination of the available ethnohistoric sources pertaining to the area. Critical reading of southeastern United States sources written between 1513 and 1730 indicates that available documents contain a wealth of information pertaining to the structure and functioning of these chiefdoms which were located throughout the Southeast.

Southeastern chiefdoms in the early historic period were as large as two hundred miles across and as small as only a few adjacent villages. Adjacent chiefdoms were generally separated by uninhabited buffers. Warfare was conducted by large, organized forces that frequently numbered in the hundreds or thousands of warriors.

Southeastern chiefs, who claimed to be descended from the celestial sun, lived on mounds, were carried on litters, and after death they resided in temples as spirits. In life they were able to demand large amounts of tribute from their subjects, and in death many of those same subjects were sacrificed in order to continue their service in the afterlife. Temples served as the focus of chiefly authority. Limited access to esoteric religious knowledge was an important feature of control by chiefs.

Decline of most southeastern chiefdoms began shortly after arrival of Europeans in the region early in the sixteenth century, but some survived into the early eighteenth century. Perhaps the best known of the southeastern chiefdoms, the Natchez, fall into the latter category. Disease, missionaries, and general societal disruption led to fragmentation of the last southeastern chiefdoms by 1730. They were replaced by tribal level societies composed of autonomous villages or loose confederacies like that of the Creeks.

Indians and Archaeology of Georgia

Mark Williams

Beginning in the summer of 1982 and continuing through the present time, the Lamar Institute has developed and conducted a series of evening courses on the Indians and Archaeology of the State of Georgia. The series is open to the general public. This cooperative program has been developed by Mark Williams of the Lamar Institute, Ed Weeks of the University of Georgia's Center for Continuing Education, and the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology.

Attendance thus far has been about twelve to fifteen people per course. Courses typically run for about eight weeks and consist of two hour classes that meet one night a week. Individual background of course members varies from local farmers with high school degrees to University faculty members. This mixture has provided for unusual and thought-provoking discussions. Judging by the response of participants, the program appears to be quite successful in its goal of bringing archaeology to the public.

Course subjects include: (1) an outline of the major chronological periods in the eastern United States; (2) a history of the development of Georgia archaeology; (3) a synopsis of changing past lifeways; (4) discussions of the major archaeological sites within the state; (5) hands-on sessions with the major artifact types and styles for each of the periods of Georgia prehistory; (6) the impact of the European presence on native populations; (7) ways the local amateur can make positive contributions to the continued refinement of our knowledge of past inhabitants of Georgia.

One paper describing the role of the Lamar Institute as an example of a small institute involved in public education has recently been published. This paper, *The Utilization of Institutes for Avocational Studies: A Case Study of the Lamar Institute and Avocational Archaeology*, was co-authored by Weeks and Williams and published in *Practicum* , a journal of higher education. Reprints are available for interested individuals. Inquiries by people interested in implementing programs of this sort in their own areas are also invited.

Regional Survey Seminar

Stephen A. Kowalewski

Stephen Kowalewski is conducting a seminar Winter Quarter at the University of Georgia on a new approach to regional surveys in archaeology. There are four purposes: to define the conventional wisdom on how large areas are supposed to be surveyed (the stratify and sample technique), to critique this, to replace it with something better (what Dan Elliott called accretional survey), and to make changes in the way data are conceived and organized. Inquiries welcome.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 3 - April 1984

Siouan Research

Roy Dickens

The Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina has begun a several-year project to study cultural change among Siouan Indian groups of the Carolina Piedmont. Three sites were investigated during the summer of 1983. The first site contains the remains of a small palisaded village of the sixteenth century; the second is a small town (probably of the Saxapahaw) dating to the mid-seventeenth century; and the third is a small town of the late seventeenth-early eighteenth century (probably of the Occaneechi). Problems of culture change and acculturation are being investigated through an approach that uses a broad range of archaeological data as well as the ethnohistoric record.

Savannah Valley and South Carolina Research

David Anderson

David Anderson and Joseph Schuldenrein recently submitted (to the National Park Service) a draft report on archaeological investigations at seven sites along the upper Savannah River. The report includes a summary of investigations at the Rucker's Bottom site, where a small Mississippian village was investigated between 1980 and 1982. Revisions will proceed over the next couple months, with completion of the final report expected by the end of the year.

I recently completed analysis of 2282 sherds from 27 sites along the Pee Dee River, South Carolina. This research was conducted under the direction of Richard L. Taylor for Commonwealth Associates. Mississippian components (Pee Dee Complicated Stamped ceramics) were present at eight sites.

I am planning to examine late prehistoric settlement in the eastern Georgia-central South Carolina area for my dissertation research at the University of Michigan. The research will be centered on the upper Savannah River. In particular, I am interested in: (a) the internal organization of the area's late prehistoric chiefdoms, and (b) relations between chiefdoms in the area, particularly regarding the apparent abandonment of portions of the Savannah in late prehistoric times. An abstract of a paper I presented at the 1983 Southeastern Archaeological Conference follows.

The Mississippian in South Carolina

David Anderson

Archaeological and ethnohistorical data on the first millennium of Indian occupation of South Carolina are briefly summarized. The seven and a half centuries prior to European contact (A.D. 800-1520) saw the emergence of complex chiefdoms in the area, while the ensuing two and a half centuries saw their rapid decline. By the end of the eighteenth century, the effective extinction of South Carolina's native groups had occurred (except for small remnants of the Catawba and other groups existing by sufferance in the Piedmont). Unlike many other areas in the eastern United States, the

late prehistoric and protohistoric inhabitants of South Carolina had, until very recently, remained almost completely unexamined. Prior to the late 1980s only a handful of archaeological and/or ethnohistoric studies had been conducted in the state. This situation has improved dramatically in recent years, due largely to the development of long-range research programs within the state (notably by the University of South Carolina's Institute of Archeology and Anthropology and the Department of Anthropology). Several major studies have appeared, although much recent activity remains unpublished. A number of basic trends are emerging, however. These include: (1) evidence that what are regionally accepted as Mississippian adaptations did not appear until fairly late in this portion of the Southeast, possibly not until after A.D. 1100-1200; (2) the recognition of close similarities in many of the Mississippian systems occurring from eastern Georgia to southeastern North Carolina; (3) evidence that site locations throughout the region were constrained by ecological and organizational (political) factors; and, (4) the positive identification of a number of specific sites from the early European contact era, permitting increasingly refined chronological control and direct use of ethnohistoric accounts.

Cherokee Acculturation in Northwestern South Carolina

Michael A. Harmon

As part of my Masters thesis at the University of South Carolina, I am studying changes in Cherokee material culture that resulted from contact with Spanish, British, French, and African colonists, as well as with other Indian groups. At the 1983 Southeastern Archaeological Conference I presented a paper that addresses several aspects of Cherokee acculturation.

The data for this project are derived from twelve historic period Cherokee sites and from British Fort Prince George, which was established to facilitate trade relations. These sites were located and tested intermittently from 1966 to 1970 prior to the flooding of Lakes Keowee and Jocassee at the headwaters of the Savannah River system. Temporally, my study ranges from 1540 through 1817, when the Cherokee were removed from South Carolina. I am examining the kinds of European materials used by the Cherokee, how use of European materials affected Cherokee lifestyle, and how changing British colonial policies affected Cherokee acceptance of European goods.

The Lower Cherokee have received little coverage in archaeological reports. Results of the Keowee-Toxaway Reservoir Project have never been published in a comprehensive report. I hope to provide a substantive contribution to our current understanding of the Cherokee.

I have been unable to locate the following archaeologists who were involved in the early phases of the project. I would sincerely appreciate learning current mailing addresses for John Combes, Bernard Golden, Prentice Thomas, Don Robertson, and Joe Milligan. Information from any other individuals who worked on the project will be greatly appreciated.

Northeastern Georgia Research

Jim Rudolph

Jim Rudolph will be in Georgia this summer to compile data for a study of population growth, settlement, and economic change in the Lake Oconee area during the late Etowah and Lamar periods.

Rudolph and David Hally recently submitted a draft report on the University of Georgia excavations at the Beaverdam Creek site in the Richard B. Russell Reservoir (Savannah River). A description of the earthlodges and platform mound stages at this Savannah period site will appear in *Southeastern Archaeology* 3(1).

Little River Site

Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro

The Lamar Institute is planning to map and to conduct preliminary excavations at the Little River site (Morgan County, Georgia) during the summer of 1984. This site is one of six Mississippian period mound and village sites that constitute the Oconee Province, an archaeologically recognized polity that existed between A.D. 1350-1600. The Little River site is in an environmentally unusual location for a Mississippian mound and village site, yet it's geographic location fits well with the regular spacing of multiple-mound villages in the Oconee Drainage. We suggest that the Little River site was established late in the history of the Oconee Province (between A.D. 1450-1550) to accommodate an increased population density in the Oconee drainage. If our hypothesis is correct, the Little River site serves as an example in which social variables, in addition to environmental and demographic variables, have influenced the location of Mississippian settlement.

The Rogers-CETA Site, Talladega County, Alabama

Roger Nance

Research is proceeding on the Rogers-CETA site, located in north central Alabama. Four components have been defined at the site through an attribute analysis of approximately 16,000 potsherds. The data were ordered chronologically using multidimensional scaling. The statistical analysis was carried out by Katherine Kirk. The two latest components have a Lamar affiliation and are radiocarbon dated between A.D. 1310$\pm$80 and 1570$\pm$90.

This late pottery is similar to that of the Little Egypt/Barnett phases, but does have distinguishing characteristics. There is much more shell tempering and Mississippian jar forms with handles in the Little Egypt/Barnett assemblages than at the Rogers-CETA site. Also, a clay tempered ware, often incised and/or punctated is common in both Lamar components at the Rogers-CETA site, but was not found at either the Little Egypt or Potts Tract sites.

These Lamar components evidence a large, intensively occupied village with single-post house construction. Faunal analysis by Brian Hesse indicates heavy dependence on deer. Hatcher's study of botanical remains shows the presence of maize

horticulture as well as the collecting of wild plant foods. Most important among the latter were amaranth, knotweed, water parsnip, chickweed, and grapes. Finally, our study of stone debitage indicates the existence of a blade industry and the use of small blades as cutting implements during the latest occupation.

Spaniards in Alabama

Caleb Curren

The Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission and the Alabama Historical Commission are sponsoring a project that will focus on the late prehistoric-early historic period (A.D. 1450-1750) in Alabama. A book concerning one portion of the project will be available in the summer of 1984. Entitled *The Protohistoric Period in Central Alabama,* the book deals primarily with the 1600s and the effects of the initial sixteenth century expeditions of the Spanish on the region's native population.

Continuing research focuses on identifying probable sixteenth century chiefdoms described as provinces by the De Soto and De Luna expeditions. Sixteenth century Spanish and Indian artifacts have been found at several sites. By correlating archaeological remains with the Spanish chronicles we hope to better understand socio-political aspects of the native Americans in the region. Results will be printed in 1985.

Santa Elena Research

Stanley South

In 1983, Stanley South completed the fourth season of work at the sixteenth century Spanish colonial site of Santa Elena on Parris Island in Beaufort County. Work focused on testing sampling methods and discovery of architectural data inside Fort San Felipe, which guarded the city from 1572 until burned by Indians in 1576. A large fortified house 50 by 70 feet was located inside the fort. The project was designed to examine the projected artifact density from a 1 percent sample and a 3 percent sample in relation to that in a totally excavated section of the fort. Crossbow arrow points, cannonballs, and arquebus balls reveal the military function of the site. The samples were found to be highly predictive of the artifact density in the totally excavated area. The project was funded by the National Science Foundation.

Sea Level Research

Chester B. DePratter

Chester B. DePratter and Greg Paulk are currently on the Georgia Coast continuing research on sea level fluctuations during the past 5000 years. They are in the last year of a three-year National Science Foundation-funded project administered by the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography. James D. Howard and Chester B. DePratter are coprincipal investigators for the project. Field work during the present field season will be concentrated on marsh sites in the vicinity of Skidaway and Sapelo Islands.

Results to date indicate that sea level has fluctuated dramatically during the past 5000 years. Fluctuations of two to three meters above and below present mean sea

level are indicated. Such fluctuations would have had a dramatic impact on local resource availability to prehistoric populations on the southeastern United States coast.

St. John's Excavations

Chung Ho Lee

From November, 1982, to January, 1983 the University of West Florida conducted investigations at two prehistoric sites located in the St. Johns River Power Park Archaeological District in Duval County, Florida. Four blocks, approximately 10 by 10 meters in size, were excavated. In addition, a series of test units which ranged from 3 by 3 meters to 4 by 4 meters was also excavated. Excavations revealed twelve shell middens, most of which were very small.

The major occupation at these sites was during the late prehistoric period (A.D. 1200-1500). Analyses of floral and faunal remains suggest that the sites were occupied by horticultural groups during the winter and spring months for exploitation of fish and shellfish in the St. Johns River estuary. Ceramic assemblages from the sites appear to share more characteristics with an inland cultural tradition than with other coastal Savannah phase sites. It is hypothesized that sites 8Du634 and 8Du669 were seasonally occupied by inland horticultural groups (perhaps of the Alachua Tradition) for exploitation of estuarine resources to supplement their maize diet. Settlement must have been short-term, intermittent, and low-density in nature.

Late Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century Sites on the Lower Chattahoochee

Frank T. Schnell

Most historic Indian archaeological research on the Lower Chattahoochee has until recently been concentrated in either the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, or the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Sites dating to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are just beginning to be located and / or identified. Five such sites are 1Br25, 1Ru70, 1Ru24(?), 1Ru63, and 1Ru11. 1Br25 has produced at least two urn burials from uncontrolled contexts. Each consisted of alias with the constricted neck broken off, and inverted cazuela bowls as covers. Burial furniture included brass arm bands and conches, iron bracelets, and glass beads. These items and others were seized by the United States Corps of Engineers and are now curated at the Columbus Museum. A mid-eighteenth century plate was found by the Museum on another portion of the site.

1Ru70 was surface collected intensively by Brother James McPike of the Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity, who computed a date of A.D. 1746.13 from a sample of 1414 pipe stems. McPike used the Harrington-Binford formula in dating the site. There are at least 3117 colonial trade items in the collection, including a fragment of a brass tobacco box lid with a rendering of William Hogarth's *The Orgy* engraved on the lid. *The Orgy* was painted ca. 1734. The collection has recently been donated to the Columbus Museum.

An apparent burial urn cover was recently shown to Frank Schnell. It may be from site 1Ru24, and was supposedly found washing out of the site along with the

lower vessel of the urn. No further information is available at the time of this writing. Site 1Ru63 is known as the eighteenth and early nineteenth century location of the primary Yuchi town. Investigations conducted in 1981 suggest that there was an historic Indian occupation prior to the arrival of the Yuchi on the Chattahoochee at A.D. 1729.

The Coweta Tallahassee of 1797 (1Ru11) was briefly examined by the Columbus Museum in 1981, when a series of irrigation pipeline ditches was excavated by the landowner. One complete refuse / cooking pit was excavated. This pit yielded datable early eighteenth century artifacts. A second pit was also tested. A single burial was discovered washing from the edge of the site. The burial contained 2 musket balls, two gun spells, a large number of brass and satin covered wooden buttons, a silver ear pendant, a blue and white glass wampum sash (probably dating to the early eighteenth century), and an English hanger sword with hardware dating to ca. A.D. 1690.

Work is currently underway to define an archaeological phase and ceramic complex based upon these discoveries and upon other available information

The Curlee Site

Nancy Marie White

Nancy Marie White completed a doctoral dissertation in 1982 entitled *The Curlee Site and Fort Walton Development in the Upper Apalachicola-Lower Chattahoochee Valley* at the Department of Anthropology, Case Western Reserve University. The Curlee site was an early Fort Walton temple mound / village on the upper Apalachicola River just below the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers. Survey data indicate development of Fort Walton culture out of the indigenous late Weeden Island (Late Woodland) base, with a radical settlement shift to exclusively riverine location, presumably related to maize horticulture.

In the summer of 1983 White conducted a small survey of lower portions of the Apalachicola for the University of West Florida. The survey will resume during the summer of 1984 as a University of South Florida field school. Data gathered will be used to test hypotheses about Mississippian origins in northwestern Florida, and about Lamar influences from the north in later Fort Walton times.

Analysis of Materials from the Velda Site (8Le44)

John Scarry

The Velda site is a small Fort Walton mound center in Leon County, Florida. It was excavated in 1969 by L. Ross Morrell as part of the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management's I-10 Salvage Program. Morrell's investigations centered on an area measuring about 150 by 250 meters just south of the Velda mound. There were three stages to the investigation: a controlled surface collection of the entire 3.75 hectare area; hand excavation of 288 square meters, and machine stripping of the plowzone prior to hand excavation of features and postmolds. Two circular aboriginal structures and more than seventy pits were found.

John Scarry is currently analyzing the Velda data and hopes to complete a final report on the investigations by the end of 1984. A preliminary report was presented at the 48th meeting of the Florida Academy of Sciences in April 1984. Copies of this preliminary report are available on request.

Michele Alexander of Florida State University is analyzing botanical remains from Velda and several other sites. Results of her analyses will be reported in her Masters thesis, which is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1984.

The following is an abstract of John Scarry's recently completed doctoral dissertation at Case Western Reserve University.

Fort Walton Development: Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Lower Southeast
John Scarry

This dissertation presents a revised definition of Fort Walton culture, examines archaeological evidence related to the origins of Fort Walton culture, and proposes a speculative model explaining the development of this culture in the Apalachicola River Valley of northwestern Florida.

Fort Walton is defined as a regional variant of the Mississippian culture characterized by a subsistence procurement strategy focused on the intensive cultivation of maize and an organizational strategy featuring hierarchically structured, formal, ascriptive decision-making offices. A chronological framework comprising four distinct regional sequences is presented, as is a type-variety typology for Fort Walton ceramics.

Three aspects of the origin of Fort Walton culture are examined: the chronological position of the earliest Fort Walton societies; the location of those societies; and the role of population movement in their origin. It is argued that Fort Walton culture originated about A.D.1000 in the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee River valleys as a result of internal developments of indigenous groups.

A model, based on Timothy Earle's model of subsistence change and Gregory Johnson's model of organizational change, is proposed to account for the development of Fort Walton culture. This model is used to explain the observed cultural sequence in the Apalachicola River valley.

San Luis de Talimali
Gary Shapiro

The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research has begun a long-term investigation of San Luis de Talimali, the seventeenth century capitol of the Spanish mission effort among the Apalachee. Initial field research investigates the horizontal distribution of archaeological deposits within a 50-acre area. Auger tests (20-centimeter diameter) will be excavated every 10 meters. These tests will be followed by detailed topographic mapping and electronic remote sensing in selected areas. Fieldwork is concurrent with documentary research, and a program of public interpretation is

planned. Funds for acquisition of the property and site management have been provided by the Florida Conservation and Recreational Lands Trust Fund. The project is directed by Gary Shapiro and supervised by Jim Miller.

Spanish Contact Sites in Florida

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Marvin Smith, Albert Goodyear, Curtis Peterson, and Robert Allen are collaborating on analysis of early Spanish artifacts (A.D. 1500-1560) from two sites along the Florida Gulf Coast. The Weeki Wachee site, a sand burial mound in Hernando County, yielded a large collection of silver and glass beads (Nueva Cadiz plain and twisted, chevron, and striped varieties) with aboriginal burials. One amber bead was also recovered. Mitchem and Smith are trying to locate additional beads reported in the field notes, but which are currently missing. The site was excavated by Allen in 1970. Also missing from the collections is a ceramic vessel with engraved designs that may be related to iconography of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Photographs and a surface rubbing of this vessel have been recovered and the management of Florida's Weeki Wachee (the tourist attraction on whose property the site exists - famous for its underwater mermaid shows) are contacting former employees to try and locate the missing artifacts. The collection is significant because it represents the largest known collection of early Spanish artifacts yet recovered from a North American site. A paper describing the site and its assemblage was presented at the 1983 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Columbia, South Carolina.

A second site, the Ruth Smith Mound, is a burial mound located near the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County. This mound has been excavated by many different amateurs since at least the early 1960s. Spanish artifacts from the mound include Nueva Cadiz beads, silver beads, one rolled gold bead, and an iron chisel. Curtis Peterson is studying the metal artifacts recovered from the site. Attempts are now underway to contact the numerous individuals who have artifacts from the site so that an inventory can be made and a report written.

The assemblages from the two sites are so similar that we feel they may represent contact with the same Spanish expedition. The possibility that the artifacts represent shipwreck salvage can not be ruled out. Attempts to match broken halves of Nueva Cadiz beads from the two sites have been unsuccessful so far, but research will continue as more of the collections are located.

Mississippi Valley Projects

William I. Woods

During 1982-1983 Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville completed a 5 percent sample random survey of the upland portion of the Cahokia Creek drainage in the American Bottom region of Illinois. The project, under the direction of William I. Woods and Sidney G. Denny, was specifically designed to correlate Mississippian settlement location strategy with soil types. The primary hypothesis was that horticultural settlements would most likely be found near the readily tilled, non-acid,

fertile soils of the Wakeland series. Furthermore, to insure the most efficient utilization of these soils, the majority of settlements would have consisted of small, dispersed farmsteads and hamlets rather than large, multi-family villages. A total of 1,246 hectares was covered by pedestrian survey and shovel testing. These procedures resulted in the identification of 108 sites. Of these sites, 45 components could be assigned to temporal position. When compared to Middle Woodland and Early and Late Bluff settlement locations, Mississippian sites showed the highest correlation with soils of the Wakeland series. The four Mississippian sites located by the survey and the numerous other known Mississippian sites in the drainage are situated adjacent to extensive areas of Wakeland silt loams. The vast majority of these sites appear to be characteristic of the lower end of the settlement hierarchy and to post-date A.D. 1200.

A recent study of the central Silver Creek Valley by Timothy Pauketat and Brad Koldehoff has produced results similar to the adjacent Cahokia Creek survey. An examination of materials excavated by the Illinois State Museum and collected by local amateurs reveals that an extensive Sand Prairie phase settlement system existed in the valley. The system is represented by the large Emerald site, at least three other mound centers, and numerous hamlets, villages, and farmsteads.

Demographic Collapse

Ann Ramenofsky

My research interests concerning late prehistory and early history focus on the question of an early and catastrophic decline in aboriginal populations from the introduction of acute infectious pathogens. Of crucial importance for this problem is accurate and reliable ordinal estimates of population through time. Because of the nature of the archaeological record, this problem must be treated at a regional scale.

In my research I have developed new formulas for estimating archaeological population and have applied these formulas to the archaeological record from a number of regions including the Lower Mississippi Valley. All my regional tests indicate a sizable attrition in numbers during the second half of the sixteenth century. Because of the nature and magnitude of the changes, even the earliest historic records can not be assumed to represent pristine populations or systems. Reliance on the ethnohistorical data or on the ethnographic record for making inferences about the archaeological record is questioned. The bulk of this research is currently being revised for publication with the University of Tennessee Press.

The following is an abstract of a paper presented by Marion Smith and Michael Hargrave at the 1984 Society for American Archaeology meeting in Portland, Oregon.

The Inference of Use from the Shape of Ceramic Vessels

Marion F. Smith and Michael Hargrave

This article argues the economic importance of containers as buffers between cultural systems and the outside world. It emphasizes specific relationships

theoretically to be expected between use and shape with tests of these naive expectations on documented pots from the American Southwest and West Africa. Additionally, explicit formulas for predicting the most likely primary use(s) of vessels are given, based on these ethnographic data. Finally, the formulas are demonstrated with archaeological material from the colonial Atlantic Seaboard and the prehistoric Anasazi.

Walls Phase Vessels

David H. Dye

My present research is focused upon an analysis of whole ceramic vessels from the Walls phase region in northwestern Mississippi. These vessels have been scattered throughout the United States and we are now trying to locate them and enter them into our files in order to document the range of variability within the Walls phase ceramic assemblage. Any information concerning the locations of vessels that are known to have been found in Tunica or De Soto Counties, Mississippi or Shelby County, Tennessee would be appreciated.

Ceramic Technology

Thomas P. DesJean

David Hally has identified at least five functionally distinct classes of vessel size/shape for Barnett phase (late Lamar) ceramics from the Little Egypt site in northwestern Georgia. I am continuing my research on technological correlates of the hypothesized vessel functions. Archaeological materials, on loan to me from the University of Georgia, will be subjected to a number of analyses including tests for porosity, modulus of rupture (tensile strength), hardness, thermal resistance, and core coloring. I have collected clay samples from the Little Egypt/Carter's Dam area of northwestern Georgia and these will be subjected to the same tests (after firing) as the potsherds. I hope these analyses will lead to an understanding of late prehistoric clay selection, tempering practices, firing histories, and general ceramic ecology for this area. Data from these tests will be clustered using coefficients for mixed level data and Wishart's Clustan 1C analysis. Hopefully these number crunching procedures will allow confirmation or rejection of hypotheses regarding the relationship between clay resource utilization and differing vessel functions.

Upper Creek Research

Vernon James Knight, Jr.

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research has recently finished four months of fieldwork at the Upper Creek site of Tukabatchee, on the Tallapoosa River in eastern Alabama. Besides exploring colonial and early American period contexts at the site, two late protohistoric domestic structures have been completely excavated. These belonging to the Atasi phase, transitional between Shine II (local Lamar) and the local colonial period Ocmulgee Fields complex. This work should give us, among other things, a much-improved definition of Atasi, and a clearer look at the range of European goods traded into this region in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Upper Creek Research

Gregory A. Waselkov

Auburn University has received a National Science Foundation grant to study culture change at the early eighteenth century Upper Creek town of Hoithlewaulee. Fieldwork in the vicinity of the square ground has provided the most complete view of a Creek town plan yet obtained by archaeological excavation. Analysis is underway and some preliminary results will be presented at the 1984 Southeastern Archaeological Conference annual meeting.

Auburn University at Montgomery sponsored a summer field school at the site of Fort Toulouse II (1751-1764), directed by Craig T. Sheldon and Gregory A. Waselkov, at the behest of the Alabama Historical Commission. A report of findings (entitled, Fort Toulouse Studies, *Auburn University Archaeological Monograph* 9) contains discussions of the fort's architectural Features, evidence for silver and brass ornament manufacture as a cottage industry in the associated French village, and the history of Fort Okfuskee, a British challenge to Fort Toulouse. An argument for significant use of native-made utilitarian ceramics by the French is also advanced.

The Hightower Village Site (1Ta150), Talladega County, Alabama

Robert C. Wilson

The Hightower Village site is an important protohistoric site in the middle Coosa Valley in eastern Alabama. The first year of testing on the site was completed in September 1984. Excavations at Hightower Village are the second phase of a pilot project sponsored by the Sylacauga Museum, the Office of Archaeological Research (Alabama), and the University of Alabama to help educate and to make the public more aware of their archaeological resources and the need to protect those resources. Excavations were run as a field school. Credit for the course was provided through area high schools and through the University of Alabama (for continuing education, undergraduate, and graduate students).

Over 4,000 soil resistivity readings were taken. Computer generated maps of resistivity data aided the placement of test excavations. Evidence for several structures was found. Some of these structures had burned.

From the field analysis, the site appears to date to the late prehistoric and early historic periods (1500-1700). The Indian ceramics are of the Kymulga series. A sixteenth century Spanish iron trade ax and a shell rattlesnake gorget have been recovered at the site. A variety of glass trade beads that date to about 1630-1700 were also found on the site. Further analysis will be conducted at the Office of Archaeological Research, Moundville, Alabama, and at the University of Florida.

The Little River Site

Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro

As part of a long-term investigation of Mississippian settlement in the Oconee River valley (Georgia Piedmont), the Lamar Institute began mapping and test

excavation of the Little River site, 9Mg46. The summer 1984 field work was directed by Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro, and was funded in part by a grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

The Little River site has four mounds and an extensive village. Prior to this summer's fieldwork, the site was thought to date entirely to the late Dyar phase of the Lamar period (approximately A.D. 1527-1596). While a substantial occupation dating to this period was identified, an equally important early Swift Creek (approximately A.D. 3-519) occupation was discovered. At least two of the mounds date to this Middle Woodland period. Given the good evidence that the site has never been plowed, Little River may be the best-preserved large Swift Creek site in the Piedmont.

The Little River site is in an environmentally unusual location for a Mississippian mound and village. We began investigations at the site with the hopes of understanding the interrelationship of demographic, political, and environmental influences on Mississippian settlement location. Now we must also try to understand why this locality was important to two distinct kinds of societies that were separated in time by a thousand years.

Lamar Settlement

Jim Rudolph

I have spent July and August at the University of Georgia analyzing Lamar pottery from the Wallace Reservoir (now Lake Oconee). I have recorded metric and non-metric data for over 6,000 rim sherds from 380 sites, slightly less than half the Lamar sites located in the reservoir. I will complete the analysis in a few months. The data will be used to refine Lamar chronology and to estimate site function.

A Seasonally Occupied Mississippian Site in Georgia's Fall Line Sand Hills

Chad O. Braley

During the fall of 1983, Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated conducted full-scale excavations at the Carmouche site, located in the Chattahoochee River drainage near Columbus, Georgia. The bulk of this excavated material dates to the early Mississippian period. Averett, Etowah, and Rood ceramics were recovered from the midden. It is hypothesized that the site functioned as a fall/winter hunting and gathering camp. A vessel form analysis supports this hypothesis. Counting diagnostic rim sherds, a minimum of 130 vessels (some pre-Mississippian) were broken at the site. Three major vessel shapes were represented: medium-sized, flaring rimmed, constricted necked jars; small- to medium-sized, shallow tray-like bowls; and medium-sized, hemispherical bowls. A nearly 2:1 ratio of bowls to jars suggests that preparation and consumption, as opposed to storage, was the dominant food-related activity at the site. A draft report authored by W. Dean Wood, Thomas H. Gresham, Chad O. Braley, and Karen G. Wood has just been submitted to the Savannah District Corps of Engineers for review.

Spanish Colonial Research

Stanley South

Excavation was completed inside the Spanish colonial Fort San Felipe (1572-1576) at Santa Elena, the capital of Spanish Florida, by Stanley South under a National Science Foundation grant. The project was conducted through the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and was designed to reveal a 50 by 70 foot fortified house (case fuerte) discovered in an National Science Foundation project in 1983, and to excavate the contents of three wells. These goals were successfully met. Oak Barrels were located in two of the wells below the water table. Because conservation methods have not been developed to successfully preserve such artifacts for long periods of time, they were drawn and photographed and then backfilled to allow the natural conservation process that has kept them intact for over 400 years to continue to preserve these rare objects in situ, like treasures in a natural conservation bank. Quantitative analysis of the artifacts is now underway and a report will be published in the spring.

An exciting aspect of the well excavations was the recovery of preserved cockleburs, hazelnut shells, persimmon, New World peppers, watermelon and pumpkin seeds and a roach egg case as well as cloth, cane, maypop, and acorns.

A Contact Period Site on the Georgia Coast

Chad O. Braley

Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated, has been involved in excavations at Harris Neck (9McI41) for the past several months. Prior to the construction of a boat ramp, roads, and parking lots, nearly 1300 square meters of this extensive site were examined, and 497 features were excavated. While scattered post molds accounted for the majority of these features, a burial, two daub processing pits, a partial house pattern, a hearth, refuse disposal pits, and smudge (?) pits filled with charred corn cobs were also excavated.

The aboriginal wares date to the prehistoric Pine Harbor (Irene)/historic Southerland Bluff (Altamaha) transition, and bear strong resemblance to examples recovered by Stanley South at Santa Elena. Spanish artifacts included the ubiquitous olive jar sherds, fragments of Columbia Plain majolica and honey colored ware, and a possible Spanish spike. Of potential significance was the presence of three large, shell-filled pits. These contained roughly 50,000 oysters apiece, along with other food refuse, broken ceramics, and other artifacts. The zooarchaeological analysis of these features should provide valuable information regarding both settlement and subsistence behavior during the late sixteenth/early seventeenth centuries. Laboratory analysis is just getting underway and the report should be submitted in early 1985.

Spanish Mission Research

Debra Peter

The American Museum of natural History will resume fieldwork, under the direction of David Hurst Thomas, at the Santa Catalina de Guale mission site on St.

Catherines Island (Georgia) this fall. Excavations will continue within the mission complex exposing structural remains and evidence of the fortification surrounding the complex. The combined techniques of soil resistivity, infrared photography, ant ground penetrating radar finally revealed the elusive remains of the palisade during the spring field session.

Laboratory analysis of the cultural material recovered from the site is in progress and the historic ceramics range from Columbia Plain to Yellow Slipware.

There are field trips planned throughout the year and interested volunteers should apply by sending a resume.

A New Publication

Jerald T. Milanich

Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory is a recently published book edited by Dave D. Davis. The twelve essays collected in this volume are both wide-ranging in concept and problem oriented. Besides representing a survey of prior research, they contain a considerable body of previously unpublished archaeological data. The authors begin with overviews of previous research for an area, then investigate particular problems, focusing on traditional archaeological concerns with cultural chronologies as well as processes of social change and environmental adaptation in the period from 1000 B.C. to the time of European colonization. The book concludes with a round-table discussion by fourteen archaeologists who examine the full range of Woodland and Mississippian period prehistory along the coast. For more information write the University Presses of Florida.

Fort Walton Farmsteads

John Scarry

I have recently begun a study of Fort Walton farmsteads in the Tallahassee Hills area of northwestern Florida. Four farmsteads, dating roughly to A.D. 1300, A.D. 1400, A.D. 1500, and A.D. 1650 are the focus of this investigation. I will concentrate on examining chronological variation in material culture, subsistence, structures, spatial organization and size of the co-residential group. I hope that this study will enable us to construct a more detailed chronology for the late prehistoric and protohistoric of the Tallahassee Hills and aid our understanding of the processes involved in the apparent abandonment of the Mississippian mound centers.

Spanish Mission Research

Gary Shapiro

For the past five months, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research has conducted broad-scale archaeological testing at San Luis de Talimali (8Le4). San Luis was the seventeenth century capitol of the Spanish mission effort among the powerful Apalachee Indians. More than 1,400 subsurface tests (20 centimeter auger holes placed every ten meters) enabled the production of computer-generated maps that show the distribution of several categories of artifacts and daub across the site. More than 30,000

topographic readings, spaced every two meters, provided data for a detailed topographic map. In conjunction with artifact distribution maps, the topographic map illustrates what is apparently a plaza and village arrangement. On the northwestern side of this probable plaza, there is a heavy concentration of pottery and daub that may prove to be the location of the mission and church complex. A similar artifact and daub cluster marks the location of the fort and blockhouse, which were partially excavated by John Griffin, Hale Smith, and Charles Fairbanks during the late 1940s and mid-1950s.

Resistivity surveys in the presumed village area (more than 18,000 readings thus far) suggest the locations of several structures. A series of 2 by 2-meter test pits are currently being excavated to assess variability in artifact assemblages and faunal-floral preservation across the site. These broad-scale testing techniques set the stage for block excavations scheduled to begin in February 1985.

Rancho de La Chua

Henry Baker

La Chua was the largest seventeenth century Spanish cattle ranch in Florida and was the principal supplier of beef for St. Augustine. Remnants of the site have been located on the northern rim of Paynes Prairie in Alachua County, Florida. Although the site was badly damaged while in private ownership in the 1950s, it is now protected under state ownership by the Florida Department of Natural Resources. Artifacts recovered from contexts disturbed in the 1950s include over 300 middle period olive jar sherds, several majolica types, wrought rafter spikes and nails, a padlock, a sword cross guard, a spur rower, and a gun lock. An auger survey is planned in the near future to assess the condition of the remainder of the site and to help in the formulation of a research design.

Safety Harbor and Seminole Sites

Brent Weisman

The Florida State Museum and the Withlacoochee River Archaeology Council (WRAC) are cooperating in archaeological investigations of Safety Harbor period and Seminole Indian sites located in the Withlacoochee drainage of northern peninsular Florida.

Two Safety Harbor period sites will be excavated beginning in January 1985. The first of these sites is the Tatham mound, an intact (undisturbed) burial/ceremonial mound discovered by Brent Weisman and WRAC volunteers during the summer 1984 site survey in the Cove of the Withlacoochee wetland. Pinellas Incised and Safety Harbor Incised sherds were recovered in a shovel test of the mound, associated with human skeletal material. The other site, Bayonet Field, located almost 2 kilometers north of Tatham, is a midden that may be associated with a Safety Harbor village. Together, these sites represent the furthest inland manifestation of Safety Harbor culture known north of Tampa Bay, and may be part of the aboriginal province of Tocaste described by De Soto expedition chroniclers.

Testing at Seminole sites indicates Second Seminole War (1835-1842) occupation, the first Seminole sites from this period discovered in northern Florida. With the exception of an eighteenth century three-legged cast iron cook pot and a few items of military hardware, these sites have yielded few artifacts of non Seminole manufacture. The 1985 excavations will attempt to identify individual house sites and the degree to which village plans diverge from the square-ground towns described for earlier Seminoles and the Creeks of Georgia and Alabama.

The Ruth Smith Mound

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

In June of 1984, Brent Weisman and Jeffrey M. Mitchem supervised excavations at the site of the Ruth Smith mound in Citrus County, Florida. The mound, which has yielded a number of artifacts of early sixteenth century Spanish origin, was excavated with the help of members of a local amateur archaeological society, the Withlacoochee River Archaeology Council. The primary objective of the research was to locate and carefully excavate any undisturbed burials or other features. Unfortunately, thirty years of pothunting and land clearing had virtually obliterated all original contexts. A number of aboriginal artifacts typical of Safety Harbor sites were recovered, as well as some pottery that appeared to be of nonlocal origin. A rolled tube of iron (possibly a bead ?) of presumed Spanish origin was also found. A report on the excavations, authored by Mitchem and Weisman, has been accepted for publication in *The Florida Anthropologist* 37(3).

Josslyn Island Shell Mound

William H. Marquardt

A summary of the preliminary mapping project on Josslyn Island (*Lamar Briefs* 2) has been published by the Florida State Museum. The report includes background information, a summary of previous work, speculations on the stratigraphic history of the site, and an assessment of the role of such sites as Josslyn in the understanding of southwestern Florida's past. A copy of the report is available by writing to the address given below.

A proposal for preliminary research in southwestern Florida has been submitted to the National Science Foundation, and a paper summarizing the proposed research will be presented at the 41st annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

An abstract of Marvin T. Smith's recently completed doctoral dissertation at the University of Florida follows.

Depopulation and Culture Change in the Early Historic Period Interior Southeast

Marvin T. Smith

Many changes occurred in aboriginal chiefdoms in the interior Southeast as a result of depopulation caused by European contact. This study focuses on these

changes, accepting the thesis of rapid depopulation presented by Ann Ramenofsky and Henry Dobyns. It tests the hypothesis that depopulation was causal in the changes that took place.

After reviewing the historical background on the study area, European trade goods recovered from archaeological contexts are seriated to provide fine chronological control for sites of the early historic period. This temporal framework is then used as a backdrop against which culture change is measured.

Evidence exists for depopulation in the study area. Although limited, these data do suggest that both site size and number of sites decreased. The frequency of mass and multiple graves and evidence of population movements are also discussed as measures of depopulation.

Evidence for political disintegration is much more dramatic. The end of the construction of public works, such as mounds and palisades, is shown to have taken place no later than the first third of the seventeenth century and elaborate hierarchies of sites disappeared at this time. Sociotechnic markers of elite status disappeared from use in the early seventeenth century and other specialized craft products also ended soon thereafter. There was apparently both population and political collapse by no later than the first third of the seventeenth century and it is argued that the former caused the latter.

Various archaeological measures of acculturation are utilized on the data from the study area. It is argued that acculturation had little effect on the study area during the early historic period, even though dramatic changes took place. The remainder of this study discusses how the remnants of the once powerful chiefdoms were forced to band together to form the Creek Confederacy as a response to outside pressure from armed Indian groups from the North and English slave raiders from the east. The Confederacy is seen as a late seventeenth century phenomenon.

Trade and Acculturation

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

An article entitled, *Indian and European Acculturation in the Eastern United States as a Result of Trade* by Bonnie G. McEwan and Jeffrey M. Mitchem will appear in *North American Archaeologist* 5(4). This paper is a synthesis of a number of archaeological studies of acculturation resulting from Indian European trading in the eastern United States. Patterns of change are identified and deficiencies in previous studies are noted.

Mississippian Farmsteads

John Scarry

I am beginning a study of Mississippian farmsteads. I am particularly interested in information about farmstead studies that go beyond description and provide information about the Mississippian systems of which the farmsteads were a part. Please contact me if you have information about such studies.

Domestic Refuse at Little Egypt

David J. Hally

I am currently analyzing the animal bone recovered from Barnett phase structures at the Little Egypt site (9Mu102). Species identification has been performed by the University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology Zooarchaeology Laboratory under the direction of Betsy Reitz. My concern is with the behavioral (butchering and domestic) implications of the bone. I would like to determine what food preparation steps took place within the structures, and where within the structures they took place. To this end, I am tabulating the kinds of elements and element fragments present on the floors; I am measuring the size of bone fragments and cross-mending bone fragments, and I am plotting these data on maps of structure floors. I will also be investigating the effects that mode of structure abandonment has had on the composition of bone samples from each structure.

Two Small Sites on the Etowah River

Betty Smith

Don and Betty Smith have recently completed excavations of a small site on the third terrace overlooking the Etowah River at Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia. Two components, Woodstock and nineteenth century Cherokee, were identified. Preliminary interpretation of site data suggests that the site may have functioned as a hunting/collecting camp during the Woodstock period. Laboratory analysis of recovered artifacts is continuing.

The Protohistoric Period in Alabama

Caleb Curren

During the past two years, we at the Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission have published a book entitled *The Protohistoric Period in Central Alabama.* It concerns primarily the time period of the 1600s between the first contact of the Spanish expeditions of De Soto and De Luna (1540 and 1560) and the arrival of the French in the early 1700s. It is a period about which we have virtually no written record from the Europeans and until the last five years, little archaeological research. The three hundred-page book contains site reports and synopses which include numerous photographs and drawings. It describes drastic changes in the lives of the people of the protohistoric period compared with those of the earlier Mississippian period. The changes were most likely brought about by the spread of diseases introduced by the Spanish expeditions of the 1500s.

We are continuing research into the protohistoric period by testing our hypotheses of the route traveled by the De Soto expedition through Alabama. Our plans include a book about De Soto and the Indians of Alabama within the next year. We are now conducting archaeological surveys and have plans for excavations this summer and fall.

East Alabama Archaeological Survey Resumed

Vernon James Knight, Jr.

The East Alabama Archaeological Survey was initiated in 1983 by the University of Alabama, with support from the Alabama Historical Commission and the Sylacauga Museum and Arts Center. The modest initial season was focused on the area north of the Fall Line, between the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers of eastern Alabama. We were concerned with locating protohistoric sites and identifying named historic Creek town sites in this area. One of the sites located was Hightower Village (1Ta150), at which a program of excavations was subsequently carried out in 1984 (see below). In the spring of 1985 we are resuming the survey with the aid of local informants. We hope eventually to identify factors contributing to changes in Upper Creek settlement distributions and densities.

Possible Markers for De Luna's Route in Alabama

Marvin T. Smith and Robert C. Wilson

Robert Wilson and Richard Walling conducted research this past summer (1984) at the Hightower Village site (1Ta150). The work was sponsored by the Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) University of Alabama and by the Sylacauga Museum and Arts Center. We have recorded a number of Spanish iron artifacts (Figure 1) which are presently being conserved at OAR. With the exception of an iron axe, these artifacts were recovered from a single burial by a local collector. The assemblage is similar to that found at Pine Log Creek (1Ba462) (Stowe et al. 1982).

Iron horseshoes and sickles found at Pine Log Creek and the Hightower Village site are items not normally traded to the Indians. It is likely that these items were carried by the early Spanish explorers in the interior Southeast. The sickles might have originated with De Luna's expedition rather than with De Soto's because De Luna brought Mexican farmers to colonize the Southeast.

A number of round / oval Spanish iron celts or wedges have been recovered from other sites in the Southeast. The locations of these five sites fit well with the route of De Luna's men up the Alabama and Coosa Rivers to the Tennessee River (Figure 1). So far a total of ten iron celts or wedges have been recorded. Information on these artifacts appears in Table 1.

Table 1. Spanish Iron Celts / Wedges

Site	Length (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Date
1Ba462	165	27	1565-1600
1Ta150	155	29	1565-1600
	102	26	1565-1600
1Ce308	155	27	1565-1600
	110	20	1565-1600
Johnstone Farm	230	28	1526-1565
Audobon Acres	121	25	1525-1565
	119	25	1525-1565

90	25	1525-1565
150	25	1525-1565

Marvin Smith is currently working on an article about Spanish trade goods and would appreciate any data on Spanish iron items or other Spanish trade materials.

Nequasee: Cherokee Town

Thomas Padgett

Nequasee is a major Cherokee town site located in what is now Franklin, North Carolina. The large earthen mound that supported the townhouse where the Cherokee Chief Moytoy was elected in 1730 is still preserved in downtown Franklin. The original village, which may have been as large as one hundred acres, lies under the streets and buildings of Franklin. An opportunity to discover if any features of the old village still exist may present itself later this year when studies for a new road are conducted. The North Carolina Department of Transportation is studying alternate routes for the US 441 business route through Franklin. One of the major concerns is the possible effect of new construction on any significant archaeological deposits.

The mound was purchased by a group of citizens in 1946 and deeded to the city of Franklin with the provision that it always be preserved for the public. The mound and a large section of downtown Franklin that constitutes the old village area are included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The following is an abstract from a paper to be published in the *Proceedings of the Conference on Cherokee Prehistory*, sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

The Cherokee Archaeology of Georgia

David J. Hally

The ceramic assemblage of early eighteenth century Lower Cherokee is defined on the basis of collections from three sites, Tugalo, Estatoe, and Chauga. The sites are located on the Tugalo River in northeastern Georgia and northwestern South Carolina. Comparison of this assemblage with pottery from sixteenth century components at the three sites indicates that it evolved from indigenous antecedents. The assemblage also exhibits numerous similarities to pottery collections from early nineteenth century Cherokee sites in northwestern Georgia.

Excavations at Tamassee

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute and the South Carolina Institute for Archeology and Anthropology conducted a joint excavation of the Tamassee site (38Oc186) in early December of 1984. This site is a known eighteenth century Lower Cherokee town that was described by James Adair (among other early explorers). The site is located in

Oconee County, South Carolina. Recent deep plowing revealed a large black midden area with numerous features clearly visible on the surface. To forestall looting and to determine the extent of damage, a one-week project was assembled. A topographic map and a controlled surface collection were made. A series of 1 by 5-meter trenches was excavated to examine depth of midden and degree of looting. Additionally, two 3 by 3-meter squares were excavated into areas with known features. A small-scale proton magnetometer test was also conducted. The major discovery of the work was that the site also has a major Middle Woodland occupation. Indeed, Tamassee may be more significant archaeologically for its Woodland component than for its Cherokee component. A complete report of the excavation is in progress and should be available within a few months.

Oconee Province Research

Mark Williams

Two of the major mound sites in the Oconee River drainage (north central Georgia) will be tested during the summer of 1985. This work will be carried out as part of a University of Georgia Field School. The first part of the summer will be devoted to a brief reinvestigation of the Scull Shoals site (9Ge4). We will clean out the potholes in Mound B to determine the dates of mound use and to record profiles prior to backfilling and stabilizing the mound. A small amount of work will also be done on the summit of Mound A to determine when during the Lamar period the large platform mound was completed.

The second part of the summer will be spent at the huge Shinholser site, ten miles south of Milledgeville on the eastern side of the Oconee. Work there will be limited to topographic mapping of the village and its two existing mounds. A series of posthole tests will be excavated to determine the size of the site. This summer's work will provide a basis for future archaeological testing at Shinholser.

The report of the 1984 Lamar Institute excavations at the Little River site (9Mg46) is nearing completion and should be available this summer. Williams and Shapiro have delivered papers on the Oconee Province Project at the 1984 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Pensacola and at the 1985 Society for American Archaeology meeting in Denver.

The survey of two large paper company clear-cuts to the west of the Oconee Valley (near the Scull Shoals site) is almost complete. These projects have been carried out through volunteer efforts of a number of professional and avocational archaeologists in the Athens area since last November. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the research is that of the more than thirty ceramic period sites located, almost all date to post-De Soto portions of the Lamar period. Reports of both clear-cut surveys (Greenbrier and Apalachee) are in preparation.

Coastal Plain Ceramics

Lesley Drucker

Comparative information and ceramic descriptions are urgently sought for limestone-tempered ceramics from aboriginal contexts (early Woodland through contact) in the southeastern United States (other than eastern Tennessee-north Georgia), and from Caribbean sources during contact and colonial periods. We are currently analyzing a South Carolina coastal site assemblage containing a prominent limestone-tempered ceramic series. This series is characterized by paddle-stamped, cordmarked, and plain surface treatments. We are attempting to examine a broader range of comparative types, especially from coastal contexts, in order to assess adequately whether or not this series represents a distinct ware type or simply a temper variation on the coastal Deptford / Deep Creek to Mt. Pleasant / McClellanville sequence. Please contact Lesley Drucker.

Sixteenth Century Santa Elena

Stanley South

Stanley South will direct a sixth season of fieldwork at the sixteenth century Spanish capitol of Santa Elena on Parris Island in Beaufort County, South Carolina. The 1985 fieldwork is supported by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Geographic Society, and the Government of Spain.

A report of the 1983 excavations inside Fort San Felipe (1572-1576) is now available.

Spanish Mission Research

Gary Shapiro

The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research is continuing archaeological and documentary research at San Luis de Talimali, the seventeenth century capitol of Spanish missions among the Apalachee Indians. Through a combination of broad-scale testing techniques we have located several functionally distinct areas of the settlement within the 50 acre portion of the site now under state ownership. These include the church and mission complex, town plaza, fort and blockhouse (previously known), and village residential areas. There is good evidence for a gridded town plan oriented northwest to southeast, and we have tentatively identified areas of higher and lower status residences within the settlement.

Initial block excavations began in February 1985. These are located on the southeastern side of the plaza (the church is opposite to the northwest). Here, test excavations revealed ruins of a substantial structure or a group of structures measuring about thirty-five meters on a side. A 100 square meter area has been opened to date. Excavations in this area will be suspended on May 31, at which time laboratory analysis will resume. The grand public opening of the San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site was held on March 23 and was attended by more than 2,800 visitors.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Site Survey

Ken Johnson

I am conducting a survey to locate contact period and mission period aboriginal sites in north central Florida. In addition to those already known, several mission period sites have been located. One aspect of this study is to trace from old maps onto modern maps the routes of early roads and Indian trails, some of which may have also been the routes of early Spanish and French explorers. The goal is to learn about the cultural consequences of contact and population collapse as reflected in community and settlement pattern changes.

Safety Harbor Research

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

From January through March 1985, excavations were conducted at the Tatham Mound and at Bayonet Field in Citrus County, Florida. The fieldwork was supervised by Jeffrey M. Mitchem and Brent R. Weisman, graduate students at the University of Florida, under the general direction of Jerald T. Milanich.

The Tatham Mound (8Ci203), a previously undisturbed burial mound, yielded human burials and artifacts typical of the protohistoric Safety Harbor culture. Recovery of dozens of broken ceramic vessels from the eastern mound surface, in addition to complete vessels in association with Busycon shell dippers from the mound summit, suggests that ceremonies involving the preparation and use of black drink were performed after the last stage of mound construction was completed. At least four stages of mound construction were revealed by the excavations.

Burials were recovered from the top of the mound, and included extended, flexed, and secondary interments. European items found in this stratum include five spherical blue glass beads, five spherical green glass beads, four small blue Nueva Cadiz beads, thirty-one silver disc beads, two barrel-shaped silver beads, one rolled gold bead, a silver pendant fashioned into the shape of a miniature socketed celt, a broken iron spike, a small iron chisel, a flat piece of iron, and a rolled iron bead. On the basis of the glass beads, we hypothesize a date of A.D. 15601580 for the upper stratum of the mound. This date will be compared with the results of two radiocarbon samples submitted for radiocarbon dating.

At least one humerus from the upper stratum appears to have been cut by some sort of metal-edged weapon. As analysis proceeds, other bones will be closely examined for similar wounds. A field school is planned for the fall of 1985, to continue excavations at the mound. Hopefully, lower strata will provide a continuum of burials from precontact to postcontact periods.

Excavations at Bayonet Field (8Ci197), a shell midden approximately two kilometers from the Tatham Mound, revealed sparse evidence of Safety Harbor occupation, as well as late Archaic, Weeden Island, and early twentieth century components. Bone preservation at this site was excellent, and zooarchaeological /

paleoethnobotanical analyses of column samples and feature content should provide useful subsistence data for the later periods of site occupation.

Upper midden levels at the Crystal River site (8Ci1) were tested by Florida State Museum personnel in February 1985. More tests at the site are planned for the summer of 1985. Subsistence data from these excavations will be compared with those from Bayonet Field if the Crystal River deposits can be accurately dated. Safety Harbor period burials from Crystal River, excavated by Ripley Bullen in the 1960s, will be used as comparative material in planned biochemical analyses of human bone from Tatham Mound and Crystal River.

Josslyn Island Shell Mound (8Li32)

William H. Marquardt

Bill Marquardt, Steve Hale, Claudine Payne, and Karen Walker spent spring break work on Josslyn Island in southwestern Florida. They removed thirty 10 centimeter levels in a 50 by 50 centimeter column. The material is to be floated to search for plant remains, and fine screen zooarchaeological analysis will be undertaken for a sample of the material. They also placed small test units in a high ridge and in a flat area that Cushing referred to as a water court. Readers of *Lamar Briefs* will be kept informed of our progress. Preservation of organic remains is expected to be excellent.

Plant Remains from Hontoon Island

Lee Newsom

I am currently continuing research on the diverse plant remains from Hontoon Island (8Vo202). The site is a submerged shell midden with spectacular preservation of all manner of organic remains. Some of the more interesting preliminary results are: evidence of morphological change through time in the seeds of certain known plant foods, including squash and Chenopodium (? -awaiting confirmation), and marked changes in the wood species used. Perhaps these changes can be correlated with human disturbance and resultant plant succession. The site dates from the St. John's I period to Spanish contact and later (ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 1650).

My other research includes contract work involving the identification of charcoal from various sites, including K. Deagan's 1984 excavations in Haiti.

Subsistence / Settlement Model

Marion F. Smith, Jr.

I contemplate a long-term project to develop a generalizable model for the evolution of post-Archaic subsistence / settlement systems. It would culminate initially in a computer simulation of a specific, arguably coherent physiographic area (e.g. a major drainage). The area is undecided, but will be in the Southeast. The later phase of the project would be to adapt the initial model to at least one other analogous area for further development. Distinctive features of the model will include (1) use over many years as an evolving tool of research embodying successive improvements in our theoretical and empirical knowledge; (2) careful definition of theoretical variables (i.e.

operationalization) in terms of archaeological evidence--where possible, multiple lines of evidence (3) participation in (if necessary, initiation of) fieldwork designed to illuminate specific questions raised by the modeling endeavor; (4) maintenance of an updated data base of relevant real data to compare explicitly with the predictions generated by the model and (5) consideration of the great pedagogical value of the development of such a model and its application. The ideal geographic setting would be an area which has received some attention, enough to make it clear that research of theoretical and substantive interest would be possible. I have more specific ideas, but their expression would turn *Lamar Briefs* into Lamar Long johns.

Obviously, I am in earliest planning for this project. If anyone is doing or considering research along similar lines, I would like to compare notes. If anyone has an interest in helping personally, in following my progress, or in proposing a really hot area, please write.

An Interactive System for Computerized Site Files

Mark Williams

The Georgia Archaeological Site File has taken an important step forward in terms of user access. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources contracted with the University of Georgia to continue development of a computer-based data retrieval system. A computer program now allows information on just over 5,000 sites from forty-eight of Georgia's counties to be accessed from any computer terminal around the state via telephone to the Cyber computer system at the University of Georgia. This program was recently developed and implemented by Mark Williams. It is hoped that in the next two years most of the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 remaining sites known for the state can be coded and entered into the system. The interactive system is now undergoing trials by a number of archaeologists in the state and should prove to be an important tool for both contractors and researchers in the near future.

The following is an abstract from a paper that will appear in *American Antiquity*.

The Identification of Vessel Function: a Case Study from Northwestern Georgia

David J. Hally

Archaeologists now possess the knowledge and techniques necessary to identify pottery vessel function with a reasonable degree of specificity. This paper is intended to demonstrate that capability. The pottery vessel assemblage characteristic of the sixteenth century Barnett phase in northwestern Georgia consists of thirteen physically and morphologically distinct vessel types. The mechanical performance characteristics of these vessel types are identified and employed in formulating hypotheses concerning the way vessel types were used. Historic southeastern Indian food habits are reconstructed from ethnohistoric and ethnographic evidence and employed to refine the vessel use hypotheses.

Public Education

Caleb Curren

During the past two years, since our last report to *Lamar Briefs*, the Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission (ATRC) has participated in the production of a thirty minute videotape documentary of the De Soto expedition and the Native Americans in Alabama. The PBS documentary was produced by the University of Alabama Public Television and can be purchased through their office or on brief loan from ATRC.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 6 - November 1985

The theme for this issue is also Lamar Institute Bylaw 18.
Data Will Get You Through Times of No Theory Better than Theory Will Get You Through Times of No Data.
(The Barefoot Doctors 1985)

The New Massilon Site

Paul Webb

During the summer of 1985, the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale conducted excavations at the New Massilon site (11Wy44), located on the Little Wabash River in Wayne County, Illinois. Excavations within a limited road right-of way recovered evidence of eight Mississippian structures and a portion of a plowed-down substructure mound. Evidence suggests that a sequence of five non-domestic structures was constructed in the mound area, beginning with two premound structures containing numerous interior wall-trench segments which may represent partitions. Subsequent mound structures apparently included two successive large (12 meters long) rectangular structures and a third of unknown size. Three apparently domestic structures and a segment of palisaded wall trench were also found outside the mound area.

Analysis is continuing on the New Massilon materials and a report will be available by spring, 1986.

The Technological Evidence of Function for Vessel Forms Identified at the Little Egypt Site, Georgia

Thomas P. DesJean

Vessel functions proposed for various forms of pottery recovered at the Little Egypt site (9Mu102) were investigated from a technological perspective. These investigations analyzed the local clay resources and the archaeological potsherds and vessels. The analysis of clays indicated there was a wide variety of useful clays and aplastic material available to the prehistoric potters at Little Egypt. But these prehistoric draftspersons may have limited themselves to less widespread but more valued clays. The analysis of the pottery indicates that quite possibly additional clays may have been used at one time or another for the manufacture of various vessel forms but most of the time clay and tempering, with the exception of shell, crosscut all the vessel forms produced. There also appears, from this study, to have been no particular technological advantage to limiting shell-tempered pottery to vessels performing cooking tasks. It may have been purely a cultural preference or some other as yet undiscerned technological trait.

Periodic Burning and Lamar Ecology

Roger Nance

A recent meeting with ecologists at Auburn University (K. Causey, J. Doby, and D. Speake) and with H. D. Kelley, United States Department of Agriculture, explored reasons for the location of a Lamar village on the Ridge and Valley--Piedmont ecotone in eastern-central Alabama (the Rogers-CETA site, Talladega County). The site is on the floodplain of Talladega Creek with obvious agricultural potential, but at the far eastern end of the arable floodplain at the Piedmont boundary. Harper (1943) defines different forest types for the two regions, with the Coosa Valley forest type to the west and the Blue Ridge forest within the western portion of the Piedmont. Deciduous trees generally made up 60 percent of the forest cover in the Coosa Valley area, while in the Piedmont, forest is predominantly pine. The ecologists stress the importance of periodic burning in the Piedmont. Harper (*Forests of Alabama* 1943:34) wrote that longleaf pine forests in the Piedmont are maintained through burning as frequently as five years in every ten. This burning produces an open forest environment and benefits important game species, particularly bobwhite quail, turkey, and deer. An interesting publication that describes the effects of burning in southern forests is edited by Gene W. Wood (*Prescribed Fire and Wildlife in Southern Forests*, The Belle W. Baruch Forest Science Institute of Clemson University, 1981). I would like to hear from other Lamar archaeologists who are considering the importance of burning, deliberate and natural, to prehistoric Lamar ecology.

A Second Season at the Hightower Village Site (1Ta150)

Richard Walling

University of Alabama, Alabama State Museum of Natural History, Office of Archaeological Research, and the Isabel Anderson Comer Museum (Sylacauga) have recently completed the second season of excavations at the Hightower Village site. As previously reported in *Lamar Briefs* 4 and 5 (Wilson 1984; Smith and Wilson 1985), Hightower is a late prehistoric / early historic site located near Sylacauga, Alabama.

This year's work was concentrated in the area around a hearth found last year. It was hoped that a structure would be exposed. However, we were unable to get the entire area excavated and the results of this year's work are tenuous at best. Another focus of this year's work was the recovery of a burial located last year. Associated with this burial were approximately 1,000 glass beads (mostly seed beads), a brass armband, part of an iron knife, and a canoes pipe. Iron bracelets, a monolithic axe pipe (ceramic), and three kaolin pipe fragments were added to the artifact types recovered to date.

The iron artifacts recovered in 1984 have been conserved and are on display along with other artifacts from this site at the museum in Sylacauga. Plans are presently being formulated for a third season at Hightower.

New Excavations at the Scull Shoals Site

Mark Williams

A second season of excavations took place in the early summer 1985 at the Scull Shoals site (9Ge4), the northernmost mound center in the Oconee drainage. Excavations

at this two-mound site were sponsored this season by the University of Georgia, the United States Forest Service, and the Lamar Institute. The crew consisted of students in the University of Georgia archaeological field school. Fieldwork was directed by Mark Williams. During the first season (in 1983) we were able to define the limits of this heavily overgrown site and place six 2-meter excavation pits in the village area. We also mapped the entire site and produced detailed contour maps of the two mounds. No excavations were conducted on the mounds at that time. In contrast, all of the work this season focused on the mounds.

Four excavation units were opened. Two of these were on the 11 meter high Mound A, and two on the 3 meter high Mound B. Unit 1 was a 6 by 3 meter excavation on Mound B. placed over two large adjacent potholes in the summit. The object of this excavation was to record mound profiles prior to the intended backfilling and stabilization of the mound by the Forest Service. Excavated to a depth of one meter, Units revealed a burned house floor 40 centimeters below the surface.

Unit 2 was a large trench on the northern edge of Mound B. This excavation was also designed to clear a large pothole. A large profile of almost half the mound was recorded. The western profile was 9.2 meters long and 3.15 meters high near the mound center. There are between five and seven stages in the mound, depending on how the profiles are interpreted. Midden was essentially absent in all of Mound B. Enough sherds were recovered, however, to discover that the lower two-thirds of the mound were constructed in the Savannah period (ca. A.D. 1300). There were no pre-mound features and almost no pre-mound midden. The upper third of the mound dates to the Dyer phase of the Lamar period (fifteenth-sixteenth centuries).

Unit 3 was a 2 by 2-meter square on the badly disturbed summit of Mound A. This unit was excavated to a depth of only 50 centimeters. All of the artifacts recovered here date to the late part of the Dyar phase (sixteenth century). There was much midden on the summit, including abundant pottery and animal bones. This unit was excavated simply to recover an intact sample of datable material from the summit and not to assess the condition of possible structures.

The final excavation unit (Unit 4) was placed in a sloping midden deposit on the northeastern edge of the mound. This 2 by 2 meter square reached sterile subsoil at 268 centimeters below the surface on the shallow side of the pit. In the profile of Unit 4 the tail edges of six separate mound stages were defined. All but one of these had a layer of midden on their surface. These well-stratified deposits will allow further refinement of the Lamar chronology in this section of the Oconee River valley. The premound levels consisted of 80 centimeters of Savannah period material.

The most important discovery of the season was the unexpected importance of the Savannah period in the origins of the Oconee Province. A report of the excavations is nearing completion and should be available from the United States Forest Service by December 1985.

Upland Survey

Daniel T. Elliott

Following on the heels of the Finch's survey (see Elliott 1983 in *Early Georgia*), in which the intense Lamar occupation of the Greene County, Georgia uplands (near the Wallace Reservoir) was graphically illustrated, another large upland clear-cut (approximately 500 acres) was surveyed for sites, Mississippian and otherwise. This clear-cut, located north of Finch's on Greenbrier Creek, a tributary of the Oconee River, contains the remains of many additional Lamar sites, but there were differences observed between the two tracts. Whereas the Finch's tract had a boom in settlement during the Dyar phase, the Greenbrier tract showed mainly a later, Bell phase (seventeenth century) occupation. Clear evidence of ceremonialism in the form of grave offerings, i.e. shell ornaments, ceramic vessels, clay pipes, and a spatulate axe, was seen at Greenbrier. One site, a small rock outcrop, contained cremation burials associated with these items. The use of this site for a mortuary may have some antiquity during the Mississippian period.

The Finch's tract contained a large number of Bell phase occupations, but other Lamar occupations, particularly Dyar phase settlements, also were present on these sites. This served to mask the character of the Bell phase occupations. The Greenbrier data are less clouded. Many of the Bell phase sites at Greenbrier were quite small ceramic scatters located on toe-slopes above restricted areas of creek floodplain. These sites may represent the houses of individual families involved in cultivation of these small areas of floodplain. Larger Bell phase sites located up slope from the toe-slopes, may represent more communal settlement types. A dispersed settlement during the Bell phase is suggested whereby small groups were involved in subsistence agriculture and hunting/gathering activities. Settlements were scattered lightly throughout the Oconee River Basin with a decline in the importance of aggregated settlements being the norm.

The high percentage of Dyar phase sites at Finch's and throughout the Wallace Reservoir may attest to the strong chiefdom on the Oconee, proposed as having been a reality by Kowalewski, Smith, and others. Mound sites thought to be part of this polity include Dyar and Scull Shoals (both of which are in the general vicinity of both the Finch's and Greenbrier tracts). No Bell phase components were found on either mound site. This suggests the importance of the mounds (and the political structure associated with the mounds) were not functioning during the Bell phase as had earlier been the case. It is suggested that the political organization in Protohistoric times on the Oconee River was in shambles by the beginning of the Bell phase. The former members of this strong province headed for the hills, populating in small settlements and living off the land after the dissolution of their social organization. European contact, in various direct and indirect forms, is the proposed cause of this shift in political structure and settlement. The absence of Bell phase mounds and obvious large villages in the vicinity of either Greenbrier of Finch's areas, where important Dyar phase mounds had earlier existed supports this interpretation. However, further survey is needed to clearly understand these phenomena. With additional coverage of large areas on various sections of the Oconee River basin the rise and fall of Mississippian political

systems can be objectively charted in such a way that is not possible from single-site excavation. Only by looking around can we eventually see this big picture.

Newly Recognized Mississippian Ceremonial Sites in the Oconee Province

Chad O. Braley

During the spring of 1985, collectors located a unique Lamar period site on a tributary of the Oconee River south of Athens, Georgia. The site consists of a pile of naturally occurring boulders that was utilized throughout the Lamar period (ca. A.D. 1350-1650). Interspersed through the crevices were fragments of thirty vessels, most of which were miniature examples of typical Lamar vowel forma. At least two were adorned with frog effigies. At least three individuals were interred at the site. They appear to have been cremated. Also recovered was a spatulate axe, a plain shell gorges, and several tobacco pipes. Since this discovery, three similar sites have been recognized. One is reported in Wauchope's *Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia,* another was excavated by William Sears during the 1950s, and a third was located this summer by a collector. At all these sites small vessels appear to be typical, and cremations and tobacco pipes are sometimes present. A report authored by Chad Braley, Jerald Ledbetter, and Mark Williams was presented at the fall 1985 meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology in Savannah.

Beaverdam Creek

Jim Rudolph

Jim Rudolph and Dave Hally are putting the finishing touches on the final report for the Beaverdam Creek site excavation. This thirteenth century site is located in Elbert County, Georgia, in the Richard B. Russell Reservoir on the Savannah River. The site covered about 15,000 square meters and contained two superimposed earthlodges and several platform mound stages. Only one possible structure was found in the so-called village area. The report contains a considerable amount of descriptive and comparative information on architecture, faunal and floral remains, burials, and the vessel assemblage.

Oconee Survey

Jim Rudolph

Jim Rudolph is at the University of Georgia during the summer and fall of 1985, continuing his study of Mississippian settlement in the Wallace Reservoir (Lake Oconee). So far he has analyzed collections from all the hundreds of Etowah and Lamar sites recorded by the Wallace Reservoir mitigation survey and is now in the process of studying collections from sites recorded in the uplands surrounding the Reservoir.

Piedmont Mississippian Synthesis

David J. Hally

Jim Rudolph and I have just completed an operating plan for the State of Georgia's Cultural Resource Management Plan. The management unit we have written about is the Piedmont during the Mississippi period. The plan reviews relevant archaeological research conducted over the past 100 years; identifies the Mississippian cultures and phases that have been deemed for the Piedmont; and describes the adaptive pattern characteristic of each major culture. Information is also presented concerning such resource management questions as original site density, site loss to present, and major agents of site destruction.

Ceramics of the Upper Savannah River

David J. Hally

I am currently reanalyzing pottery collections from Tugalo (9St1), Estatoe (9St3), and Chauga (38Oc1) on the Tugalo River in northeastern Georgia. My goal is to develop a complete ceramic and phase sequence for the region from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1760.

Adamson Site (38Ke11)

Chester B. DePratter

On March 23-24, 1985, Chester B. DePratter mapped ant surface collected the Adamson mound and village site with a crew composed of graduate students and volunteers. The crew included Kimberly Grimes, Chris Judge, David Babson, Ruth Wetmore, Michael Harmon, Mair Paulsen, and Leland Ferguson. The site is located on a low, natural terrace that is approximately 100 meters wide and nearly 300 meters long. Parts of the site are buried under a layer of recent alluvium of undetermined thickness.

Mound A, the larger of two mounds at the site, is over 11 meters high with base dimensions of 58 by 41 meters. The flat summit platform measures approximately 20 by 30 meters. Mound B, located 60 meters north of Mound A, is approximately 20 meters in diameter and nearly four meters high. The central part of Mound B wee completely excavated long ago by persons unknown. A third, smaller mound is reported to have been located to the northwest of Mound A, but no trace of it exists today.

DePratter and his crew mapped the area southeast of the mounds, and the remainder of the site will be mapped in the near future. An area south of the mounds measuring 90 by 60 meters was surface collected in 10 meter square units. A series of 22 posthole tests were also excavated in an attempt to locate a midden zone, but no distinct midden was encountered. The surface collection and excavated materials indicate that the major occupation of this site occurred during the Pee Dee period between approximately A.D. 1300-1500.

Excavations at the Shinholser Site

Mark Williams

In the late summer, 1985, the Lamar Institute, University of Georgia, and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research sponsored the first formal archaeological excavations ever undertaken at the Shinholser site (9Bl1). Shinholser is the southernmost of mound centers thought to have been part of the Oconee Province. The work was conducted by University of Georgia archaeological field school students under the direction of Mark Williams. Shinholser is a two-mound site located on a large erosional remnant elevated some 10 meters above the floodplain of the Oconee River. This location is about 10 miles south of Milledgeville, and approximately 3 miles south of the Fall Line. The physiographic feature on which Shinholser is situated is locally known as Indian Island. It is surrounded by cypress swamp on three sides and by the river itself on the fourth.

Our work was hampered because almost the entire site was planted in pine trees six years ago. The pine trees made systematic mapping and testing of the village impossible, but we were able to make interim maps and get a rough idea of the site's size. It appears that the village at Shinholser is over 15 hectares, making it probably the largest known village in the Oconee drainage. It is three times larger than the Scull Shoals site, and six times larger than the Dyar site. Four test pits were excavated in the village area. These show that the site has never been flooded because the island is so high and the Oconee River floodplain is three miles wide at this point. Plowing has apparently disturbed occupation levels all the way to subsoil over most of the island. Features are abundant and are well preserved in the village subsoil, and particularly so to the east and south of Mound A.

We were able to produce detailed contour maps of both mounds at Shinholser. Mound A is 8 meters high and Mound B is presently 2 meters high. At least another meter, perhaps more, was removed from Mound B in the 1930s to produce a flat area for a flower garden. A Southern cult copper plate was found in Mound B some years ago. This artifact was located, photographed, and measured this summer. The design is a ventral view of a hawk with its wings spread wide. The plate is in good condition and measures 13.2 centimeter square. It is formed from two sheets of copper hammered together to increase the thickness of the plate.

A 2 by 2-meter excavation unit was placed on the northeastern edge of Mound A. This pit revealed the edges of at least three mound stages, each covered by garbage thrown from the summit of the mound. The lowest levels in this unit date to the Savannah period (ca. A.D. 1200). It is believed that this is the time when the site was initially occupied (except for sporadic use during the Archaic period).

The final 1985 excavation unit at Shinholser was placed on the northern edge of Mound B. This was a 1 by 2 meter unit which showed that the destroyed upper levels of this mound date to the Dyar phase of the Lamar period (fifteenth-sixteenth centuries), as do the upper levels of Mound A.

The Shinholser site is privately owned and the owners are committed to protecting this important site for the future. A report of the 1985 fieldwork at Shinholser will be available in the spring, 1986.

Apalachicola Survey and Ocmulgee Testing

Nancy Marie White

During the summer of 1985 Nancy Marie White directed two field schools conducting archaeological survey in the middle and lower Apalachicola River Valley in northwestern Florida. The work was supported by a Historic Preservation Grant awarded to the University of South Florida. Though hardly any historic aboriginal sites were discovered (surprisingly), many previously unrecorded Fort Walton sites were located, including large, often flat-topped shell mounds deep in the lower river swamp and Estuarine areas. A few shards of Lamar pottery were found at sites in the Apalachicola delta area.

White also worked on the Ocmulgee River in south central Georgia, with the support of another Historic Preservation Grant. In conjunction with a test excavation project at a Woodland site, she worked with Frankie Snow and Chris Trowell surveying briefly some newly exposed Lamar sites during early summer of 1985.

The Florida Anthropologist has just published papers from a symposium organized last year by White on the archaeology of northwestern Florida and adjacent borderlands (*FAS Publications* 11). Several of these papers pertain to the late prehistoric and early historic periods in this area.

Santa Elena

Stanley South

Under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Stanley South, Bill Hunt, and Guy Prentice excavated 132 sample squares beneath the eighth fairway of the Marine Corps golf course this summer at Santa Elena. They also revealed part of a Spanish structure under a grant from the National Geographic Society magazine.

A grant was also received by Stanley South from NEH and the Spanish government to conduct transcription and translation of Spanish documents dealing with Santa Elena. This project will begin in the fall, 1986, and will be conducted by Eugene Lyon.

Under a National Science Foundation Grant to Stanley South, a taxonomic study of all artifacts recovered from Santa Elena since 1979 is being undertaken. Chester DePratter, John Goldsborough, and Mike Harmon are analyzing Indian pottery contemporary with the Spanish occupation, such as Irene, San Marcos, St. Johns, and red-filmed ware. Ruse Skowronek and Rich Johnson have completed a taxonomic study of the Spanish imported wares from Spain, France, Italy, China, Yucatan, etc., and South is working with Phil Corsi and Bill Radish on a study of all other Spanish artifacts recovered from Santa Elena and Fort San Felipe. The study will present the most definitive statement thus far on the material culture of Spanish Florida as seen from the capital at Santa Elena.

Seasonality and Intensity of Shellfish Use

Irvy R. Quitmyer, H. Stephen Hale, and Douglas S. Jones

Studies of the incremental growth structures in shells of mollusks are a powerful tool for the modern biologist and those studying the paleoenvironment. We, as well as other researchers, have observed that chemical and micro-structural changes take place in the shells of modern hard clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) in response to seasonal changes in the environment. These data are now being used to determine season of clam harvest (site seasonality) and the intensity of resource use in southeastern coastal shell middens.

In the summer 1986 issue of *Southeastern Archaeology* we report the results of our research at King's Bay, Georgia. We have found that Savannah period people (ca. A.D. 1000-1500) at the Devil's Walkingstick site (9Cam177) harvested clams through the year, but moat intensely during the fall quarter; Swift Creek people (ca. A.D. 550) at the King's Bay site (9Cam171a) collected clams throughout the year with no one dominant season; while Late Archaic people (ca. 2500-1000 B.C.) at St. Simon's Island, Georgia (9Gn57) gathered clams during the spring.

The average age of the Savannah period clams at the time of harvest was significantly younger than either of the earlier sites. This seems to suggest that by late prehistoric times hard clams were being more intensely harvested, perhaps the result of larger human populations or greater reliance on the resource.

Seventeenth Century Spanish Mission of Santa Maria

Kenneth W. Hardin

Piper Archaeological Research Incorporated, completed an extensive testing program and limited excavations at the site of the mission of Santa Maria on Amelia Island, Florida, in August 1985. Research was funded by the landowners, Dr. and Mrs. George Dorion. The closely spaced interments within the area identified as the mission church generally conform to the pattern found at Santa Catalina de Guale on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia. The osteological analysis of the eight excavated burials is being conducted by Clark Larsen of Northern Illinois University who is also studying the St. Catherine's cemetery population. Subsurface concentrations of daub, majolica, and Spanish olive jar fragments in an area north of the cemetery may indicate the location of the mission convento. Kenneth Hardin, the principal investigator, was assisted by Becky Saunders, who served as site supervisor, Mike Russo, Karen Walker, Carrie Cento, Lisa Dorion, Bob Austin, and Patricia Sasbury. Field assistance was also provided by Clark Larson and nine excavators from the St. Catherine's project and by William Marquardt. This historical documentary review is being conducted by Janice Ball and a study of the Spanish artifacts by Jackie Piper. The protohistoric Lamar stamped ware assemblage (referred to as San Marcos series in Florida) will be a special focus of the study.

Withlacoochee Archaeology: De Soto Trail, Spanish Contact, Osceola's Camp, and the Famous Crystal River Site

Brent Weisman

Spanish contact period and nineteenth century Seminole sites in the Withlacoochee Cove wetland of Florida's northern peninsular Gulf Coast continue to be the focus of Florida State Museum investigations begun in 1983. On the basis of Spanish artifacts recovered from several aboriginal mounds in the area, Florida Governor Bob Graham recently dedicated the northern portion of the De Soto Trail in the state with opening ceremonies held in Inverness. Two University of Florida field schools have been conducted at one of these sites, the Tatham Mound (8Ci203), which was discovered in a 1984 survey partially funded by the Florida Department of State, Division of Archives, History and Records Management. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, of the University of Florida, is currently directing fieldwork and analysis of the Tatham material.

Meanwhile, the site of the Seminole warrior Osceola's 1836 encampment has been located from documentary sources, and I have been investigating this site with the help of the Withlacoochee River Archaeology Council, a local volunteer organization. The Council also participated in a one-day excavation at Florida's famous Crystal River Archaeological Site, as part of the fiftieth anniversary celebrations of the Florida Park Service.

The Tatham Mound

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

During the fall 1986, excavation is continuing at the Tatham Mound, a protohistoric Safety Harbor burial mound in Citrus County, Florida. The work is being conducted by field school students and volunteers under the field supervision of Jeffrey M. Mitchem, a University of Florida graduate student.

Preliminary results of the first field season were described in *Lamar Briefs* 5. Since that time, analysis has yielded more data including identification of a flat piece of iron as a plate from a type of European armor known as brigandine. This object also had a squash seed preserved on its surface (*Cucurbita* sp.), which was identified by Margaret Scarry. Preserved fibers on the object may be Spanish moss, presumably from a garment worn by the female from whose hand the object was recovered.

Chronometric dates for the mound have also been received. Two ceramic thermoluminescence dates of 330 $\pm$ 60 B.P. [A. D. 1670-1670] (Alpha-1939) and 740 $\pm$100 B.P. [A.D. 1110-1310] (Alpha-1940) were determined from ceramic vessels with associated soil matrix samples. These vessels were from the top stratum and the buried ground surface beneath the mound, respectively.

A radiocarbon date of 730 $\pm$ 60 B.P., or A.D. 1160-1280 (Beta-12678) on charcoal from the top stratum probably represents old wood included during mound construction, because European artifacts in the same stratum indicate a post-A.D.1500 date for this provenience.

Broken vessels and shell dippers continue to be recovered from the mound slopes, strengthening our interpretation that activities involving the use of black drink took place on the mound after the final construction episode. A quartz crystal pendant was also recently excavated from the mound summit. It is similar to divining crystals

known archaeologically and ethnohistorically from other parts of the Southeast. The project is under the general direction of Jerald T. Milanich.

Three recent publications summarize some of the work conducted at late prehistoric / early historic sites in this area. These are Mitchem 1985a, Mitchem 1985b, and Mitchem, et. al., 1985.

San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site

Gary Shapiro

In 1985, excavations at San Luis de Talimali (8Le4) revealed remains of what was likely the Apalachee council house in this important seventeenth century mission town. Features in the 100 square meter excavation area, surface topography, and a series of soil cares suggest a circular structure 36 meters in diameter. The structure appears similar in plan to William Bartram's description of eighteenth century Creek townhouses. An intriguing difference is the presence of nineteen cob-filled smudge pits that line the excavated portion of the structure's interior. A three month field season is planned for spring 1986 to confirm interpretations of the structure's dimensions, its sequence of rebuilding, its internal construction, and its chronological placement within the period San Luis is known to have been occupied (1656-1704). The San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site, located in Tallahassee, Florida, is a project of the Florida Department of State. The site is open to the public. Archaeological research is directed by Gary Shapiro. Richard Vernon was field supervisor for the 1985 excavation.

Hontoon Wood

Elise LeCompte

I am currently conducting research on the use of freeze-drying as a method of conserving wooden material from a shell mound on Hontoon Island. The site contains a wet component with excellent preservation of all organic remains, especially wooden artifacts. Previous techniques of preservation include soaking in polyvinyl acetate or polyethylene glycol. These methods have proven unsuccessful with certain types of wood, especially hardwoods. Preliminary results of experiments carried out in 1984-1986 suggest that freeze-drying may be a successful alternative to these other techniques, especially for hardwoods.

In addition, I am repeating research carried out in 1982 to test the efficiency of polyethylene glycol versus polyvinyl acetate and the maximum efficiency of PEG 640 on adzed wood fragments. The initial experiments were done on radial branch pieces. Since these often exhibit aberrant anatomical structure to that of mature trunk wood (due to the cell shape and positioning), PEG penetration is different from that in added pieces. Thus, it is hoped that this experiment will expand our knowledge of conservation of wooden material in relation to its anatomy.

Hontoon Garbage

Bruce K. Nodine

I am currently completing work on site formation processes at Hontoon Island in Florida. I am using the specific midden process to address the general factors which may structure differing refuse disposal techniques through time and space. I am augmenting the archaeological record with information from the extensive refuse literature in the field of urban technology. Any information about the midden formation processes, or findings of where refuse is deposited at specific sites is welcome. I can use all the cases I can get to help refine a model produced from the Human Relations Area Files. I guess you could say my work is garbage!

Sixteenth Century Spanish Research

Greg C. Smith

The University of Florida and Florida State Museum have been working in the vicinity of Cap Haitien, Haiti since 1979. From the site of Puerto Real (1502-1580), three areas of Spanish domestic occupation are currently being investigated to determine the influence of native Arawak and imported African labor populations on Spanish colonial material patterns. Focusing mainly on non-European, locally produced ceramics, comparisons will be made among the three loci to provide information on socioeconomic, temporal, and spatial variation within the community. Contextual and technological analyses of the locally produced pottery are predicted to reflect the ethnic shift in the pottery producing labor force at Puerto Real, which occurred as the decimated indigenous Arawak population was replaced by African slaves around 1520.

A Challenge to the Readers of *Lamar Briefs*

Jim Rudolph

Over the past 47 years the term Lamar has modified virtually every Taxon employed by southeastern archaeologists. These include:
the true site near Macon (Kelly 1938; H. Smith 1975),
several pottery types (Jennings and Fairbanks 1939; Fairbanks 1956; Sears 1958; Wauchope 1966),
a ceramic series (Ferguson 1971),
a ceramic assemblage Shapiro 1983),
a ceramic style (Fairbanks 1952; Ferguson 1971; Russell 1975),
a ceramic complex (Sears 1952),
a ceramic continuum (Caldwell 1957),
a focus (Caldwell 1952; Kelly 1938),
a phase (Dickens 1976; Willey and Philips 1958),
an aspect (Caldwell 1952; Fairbanks 1940; 1952; Sears 1958),
a culture (Caldwell 1952; Fairbanks 1952; Russell 1975; Sears 1958),
a complex (Fairbanks 1950; Miller 1948; Sears 1958),
a cultural complex (Fairbanks 1956),

a horizon (Caldwell 1957; Fairbanks 1946; Ferguson 1971; Kelly 1958; Sears 1950; 1956; 1958; Willey 1939),
a horizon style (Ferguson 1971; Kelly and Larson 1957),
a tradition (Caldwell 1955; 1957; Sears 1952),
a period (Caldwell n.d.; Fairbanks 1952; 1956; Rudolph and Blanton 1980; Sears 1952; 1958; Shapiro 1983),
an entity (Russell 1975; Sears 1956)
a phenomenon (Ferguson 1971; Penman 1976),
a business (Chase 1962:74),
and an explosion (Penman 1976).

My challenge to the readers of *Lamar Briefs* is this: find an archaeological label that has modified more taxa than Lamar. The winning entry will be set to music and sung by Gary Shapiro at the next Southeastern Archaeological Conference meeting.

Alabama's De Soto Trail Project

Caleb Curren

Caleb Curren, under contract with the Alabama Tombigbee Regional Commission, is directing a project to trace the route of explorer Hernando de Soto through Alabama. Project goals include archaeological research to accurately define the route, placement of historic markers along present day highways which most closely follow the route, and publication of a book and brochure to tell the story of the Europeans and Indians during this phase of Alabama's history. Since 1976 the De Soto Project has resulted in a book entitled *The Protohistoric Period in Central Alabama*; and a thirty-minute documentary on the results of Curren's research. Formal dedication of the De Soto Trail is anticipated for the summer of 1986 or 1987. Support for this project has been provided by the ATRC, the Alabama Historical Commission, several businesses, individuals, and local historical societies. Recently, the Governor's office has joined the effort by providing a grant to aid continuation of the research.

The Use of Cane by Southeastern Indians

Hampton Rowland, Jr.

I am presently preparing a paper and need any input from digs that have recovered any evidence of the use of cane. Information on cane remains, daub impressions, small (31 centimeters) post molds, or anything else that would supplement historical references will be appreciated.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 7 - April 1986

The theme for this issue is also Lamar Institute Bylaw 17.
Dividing and Multiplying, Exchanging With Ease.
When Times are Mysterious, Serious Numbers are Eager to Please.
(Paul Simon 1983)

Recent Work at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

James M. Collins

During the period May 1985 - March 1986, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville conducted three archaeological investigations at the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site in Madison and St. Clair Counties, Illinois. Bill Woods served as Principal Investigator and James Collins was Project Director. Two of these projects were conducted under contract to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and the third was conducted under contract to John Mathes and Associates, Incorporated, a geotechnical consulting firm under contract to the IHPA to study the stability of Monks Mound.

The first project entailed a controlled surface collection of ca. 110 hectares of cultivated land located in the northern portion of the site known as Kunneman Tract. The collection was performed using 20 by 20-meter units. Preliminary analysis of over 60,000 artifacts indicates occupation of the tract extending from the Middle Woodland into the Mississippian period. The Middle Woodland occupation is suggested by the recovery of rocker stamped sherds. The recovery of ca. 750 microdrills provides supportive evidence for a previously suggested microdrill/shell bead industry in this area of the site.

The second investigation entailed the excavation and analysis of Mississippian and Terminal Archaic deposits within the site of the proposed new Interpretive Center. Excavations centered on a tract in excess of 0.5 hectare situated immediately to the southeast of the site's central ceremonial precinct. Data recovered from over four hundred features, including cat seventy-five structures in this residential area, provide an opportunity for explicitly defining the late Fairmount through early Moorehead continuum at the site. The bulk of the occupation was found to date to the Stirling phase.

The third investigation consisted of archaeological testing on the western face of Monks Mound. The project was prompted by a massive slump which occurred in the area of the central lobe of the so-called second terrace during 1985. Testing procedures included topographic mapping, block excavation, and slump profile mapping. Three distinct mound fill units were identified within 80 centimeters of the lobe surface. Two of these units represent culturally derived features of mound construction; the third covers the other two and derives from colluvium. Two non-construction related features intruded the lower mound fill units. While recovered diagnostic materials were few and from redeposited contexts, they tentatively suggest that the bulk of the

construction on this portion of the mound occurred between A.D. 1000-1100 and that a surface was extant ca. A.D. 1100-1200.

Stirling Phase Ceramics

Timothy R. Pauketat

Ceramic data from late prehistoric Stirling phase contexts in southwestern Illinois are being used to predict site occupation span. The research, conducted for an MA thesis, utilizes data from two primary contexts: catastrophically burned structures and abandoned household clusters. Whole pots, presumable representative of complete or near complete household activity sets, are associated with the former. The latter household clusters contain vessels broken by a single domestic group during their habitation of a site. Using the burned structure ceramic assemblages as typical of most Stirling phase households, predictions of site occupation span are made by employing ethnographic container breakage rates. Preliminary results suggest some household clusters were occupied for a single season and others for about a decade.

Regional Spatial Analysis in the Arkansas Valley

Michael S. Nassaney

I am interested in examining the spatial distribution of settlements associated with the Toltec Mounds complex (3Ln42) in central Arkansas. My principal concern is the patterned relationship between settlements and their contents and aspects of political organization and subsistence economy. Spatial distributions are seen as material manifestations of social action which express underlying dimensions of social, political, economic, and ecological variation. The proposed research will analyze existing artifact collections and records, in addition to original archaeological reconnaissance and testing (as needed) of Plum Bayou sites. The overall aim of this work is to 1) determine the settlement changes associated with the period A.D. 200-1000 in central Arkansas, and 2) reinterpret the role of the Toltec Mounds site in the late prehistoric political development of eastern North America.

An Early Eighteenth Century French Site on Ship Island, Mississippi

Allen H. Cooper, Richard S. Fuller, and Robert C. Wilson

Recent archaeological investigations on Ship Island, Mississippi, a part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, have confirmed the location of an early eighteenth century French site first reported by Tessar in 1973. Iberville first established a warehouse on Ship Island in 1699.

Ship Island provided a port of entry for the Louisiana colony while Old Biloxi (Fort Maurepas, now Ocean Springs) was the capital. In 1702, the warehouse was moved to Dauphin Island after the capital was moved to Mobile. After a hurricane filled in the channel to Dauphin Island, Ship Island was again used from 1718-1722. In 1722, the use of Ship Island declined after the capital was moved from Old Biloxi to New Orleans. Material recovered from a surface collection included the following.

Indian Ceramics:

shell tempered:
Mississippi Plain variety UID - 2 sherds
Pensacola Red-Filmed variety UID - 1 sherd (interior)
clay tempered:
Addis Plain variety UID - 5 sherds (1 loop handle 1 rim)
UID Incised - 2 sherds

European Ceramics:
Lead Glazed Coarse Earthenware
Green on White glaze w/pink paste - 7 sherds (1 rim)
Yellow-Green glare w/orange paste: glaze on both sides - 2
sherds glazed interior - 2 sherds
Brown glaze on both sides - 1 sherd
UID eroded glaze w/orange paste - 1 sherd
Tin Enameled Earthenware:
Blue-on-White - 2 sherds
White - 1 sherd
Coarse Earthenware:
UID with tan paste - 1 sherd
UID Grit Tempered - 1 sherd (possible sewer pipe)
Other European Artifacts:
Kaolin pipe stems w/bore diameter of 5/64 inch - 2 pieces
Brick – 6 fragments
Mortar - 1 fragment
Daub - 3 fragments
UID Metal - 4 fragments
Glass:
Olive Green - 1 fragment
Patinated - 1 fragment
Slag - 2 fragments

These artifacts are very similar to materials recovered from other early eighteenth century French sites such as Port Dauphin (1Mb61) and Bienville Square (1Mb32).

Shoulderbone

Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro

The Lamar Institute will conduct research this summer at the Shoulderbone site (9Hk1) in Hancock County, Georgia. This work, directed by Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro, is part of the Lamar Institute's continuing investigation of late Mississippian societies in the Oconee River drainage.

The Shoulderbone site is the easternmost mound site in the Oconee drainage, and is one of the largest. Mound A is 13 meters high and Mound B is about 6 meters

high. There may be as many as four other low mounds at the site. A 1950 aerial photograph shows two palisade lines and a dark midden area of about four or five hectares. A recently located original pen and ink sketch drawn by Charles C. Jones before 1873 shows several of these features.

Unlike most Mississippian mound sites, Shoulderbone is located away from the main river channel. The site is on the northern bank of Whitten Creek, which is a small tributary to the Oconee River.

Archaeological work has never been conducted at Shoulderbone, which is now in private ownership. This summer we plan to map the mounds and village, excavate posthole tests to determine site size, and excavate several test pits in the village and on the northeastern slope of Mound A. These excavations will provide information on site stratigraphy and chronology.

Initial reconnaissance this winter has shown that the site is being actively looted. Measures are now being taken to put an end to the pothunting. Pottery left by looters indicates that the site was heavily occupied as early as the Savannah period (A.D. 1250-1350). We suspect the site was also occupied during the Lamar period, although very little late Lamar pottery has been observed in surface collections thus far. We suspect that the site was visited by De Soto in the spring of 1540, and may be identified with the towns of Cofaqui or Ocute.

The 1986 project at Shoulderbone is sponsored jointly with the University of Georgia, Southeastern Archeological Services, Garrow and Associates, and the Oglethorpe Power Corporation.

Ceramic Study in the Wateree Valley

Christopher Judge

I am in the process of setting up a vessel assemblage and conducting a form/function analysis of Pee Dee and Lamar vessel forms from the Mulberry site (38Ke12), a Mississippian mound and village on the Wateree River in north-central South Carolina. The collection that I am studying was recovered from three underwater proveniences in Big Pine Tree Creek, a small creek that forms the northern boundary of the site. The three proveniences were first collected by field school students in July 1985. A more intensive recovery was performed by the Underwater Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. In October 1985, under the direction of Chester DePratter and Alan Albright, South Carolina State Underwater Archaeologist. All three proveniences were surface collected from the creek bottom and the provenience at the mouth of the creek was dredged with an airlift system. In all, 1800 prehistoric sherds were recovered. Three hundred fourteen of these sherds are rims and will form the database for the vessel assemblage and the form/function studies. This project will be enhanced by computer generated vessel profiles that will enable extremely accurate profiles to be drawn. The system will also save much time, drawing profiles faster than by hand. This project will hopefully contribute to our knowledge of Lamar ceramic variation in the Southeast. Any researchers with input can contact me. It would be greatly appreciated.

Dietary Choices at the Mulberry Mound Site, South Carolina: An Ethnobotanical Study

Kimberly Grimes

I am currently analyzing ethnobotanical remains from the Mulberry Mound site's village area and need information on any ethnobotanical remains recovered in the Southeast and especially, in Georgia and South Carolina. Any reports, especially Culture Resource Management reports, references, or information on new techniques used in flotation will be appreciated.

Historic Aboriginal Ceramics from Low Country South Carolina

Lesley M. Drucker

A particularly interesting aspect of the colonial occupation identified at two diversified plantations on Daniel's Island near Charleston, South Carolina, is the presence of historic aboriginal Ashley ceramics in clearly Euro- and Afro-American contexts. On the basis of historic documentation and archaeological distributions at site 38Bk202 and in the lower Wando River vicinity, these artifacts are thought to reflect the presence of enslaved Native American workers on Daniel's Island.

First documented by Stanley South (1973) from the Charles Towne Landing site at the mouth of the Ashley River, the sand tempered, complicated stamped, and simple stamped Ashley wares from Daniel's Island Display the generally sloppy and over stamped character of other ceramics made by historic Indian groups of the South Carolina Low country, such as the Wachesaw and San Marcos types (Trinkley 1983; Trinkley et al. 1983:78-79; Goggin 1952).

Although only sparsely reported from the Carolina Low country, Ashley ceramics have been noted for their similarity to those produced at historic Piedmont Siouan sites (South 1984; Ferguson 1985a; Dickens 1985). The populations inhabiting the lower drainages of the Ashley, Cooper, and Wando Rivers are also likely to have been Siouan speakers (Swanson 1946; Waddell 1980; Brown 1966). The occurrence of these ceramics in eighteenth century native American contexts (South 1973; Ferguson 1985a) suggests that Ashley wares represent an element of traditional potting by, and for the use of, indigenous populations rather than a response to European culture and trade.

Dated Ashley contexts at the European settlement of Charles Towne Landing span the middle to late eighteenth century (South 1976:28-39, 198). These reflect radiocarbon dates of A.D. 1780$\pm$80 years (GX2887, South 1976). Ashley ceramics at Lesesne plantation (38Bk202) are associated with eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramic clusters that define the plantation main house complex. Thermoluminescence analysis of an Ashley sherd from Lesesne plantation yielded a date of A.D. 1750 $\pm$ 28 years (Alpha-2320, 200 $\pm$ 14 BP). This sherd was stratigraphically associated with historic Colono wares in an otherwise ceramically datable context of 1729-1733. The error ranges of the Charles Towne Landing and Daniel's Island sites overlap sufficiently to confidently place a manufacture range for the Ashley series in the Charleston vicinity at 1700-1778.

At Daniel's Island, Ashley sherds were stratigraphically associated with historic period Colono wares, which were primarily used, and probably largely made, by black slaves (Ferguson 1985a; Wheaton et al. 1983). Interestingly, the localized early eighteenth century Ashley assemblage from Daniel's Island was geographically associated with the plantation slave settlements.

In summary, the archaeological and historical evidence from Daniel's Island suggests that the Etiwan and possibly the Sampa and Wando populations frequented the site prior to 1700. However, the later date (ca. 1720s) associated with Ashley contexts at Lesesne and Fairbank plantations suggest that the manufacture of these wares was associated with enslaved Indian workers residing in slave settlements largely populated by African workers.

Opportunities for the exchange of cultural information and practices, as well as genes, between African and Indian populations were abundant under the Low country plantation system prior to 1720 (cf. Ferguson 1985b). Indian slaves in the Carolina Low country commonly intermarried and cohabited with African slaves. Wood (1974:98-99) notes that even after 1720, blacks and Indiana continued to share slave quarters (though less frequently than earlier), and "... wills ... referring to 'all my Slaves, whether Negroes, Indians, Mustees, Or Molattoes,' remain commonplace."

Potting skills were probably part of the cultural baggage carried by both Indian and African slaves. Since potters were often women in Siouan speaking societies, the inclusion of female Indian slaves in a landowner's chattel could account for at least some of the decorated, low fired, unglazed earthenwares present at Low Country plantation sites before 1750.

While specific documentation of these practices at Daniel's Island is almost nonexistent, they appear to have been particularly prevalent in this region during the early eighteenth century (White 1985; Wheaton et al. 1983). Isaac Leseane's chattel included at least one Indian slave, as indicated by his dower agreement executed in 1726, in which specific mention is made of an Indian boy (Zierden et al. 1986). Lesesne also was engaged in the Indian trade during this period. Historical documentation thus confirms that Lesesne was involved in Indian transactions during the period spanned by TL dating of the Ashley ceramic assemblage.

On the other hand, another means of introducing historic aboriginal ceramics into early Euro- and Afro-American plantation contexts must be considered, namely through the movement of free Indians within the lower Wando River drainage. The Etiwan appear to have been the major Indian group inhabiting the Wando River drainage during the protohistoric and early historic periods (Waddell 1980; South 1972; Swanton 1946). They are documented as being associated with Daniel's Island (originally called Ittiwan or Thomas Island) from at least 1676 to 1695. In 1680, Mathews notes that the Etiwan had moved upstream to both sides of the Wando River from their "old habitations," which are presumed to have been within three miles of the Wando's mouth (Waddell 1980:201).

However, by 1702 Indians in the lower Wando River drainage seem to have disappeared (Waddell 1980; South 1972:23-26). The decades between European contact

and the American Revolution were tumultuous ones for English / American relations in the South Carolina Coastal Plain, and by the late eighteenth century virtually all of the free Indian populations in the Charleston vicinity had been killed by disease or hostilities, displaced to the north and south, or enslaved. This suggests that aboriginal ceramics dating between 1700 and 1770 are more likely to reflect the presence of enslaved rather than free Indians, although sale and / or trade of Indian pottery in Charleston continued until the late eighteenth century.

The clearly historic temporal dimension of the Ashley ceramic assemblage at Daniel's Island, along with the documented presence of at least one Indian slave at Lesesne plantation tend to support the inference that the Lesesne chattel included both African slaves and a small, but culturally distinct, Indian slave population during the colonial period. It appears likely that the Indian workers were imported, non-local Siouans, but this remains to be proved.

Assuming that Ashley ceramics represent a colonial period phenomenon, they are likely to have been produced by Native Americans under stress conditions of cultures in contact. It is likely that Ashley wares in Low country plantation contexts reflect a continuation of Indian potting traditions which found their way into Euro- and Afro-American refuse deposits either through the enslavement of Native Americans during the colonial period, or less likely, through the movement of free aboriginals during the terminal period of Indian presence in the Lower Wando River drainage.

On the basis of aboriginal demographic trends in Low country South Carolina during the colonial period, and the recorded Indian trade and slavery involvement of the colonial landowner at Daniel's Island, it is likely that the historic aboriginal component at 38Bk202 reflects the presence of enslaved Native Americans at Lesesne plantation during the earlier end of the TL dated range (1720s).

Current Excavations at San Luis

Gary Shapiro

The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research resumed excavations in late February at the site of seventeenth century San Luis. The site, which is located in Tallahassee, Florida, was a large Spanish mission and Apalachee Indian village. Archaeological features uncovered in 1985 were interpreted as part of the large circular council house known to have played a major role in the social, political, and ritual life of the Apalachee.

Features recognized in last year's 104 square meter excavation allowed predictions about the structure's identity, architecture, and sequence of rebuildings. These interpretations and predictions dictated excavation strategy for the current field season. We are almost half way through our 1986 field season, but even at this early stage we have confirmed beyond any doubt the identity of the council house. Interpretations of the 1985 field season, based on only ten percent of the entire structure, have proven to be amazingly accurate.

In its final form, the council house measured 36 meters in diameter. The outer wall posts, measuring about 25-30 centimeters in diameter, were set in the ground to

depths of about 100-130 centimeters. Eight internal supports (arranged in a circle measuring 22.3 meters in diameter) were set in the ground to depths of about 180 centimeters. These internal supports were approximately 50 centimeters in diameter. The central hearth, about 2.5 meters in diameter, was situated directly on the council house floor. There is no evidence for a prepared fire basin or molded clay rim surrounding the central fire. We are impressed by the size of this structure. To my knowledge, the rotunda at the Irene site (Savannah, Georgia) is the only southeastern Indian building of comparable size.

Additional architectural details and patterned artifact distributions are being revealed on a daily basis. Excavations will continue until May 29. The San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site, which is open to the public, is a project of the Florida Department of State, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. Archaeological research is directed by Gary Shapiro. Richard Vernon is Field Supervisor for the 1985-1986 council house excavation.

Survey for De Soto Sites in Northern Florida

Ken Johnson

Among the sites recorded thus far is an interesting Spanish mission period site 20 miles west of the St. Johns River in present Clay County. San Marcos ceramics are abundant and Spanish ceramics are also present. The site is situated where the Bellamy Road (the probable Spanish mission road) enters the Etoniah Scrub, an area of barren sandhills and numerous lakes. A number of aboriginal canoes are also known from these lakes. Sites of all periods are scarce in the sand hills except where lenses of foamier sands occur at or near the surface. Other nearby sites contain cordmarked ceramics.

An interesting Greek Orthodox religious medallion was found near the Spanish mission period site. Precise dating of the medallion is uncertain, but it apparently postdates the Spanish mission period component and may relate to the Greek Orthodox presence at New Smyrna in 1763. The inscriptions are in Greek and translate as “GENESIS” and “BAPTISM.” One aide pictures John the Baptist with his staff baptizing the adult Jesus. The other side pictures the infant Jesus, two or more adult figures who may be the Magi or Joseph and Mary, and two stable animals looking on. One suggested interpretation is that one side of the medal represents the beginning of natural life and the other the beginning of spiritual life in the Christian doctrine.

Continuing Tatham Mound Excavations

Jeffery M. Mitchem

During the fall of 1985, a second Florida State Museum field school was completed at the Tatham Mound in Citrus County, Florida, supervised by Jerald T. Milanich with Jeffrey M. Mitchem acting as field director. It was a most gratifying field season, resulting in the discovery of five burials with diagnostic early sixteenth century material in situ. Associated artifacts included several varieties of Nueva Cadiz plain beads, two varieties of faceted chevron beads, small olive-shaped blue glass beads, and

an assortment of disc, tubular, and barrel-shaped silver beads. Other European materials (not with individual burials) consisted of a silver dome with leather adhering to the concave surface, an iron spike or nail fragment, a rolled sheet gold bead, and a small dome of sheet gold.

Aboriginal artifacts from the mound included two quartz crystal pendants, a ground stone celt, a ground stone plummet, an engraved fragment of siltstone (?), Busycon shell dippers, small triangular projectile points, and a large number of broken plain and incised / punctated ceramic vessels. The recovery of Englewood Incised vessels on the original ground surface beneath the mound and Safety Harbor/ Alachua Tradition types in the top stratum indicate that the mound was constructed over a period of several centuries. Excavations revealed a small ramp on the western side of the mound, added after the final cap of sand was deposited.

Dale Hutchinson served as project osteologist, greatly enhancing our ability to interpret skeletal remains. A large number of primary burials were uncovered, all of which were interred in a single episode of mound construction. This indicates that at least thirty-five individuals died within a short time period, probably as a result of a European-introduced disease epidemic. One bone (a scapula fragment) exhibited a definite wound from a sword or similar weapon, but unfortunately it was not from a primary burial. A cut humerus was recovered the first field season. One of the primary burials may have had a leg cut off at about the midshaft of the femur, but this specimen is still being analyzed. Field examination of the skeletal remains indicated evidence of several pathologies among various individuals.

Primary burials consisted of partially extended and flexed individuals. All of the partially extended individuals had the legs bent at the knees, with the lower legs folded under the thighs. Flexed interments were found lying on the side or back, with at least one in a semi-sitting position. A cremation was discovered at the end of the field season. Two radiocarbon samples from this yielded disappointing dates of 320$\pm$60 BP (Beta-16497) on bone and 700$\pm$60 BP (Beta15498) on charcoal. Both samples were from the same provenience! Another charcoal sample from the same stratigraphic level yielded a date of 930$\pm$70 BP (Beta-15496). A third field school is planned for fall, 1986.

Current Research and Request for Information

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Jeffrey M. Mitchem and Marvin T. Smith are collaborating on an update of some of the material from the Goodnow Mound in Highlands County, Florida. This site yielded a large quantity of glass beads, and fragments of a Clarksdale bell were recently identified in the Florida State Museum collections from the mound.

Mitchem has also recently been examining collections from sites in Florida with early contact components. Some of these collections contain metal objects from European weapons or armor. As an outgrowth of this, during May of 1986 he will be visiting museums in Spain which specialize in sixteenth century arms and armor to have several potentially diagnostic artifacts examined and identified by experts in the

field. Several colleagues have provided photographs of swords or other artifacts from outside Florida they would like to have identified. Any researchers who have recovered such items from early sixteenth century contexts and would like to have them identified are

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 8 - October 1986

The theme for this issue is also Lamar Institute Bylaw 16, an axiom of archaeological fieldwork.

You don't know what you've got 'till it's gone.
(Joni Mitchell)

Fusihatchee

Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.

Archaeological excavations continued at the protohistoric and historic Creek site of Fusihatchee (1Ee191) on the Tallapoosa River in Elmore County, Alabama during the spring and summer of 1986. Under the direction of Gregory Waselkov, John Cottier, and Craig Sheldon, three field schools excavated portions of the village area, revealing two seventeenth century structures, a probable eighteenth century structure, and a number of burials and other features. The large sample of artifacts is undergoing conservation and analysis at the University laboratory. Additional field investigations are planned for the next three years.

Alabama Collections

Gregory A. Waselkov

The cataloging and analysis of the Alabama Department of Archives and History archaeological collection is nearing completion. Auburn University archaeologists Gregory Waselkov, Craig Sheldon, and John Cottier obtained a National Science Foundation grant, in conjunction with the department, to reorganize and document this collection. It consists predominantly of protohistoric and historic period artifacts from Alabama and Creek sites in central Alabama collected by members of the Alabama Anthropological Society between 1909 and 1945. The artifacts will soon be accessible to researchers, new exhibits are planned, and writing of a detailed and analysis has begun.

Sixteenth Century Protohistoric Project in Alabama

Caleb Curren

The sixteenth century protohistoric research sponsored by the Alabama Tombigbee Regional Commission continued in 1986. To date, 438 sites have been discovered and many relate to the sixteenth century. Two books, a PBS documentary, and three reports have been completed and a bulletin is in press along with an article for *American Archaeology*. Hopefully, the bulletin will be out by the November Southeastern Archaeological Conference meeting. The article is due to be published in the late fall.

The research is focused on sixteenth century expeditions of De Soto and De Luna. We are seeking to plot their routes through Alabama and learn more concerning the native Americans they encountered. Pending funds, we want to test our models during 1986-1987.

Operating Plans for Georgia Archaeology

David J. Hally

There are two new reports in the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology Series.

Number 23: Morgan R. Crook, Jr. 1986 Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Zone.

Number 24: David J. Hally, and James L. Rudolph 1986 Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Piedmont.

My current research activities are primarily focused on writing an operating plan for the Valley and Ridge section of Georgia. My goal is to create as complete a synthesis of current knowledge on the Mississippi period in the Valley and Ridge Province as is possible with currently available information.

Flint River Mississippian

John Worth

John Worth, a student in the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, is currently conducting a survey and test excavation project along the Flint River just below the Fall Line. His goal is to obtain reliable information on the distribution and chronological position of Mississippian sites in the area in order to test Hudson et al.'s proposed location of the province of Toa. Testing has been completed at one of the two known Mississippian mound sites in the area (Hartley-Posey).

Ocmulgee Conference

David J. Hally

Ocmulgee National Monument Fiftieth Anniversary Conference has been organized to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the monument and will be held on December 14, 1986, beginning at 9:00 AM in the Medical Center Auditorium, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia. Papers by David Anderson, James Griffin, David Hally, Charles Hudson, Richard Jefferies, Vernon Knight, Lewis Larson, Jerald Ledbetter, Lisa O'Steen, Mary Powell, Thomas Riley, Terri Rudolph, Gerald Schroedl, Gregory Waselkov, Mark Williams, Stephen Williams will focus on 1) the contributions that CPA / WPA investigations at the Monument made to the development of southeastern archaeology, and 2) the resolution of issues raised by those investigations. Conference papers will be followed by a reception and banquet at the Macon Hilton and addresses by Gordon R. Willey and Jesse D. Jennings, participants in the investigations at the monument. For further information and banquet reservations, contact David J. Hally, Conference Organizer.

Shoulderbone Was a Fourteenth Century Frontier Town

Mark Williams

As part of its continuing research on the Oconee Valley Mississippian cultures, the Lamar Institute mapped and tested the famous Shoulderbone site in Hancock County, Georgia (9Hk1). The work was conducted in cooperation with the summer 1986 UGA Archaeological Field School. Our work shows that the major site occupation was during the Savannah and early Lamar periods. Contrary to our expectation, Shoulderbone shows little evidence of occupation during the sixteenth century and could not have been the suggested De Soto capital town of Ocute. This multiple mound site is located thirteen kilometers away from the Oconee River on a historically known trail running to the east. Its depopulation during the fifteenth century is coincident with the depopulation that occurred in the Savannah Valley to the east. We believe that the Shoulderbone site's unusual location relates to interaction between the Oconee and Savannah Valley populations initiated during the Savannah period.

Barrow Creek Survey

Jerald Ledbetter

A joint project sponsored the Northeast Georgia Chapter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology and the professionals of the Athens archaeological community is presently being conducted in a Champion Paper Company clear-cut in Oglethorpe County. The primary research will be directed toward the investigation of upland Lamar sites. The project will include a total surface survey and the testing of several site areas that were severely disturbed by logging activities.

Initial fieldwork consisted of shovel-scraping a portion of a small Lamar site that had been previously bulldozed and used as a log loading dock. Our work exposed an area of 10 by 15 meters containing a large midden-filled pit, a single burial, and a portion of a rectangular post pattern. Based on a few hours' work, it is clear that a tremendous amount of subsistence and chronological data is still preserved in the heavily eroded uplands of the Piedmont.

Fall Line Freeway Survey

Thomas H. Gresham

Four alternative routes of a proposed divided highway connecting Columbus and Augusta Georgia, were surveyed for the Georgia Department of Transportation by examining a random ten percent sample of the routes and 77 high probability areas, which were defined as river and creek crossings. Seven Lamar sites were located, but small artifact collections (often from shovel tests) probably prevented the recognition of other Lamar sites. One of the routes crossed a cultivated terrace only a few hundred meters north of the Stubbs mound site, which was excavated in the 1930s and reported by Mark Williams in his 1975 Master's thesis. This site overlooks the very wide

floodplain of the Ocmulgee River ten kilometers south of Macon Plateau and is interpreted as an early Lamar phase (Stubbs phase) center.

Previous work had concentrated on the mound (no longer extant) and consequently site limits and village areas are not well known. The Fall Line Freeway survey located what may be a village associated with the mound on a narrow peninsula jutting out into the Ocmulgee River / Tobesofkee Creek floodplain 300 miles north of the mound. Although no subsurface testing was done, features recorded at the Stubbs Mound site itself suggest that features may be preserved at the presumed village site. The site will be avoided by the Georgia Department of Transportation and no further work is anticipated.

Another alternative route passes between Macon Plateau and the Lamar mounds and a limited amount of subsurface survey work was conducted in the floodplain portion of this corridor. One test pit, 2 meters deep, and 9 shovel tests failed to produce any pre-modern cultural material. Extensive testing of the Ocmulgee bottoms in 1961 and 1962 reported by Nelson et al. (*Analysis of Ocmulgee Bottoms: Materials at the Southeast Archaeological Center 1974*, National Park Service) revealed severe stratigraphic mixing in all but six (of approximately seventy-five) of the 20 foot square, 10 foot deep test pits. Analysis of the strata by geologist Oliver Cosner led to the confirmation of a complex and often convoluted stratigraphy formed by various river dynamics, including lateral shifting of the channel. The indications are that there will be few intact cultural deposits in the floodplain between Macon Plateau and the Lamar mounds vicinity.

Wateree Vessels

Chris Judge

Recent Research in the Wateree Valley, South Carolina includes an analysis of whole and partial vessels from Mississippian mound sites. Specimens from private collections as well as archaeological contexts have been photographed and measured. The result is a database of whole vessels that will be used to enhance the reconstruction of vessel shape from potsherds found at these dies. Combined with the analysis of other physical attributes, such as exterior surface sooting and interior surface wear, the study of form will enhance the interpretation of vessel function in the food ways, ceremonialism, and burial modes of late prehistoric society.

The Archaeology of Santa Catalina De Guale

David Hurst Thomas

Archaeological Research at sixteenth / seventeenth century mission Santa Catalina de Guale now enters the second decade. Between 1977 and 1981, field teams from the American Museum of Natural History concentrated efforts largely on remote sensing and test excavation of promising areas. When the mission church, cocina (kitchen), and well were discovered in May, 1981, emphasis shifted to intensive block excavation: the convento and several outlying Guale structures were subsequently disclosed by soil resistivity studies conducted by Gary Shapiro and Mark Williams.

To date, all three well-preserved mission structures have been extensively explored. Clark Spencer Larsen has recently completed excavation of the cemetery at Santa Catalina, located beneath the floor of the church and now known to have contained in excess of 400 individuals.

Although excavation continues in all areas of the mission complex our emphasis has shifted from full-time fieldwork to intensive laboratory analysis and conservation. Our findings will be presented in a new monograph series entitled The Archaeology of Santa Catalina de Guale, each to be published as an Anthropological Paper of the American Museum of Natural History. The first volume in the series, now completed, provides an epistemological and historical overview of the Santa Catalina Project, and describes how remote-sensing prospection - employing proton magnetometer, soil resistivity survey, and ground-penetrating radar - was incorporated into the research design. This initial monograph is now at the printer, and should be available late this year. Subsequent publications in this series will detail excavation results on a structure-by-structure basis.

A recently completed, article-overview of the Santa Catalina research will appear in *The Recovery of Meaning in Historical Archaeology*, edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Parker, Jr. (Smithsonian Institution Press), scheduled to appear in early 1987.

When available, the Santa Catalina publications will be offered, without charge, to all interested readers of *Lamar Briefs.*

Santa Catalina Mission, Amelia Island

Rebecca Saunders

Another field season was completed this summer at the site of the doctrina of Santa Catalina at St. Marys, on Amelia Island. Two previous field seasons, under the auspices of Piper Archaeological Research, Incorporated confirmed the presence of a mission period cemetery and located a structural feature believed to be either the mission church or convento. In order to provide long-term project stability, the research was subsequently turned over to the Institute for Early Contact Studies at the University of Florida.

This season a trench dug east of the structure confirmed the presence of a palisade trench, moat, and possibly sentry tower. The bulk of the labor, however, concentrated on the removal of all burials from the cemetery. This population, to be studied by Clark Larsen in conjunction with his research at Santa Catalina on St. Catherine's Island, included over 98 primary undisturbed burials, an additional 25 burials disturbed by the interment of other burials, and a projected 60-75 disarticulated to semiarticulated burials recovered in a large ossuary like feature at the northeastern edge of the cemetery. The disarticulated burials appear to have been heaped up around a single coffin at the base of the large rectangular ossuary pit. This coffin (identified by the presence of nails or spikes), the only coffin identified in the cemetery, contained the remains of two aboriginal males.

The total sample of the cemetery, including 24 children, all buried on the western aide of the cemetery, provides an unparalleled resource for examining

population demography, morbidity and mortality for the mission period Guale Indians of the Georgia and Florida Coast.

The cemetery area also contained four large, probable Late Savannah period pits similar to those uncovered by Chad Braley at Harris Neck in Georgia. Irv Quitmyer is doing a seasonality study on the clams recovered from these features.

Chipola Survey

Nancy Marie White

Nancy Marie White has conducted an archaeological survey of the Chipola River Valley in northwestern Florida, with a field school from the University of South Florida. This river is a major tributary of the Apalachicola River. The survey was done in the summer of 1986. Very few late Fort Walton or other prehistoric sites were found at all, and those were located only on the immediate banks of the Chipola River, especially as it approached its confluence with the Apalachicola. A report on this project will be out next year.

Third Gulf Breeze Site

Allen H. Cooper and John W. Walker

During June and July the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service conducted excavations at the eastern edge of 8Sr8; Gordon Willey's Third Gulf Breeze site. This portion of the site will be destroyed by the construction of a visitor center for Gulf Islands National Seashore. The main component of the excavated area was a small, thin, Pensacola period shell midden. This feature contained mainly Bear Point phase ceramics; however, some Fort Walton types, including Fort Walton Incised var. Choctawhatchee, were associated with it. These ceramics have been found in association with European artifacts elsewhere, but none were found at this site. This suggests a terminal prehistoric date for 8Sr8. Faunal remains from the midden indicate heavy reliance on scallop, crown conch, and giant eastern murex. Although Willey defined the Santa Rosa/Swift Creek period on the basis of data from 8Sr8, only one feature from this period, a trash pit containing oyster shell was located. Analysis of the material, including an attribute analysis of the ceramics, is nearing completion and report preparation has begun.

Tatham Mound

Jeffery M. Mitchem

During the fall of 1986, a third field season of excavations is being conducted at the Tatham Mound in eastern Citrus County, Florida. Jeffrey M. Mitchem is Field Director and Dale L. Hutchinson is serving as osteologist. Jerald T. Milanich is Director of the project. Previous work at the mound has revealed that a considerable amount of early (ca. A.D. 1500-1560) Spanish material was interred with primary and secondary burials in the uppermost stratum. Lower levels of the mound indicate usage over a period of several hundred years. Research objectives during the third season include obtaining more in situ evidence of Spanish contact, determining whether the mound

was a continuous use facility abandoned and reused at some later time, and investigating the lowest strata to answer questions about the earliest Safety Harbor occupation of the area.

Tallant Collections

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

In August 1986, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Brent R. Weisman, and Claudine Payne traveled to the South Florida Museum in Bradenton to study and photograph collections amassed by Montague Tallant, a collector who excavated at many sites in Florida and the Southeast several decades ago. He recovered many artifacts of gold, silver, glass, copper, brass, and iron, and these were recorded, emphasizing artifacts from Safety Harbor and early contact period sites. Among the most interesting objects were several brass bells. These were tentatively identified as Clarkedale bells (two from the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge Cemetery and one from a mound in the Everglades). Four flush-loop bells were noted from sites in Osceola County and along the Kissimmee River, and two from St. Marks were apparently of an undescribed type. If these identifications are correct, the St. Marks site has yielded at least three Clarksdale bells (another specimen was discovered in the Florida State Museum collections several months ago). At least two new varieties of striped oval glass beads were also recorded. These are probably from the St. Marks site.

Spanish Arms and Armor

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

From mid-May until early July 1986, Jeffrey M. Mitchem traveled to Spain to study and photograph specimens of sixteenth century Spanish arms and armor. Special emphasis was placed on the types of equipment carried by soldiers who participated in explorations in the Southeast during the early sixteenth century. Photographs of artifacts from several sites in the Southeast were also carried for identification by Spanish experts. Many collections were examined, but the most useful were at the Armeria Real and the Museo del Ejercito, both in Madrid. The personnel at both institutions were very helpful, and aided in the study of the collections as well as providing much useful information about styles of equipment during the early sixteenth century. The project was funded by a Tinker Field Research Grant, administered by the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida.

Sixteenth Century Spanish Exploration

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

A symposium entitled, Sixteenth Century Spanish Exploration and Colonization in the southeastern United States has been organized for the 1987 Society for Historical Archaeology meeting in Savannah. Organized by Jeffrey M. Mitchem and Edward E. Chaney, Jr., the symposium will consist of seven papers on archaeological and physical anthropological studies of sites in the Southeast, as well as comparing archaeological

data from sixteenth century Seville with material from sites in the Southeast. Kathleen Deagan and Charles Hudson will act as discussants.

Archaeology of the De Soto Route in Florida

Jerald T. Milanich

During the fall, 1986, two archaeological field teams will continue efforts to provide evidence of the route of Hernando de Soto through Florida in 1539. Using a reconstruction of the route provided by Charles Hudson and Milanich, we will attempt to find the aboriginal towns of Cale and Aguacalyquen, two locations where members of the expedition stayed for relatively long periods of time.

The field strategy is simple. First, locations of the aboriginal villages are predicted using the Hudson/Milanich reconstruction (not very different from Swanton's). Then we try to locate probable sites. Each four-person team is budgeted for 12 weeks in the field. Finally, using artifact criteria from non-Florida and Florida De Soto-related sites (developed by Jeff Brain, Jeff Mitchem, Marvin Smith, and others), we will test the sites to produce De Soto-related artifacts. A site of the right time period in a predicted location which also produces De Soto period artifacts and other appropriate evidence (e.g., human skeletal remains exhibiting metal weapon-induced trauma) would seem to constitute the best evidence we will ever find.

Our initial successes in Citrus County suggest that it is possible to find evidence of De Soto and his army nearly 450 years after their presence within the state. However, our hopes to locate De Soto's camp at the landing site on Tampa Bay (according to the Hudson/Milanich prediction) was dashed when a visit to the locality revealed destruction of the probable site(s) where the Spanish built houses and where a force resided for a number of months.

Should the efforts to find either Cale or Aguacalyquen prove successful, one or more field seasons will be spent in more intensive investigation. Such a study will not be undertaken, however, unless we feel certain that we have found the correct site.

A bonus of this and other projects focusing on the early contact period is they provide an excuse to rethink old interpretations concerning aboriginal societies and they gather new data and stimulate new research (e.g., the identification of the province of Coosa by Hudson et al., and the subsequent opportunities for archaeological investigations of ethnicity, political and settlement hierarchies, etc.). Such a phenomenon, occurring at many locales in the Southeast, promises to greatly advance our knowledge of Mississippian peoples and their demises.

The University of Florida's Southwestern Florida Project: an Update

William H. Marquardt

Supported by the National Science Foundation, the University of Florida, the Florida State Museum, and the contributions of numerous southwestern Florida citizens, our research team has conducted archaeological mapping and testing as Josslyn Island, Buck Key, Useppa Island, and Cash Mound, with a time period from 2160 B.C. to A.D. 1350 represented. Eventually we hope to be able to excavate larger

areas at selected sites, but so far we have concentrated on gathering basic chronological data (pottery, radiocarbon dates) and paleoenvironmental data. To obtain this information we have excavated 1 by 1-meter test pits in 10-centimeter levels, and subjected selected levels to notation. As of September 1986, we have completed zooarchaeological analysis of four levels dating ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 1200 from Josslyn Island, four levels, dating ca. A.D. 200 to 700 at Cash Mound, and one level from Useppa Island, ca. 1500 B.C.

Most of the diet is fish and, much less prominently, shellfish. Minor amounts of mammals, birds, and reptiles are also represented. The paleoethnobotanical identification are not far advanced as yet, but preliminary indications are that numerous wild fruits and seeds are represented, but no evidence of cultivated plants has been discovered. The pottery is being analyzed both by conventional methods and by microscopic examination. The ceramics are predominantly sand-tempered plain ware, but we believe that we will be able to distinguish spatial and temporal relationships from characterizations of the paste. We are concurrently analyzing local clays in the Florida Museum's Ceramic Technology Lab. We are studying the geological history of the shell middens by means of core sampling nearby sediments. Preliminary indications are that humans played an important role in the building of offshore islands due to their depositing of shell and other midden material.

Shellfish and fish specimens are being collected systematically once each month from the Charlotte Harbor area in order to help us develop the capacity to use archaeological shells and fish bones in our paleoenvironmental studies. We collect clams and certain fish species once each month, recording the water temperature, substrate temperature, dissolved oxygen content, and salinity. By analyzing sections of clam shells, fish bones, and otoliths, we believe we will be able to infer relationships between growth characteristics and environmental conditions, thus providing a means for interpreting environmental data from archaeological shells and bones.

The Gannett Foundation has provided funds for the first issue of a project newsletter, scheduled for distribution in December. Copies will be made available to *Lamar Briefs* readers. A paper on the protohistoric Indians of southern Florida was recently presented by Bill Marquardt at the Fourth International Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies, London. Papers on the project are also planned for the November Southeastern Archaeological Conference meetings in Nashville and the Paleobiology meetings scheduled for next spring in Gainesville, Florida. We hope to have descriptive reports of our findings available sometime in 1987. Comments and correspondence from *Lamar Briefs* readers are welcome. Project participants are: William H. Marquardt (Project Director), Ann Cordell, Stephen Hale, Douglas Jones, Lee Newsom, Irv Quitmyer, Donna Ruhl, Margaret Scarry, Sam Upchurch, Karen Jo Walker, and Elizabeth Wing.

Aboriginal Masks

Brent R. Weisman

I'm hoping to compile an inventory of aboriginal masks of the Eastern Woodlands and would appreciate any information regarding archaeological data or ethnohistorical source material including citations and provenience data if available.

Lamar Institute Conference on South Appalachian Mississippian

Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia, May 9 - 10, 1986

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday May 9

12:00 PM - Welcome and Introduction Mark Williams

12:20 - Session I: Regional and Temporal Variation in Material Culture

East Tennessee River Richard Polhemus

Hiwassee River Richard Polhemus

Upper Coosa River David Hally

Allatoona Lake Dean Wood

Middle Coosa River Vernon J. Knight

2:00 - 2:15 BreakUpper Tallapoosa RiverVernon J. Knight

Upper Savannah River David Hally

Wateree River Chester DePratter & Chris Judge

Lower Santee River David Anderson

Piedmont Oconee River Mark Williams & Marvin Smith

4:00 - 4:15 Break

Lower Ocmulgee / Upper Satilla Rivers Frankie Snow

Georgia / South Carolina Coast Chad Braley

Georgia Coast Morgan R. Crook

North Central Florida Jerald Milanich

East Florida Jerald Milanich

Lower Chattahoochee / Upper Apalachicola Rivers John Scarry

Lower Chattahoochee Frank and Gail Schnell

Tallahassee Hills (Apalachee) John Scarry

6:00 Adjourn

7:30 Banquet at the Macon Hilton

Saturday May 10

8:00-9:00 AM View and Review our assembled pottery collections at the Ocmulgee National Monument.

10:00-11:00 Tour of the Lamar site

12:00 PM Session II: Society, Politics, Economy, Biology (Gary Shapiro)

Social Geography of Sixteenth Century Georgia and South Carolina Charles M. Hudson

The Coosa Province: An Update James B. Langford, Jr. and Marvin T. Smith

The Rise, Transformation, and Fall of Apalachee Political. Centralization and Decentralization in Chiefly Society John F. Scarry

Organizational Fluctuations In Middle Range Societies: A Case Study From

the South Atlantic Slope David G. Anderson
2:00 - 2:15 Break
Paired Towns Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro
Dallas Phase Architecture and Socio-Political Structure Richard Polhemus
Adaptive Variation In Mississippian Chiefdoms: Contributions From Mortuary Research James W. Hatch
Human Adaptation In the Prehistoric Southeast Interior: Suggestions for Demographic and Biological Research Dorothy Humph
The Distribution of Mississippian Mound Sites in North Georgia David J. Hally
4:00 - 4:15 Break
A Study of Lamar Ecology on the Western Edge of the Southern Piedmont C. Roger Nance
Mississippian Societies in Non-Mississippian Environments Gary Shapiro
The Changing Adaptive Niche In the Oconee River Valley James L. Rudolph
Two Lamar Sites near Ray's Corner, Oconee County, Georgia Daniel T. Elliott
6:00 (?) Adjourn
Sunday May 11
10:00 AM - Tour of the Shinholser site: Optional for those who are able to remain in Macon through Sunday.

Regional Chronologies Submitted for Time/Space Session

1 East Tennessee River	Richard Polhemus
2 Hiwassee River	Richard Polhemus
3 Upper Coosa River	David Hally
4 Allatoona Lake	Dean Wood
5 Middle Coosa River	Vernon J. Knight
6 Upper Tallapoosa River	Vernon J. Knight
7 Upper Savannah River	David Hally
8 Wateree River	Chester DePratter & Chris Judge
9 Lower Santee River	David Anderson
10 Piedmont Oconee River	Mark Williams & Marvin Smith
11 Middle Ocmulgee River	Mark Williams
12 Lower Ocmulgee / Upper Satilla Rivers	Frankie Snow
13 Georgia / South Carolina Coast	Chad Braley
	Jerald Milanich
	Jerald Milanich
16 Lower Chattahoochee / Upper Apalachicola Rivers	John Scarry
	John Scarry
	Frank and Gail Schnell
	Morgan R. Crook

Session II: Society, Politics, Economy, Biology - Paper Abstracts

Social Geography of Sixteenth Century Georgia and South Carolina

Charles M. Hudson

Recent advances in reconstructing the activities of sixteenth century European explorers and colonists in the Southeast has made it possible to construct a map of the location of a substantial number of Indian polities. Linguistic affiliations of many of these polities have been identified. In some cases it is possible to make inferences about the social structure and political organization of some of these polities.

The Coosa Province: An Update

James B. Langford, Jr. and Marvin T. Smith

The purpose of this paper is to describe several aboriginal sites along the Coosawattee River in northwestern Georgia, which have yielded mid-sixteenth century European artifacts and which may delineate the limits of the town of Coosa, the seat of power for the chiefdom of Coosa of the same time period.

Research since 1968 in the Coosawattee and Coosa River drainages has produced much more information about the late Mississippian period in the area. More specifically, Barnett phase has taken on increased significance as researchers have focused on the expedition of De Soto (1540) and De Luna (1560). Members of these expeditions described the nature and boundaries of political territories and specific information about the lifestyles of various aboriginal groups in the Southeast.

By combining archaeological research with Spanish accounts of the expedition, it has been determined that the chiefdom of Coosa was a powerful political unit which stretched over a long and relatively narrow geographical area from eastern Tennessee to middle Alabama. It has been proposed that the capitals of this unit was located at the Little Egypt site on the Coosawattee River at its junction with Talking Rock Creek.

The De Luna chroniclers described the main town of Coosa as consisting of eight villages within 3 to 4 leagues (11 to 14 miles) of the main village. This paper discusses five sites believed to have belonged to the original group of eight villages.

All five of the sites have yielded materials diagnostic of the Barnett phase. European materials typical of mid-sixteenth century trade and military items have also been found by amateur collectors on four of the sites.

This paper will describe each of the Barnett phase sites alone the Coosawattee River and will compare ceramics, European trade items, burial traits, distances between sites, and site sizes. Some conclusions about the nature of this micropolitical group of villages will be discussed in the context of the entire chiefdom of Coosa and chiefdom systems in general. The paper will also offer supporting evidence for rapid depopulation following European contact and subsequent collapse (or significant shifts) of the chiefdom and abandonment of the Coosawattee River drainage.

The Rise, Transformation, and Fall of Apalachee: Political Centralization and Decentralization in Chiefly Society

John F. Scarry

Events in the evolution of the Apalachee chiefdoms are interpreted as evidence for political centralization and decentralization. The model presented argues for increasing centralization during the relatively stable Lake Jackson phase (A.D. 1100-1450) followed by a major decentralization associated with the appearance of Lamar ceramic types and the apparent abandonment of mound centers at the beginning of the Velda phase (A.D. 1450-1600). Evidence that the Velda phase was a again a complex chiefdom in the sixteenth century is presented. Finally, it is suggested that the solicitation of Franciscan missionaries in the early seventeenth century marks another period of internal dissension and decentralization of authority.

Organizational Fluctuations in Middle Range Societies: A Case Study from the South Atlantic Slope

David G. Anderson

The focus for this paper will be to examine possible factors shaping the evolutionary trajectories of middle range agricultural chiefdom level societies. Possible causes of cyclical behavior in these societies (emergence-collapse reconstitution) will be suggested, based on ethnographic case studies, and ecological and general anthropological theory. Expectations derived from this study will be tested using ethnohistoric and archaeological data from the South Atlantic Slope, with a particular emphasis on Mississippian political evolution within the Savannah River basin.

Paired Towns

Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro

It appears that two nearby mound sites in the Oconee Valley, Georgia, may have been alternately occupied from the Late Etowah through at least the Early Lamar periods. We suggest that there may be a similar pattern of paired mound sites in many areas of Georgia and the late prehistoric Southeast. There are a number of possible reasons that such a pattern might have developed. These include exhaustion of soil fertility, firewood depletion, exhaustion of plant and animal food, military conquest, and the social consequences of chiefly succession. Of these, firewood exhaustion is a prime candidate, particularly when coupled with an understanding of the nature of chiefly politics. Further, the usual conception of Lamar mound centers as a town is brought into question. This raises some important archaeological implications.

Dallas Phase Architecture and Socio-Political Structure

Richard Polhemus

Architectural or structural aspects of a society reflect both the technological level and the sociopolitical structure of the society. Dallas phase architecture in the eastern Tennessee Valley is examined for patterning reflecting various levels of socio-political integration. Observed patterning is discussed with respect to nonarchitectural data and ethnohistoric accounts.

Adaptive Variation in Mississippian Chiefdoms: Contributions from Mortuary Research

James W. Hatch

Mortuary program analysis, especially when done in concert with data on the health and nutritional status of a population, provides archaeologists with an incisive tool for examining the social and political structure of prehistoric chiefdoms. This paper summarizes the results of several such studies from the Southeast, research that reveals some of the social organizational variety extant during the Mississippian period. Insights from the study of single communities, multiple communities of the same polity, and differing polities, will be discussed. Beyond providing a better view of the adaptive variety of Mississippian societies, it is argued that research dealing with late prehistoric southeastern societies can provide a significant contribution to the ongoing efforts to refine and improve the concept of chiefdom as it is used ethnologically.

Human Adaptation in the Prehistoric Southeast Interior: Suggestions for Demographic and Biological Research

Dorothy Humpf

A variety of current demographic and archaeological techniques have enabled archaeologists to more completely analyze the cultural adaptations and cultural variety of prehistoric societies in the eastern United States. These techniques, however, have to date seen only limited application to populations in the interior regions of the southeastern United States.

Several skeletal series exist from this region that permit the application of such techniques, and these skeletal series can be studied within a framework that provides information about several dimensions of cultural adaptations.

This paper proposes a framework of analysis that uses three dimensions of human adaptation to measure the efficiency of cultural adaptation among prehistoric groups in the interior Southeast. These dimensions - demography, pathology, and mortuary program - can provide important and much needed information about various characteristics of interior southeastern societies, including population growth, population pressure, territoriality, food supply, and warfare.

The Distribution of Mississippian Mound Sites in Northern Georgia

David J. Hally

This paper reports preliminary results of an investigation of the relationship between the distribution of floodplain soils and Mississippian mound sites in Georgia north of the Fall Line. Width of floodplain is being-measured at half-kilometer intervals along all major rivers. These data, which are considered to approximate actual floodplain area, will be compared with mound site location data. It is anticipated that a strong positive correlation will be fount to exist between amount of floodplain and occurrence of Mississippian mound sites.

A Study of Lamar Ecology on the Western Edge of the Southern Piedmont

C. Roger Nance

The importance of ecotone habitats in Lamar prehistory has been emphasized by both Larson (1971:24-25) for Etowah and Hally (1979:10-11) in reference to Little Egypt. At the Rodgers-CETA site in eastern-central Alabama, 200-300 years of successful Lamar occupation depended on the varied resources afforded by the surrounding flood plain and Piedmont environments. Economic diversity is strongly indicated by floral and faunal remains excavated from the site, and so is economic stability. In other words, a strategy of maintaining resource diversity was apparently perpetuated through the Lamar sequence. Finally, ethnohistorical data at least from New England, and the modern long-leaf pine forest of the Alabama Piedmont both suggest that forest fires, accidental or resulting from prehistoric forest management, played an important role in Lamar ecology at this locality.

Mississippian Societies in Non-Mississippian Environments

Gary Shapiro

Regional variations in artifact assemblages are well documented for southeastern chiefdoms, but we have only recently been able to discern regional variability in Mississippian settlement patterns. Such variability is apparent at many scales, and may result from differing social / political, demographic, and environmental conditions. Mississippian societies in the Oconee Valley and in Florida's Apalachee province illustrate two regional variants of Mississippian settlement strategy. Both regions illustrate ways in which basic needs of horticultural chiefdoms were met in environmental settings that differ from the well-known meander belt settings of Middle Mississippi groups. I have presented these arguments in two papers; *Bottomlands and Rapids: The Mississippian Adaptive Niche in the Georgia Piedmont* and *Rivers as Centers, Rivers as Boundaries: Florida Variations on a Mississippian Theme.*

The Changing Adaptive Niche In the Oconee River Valley

James L. Rudolph

In 1983 Gary Shapiro proposed that the model of the Mississippian adaptive niche devised by Bruce Smith should be modified to suit the unusual environmental conditions in the Georgia Piedmont. Shapiro found that in the Oconee River Valley

shoals with abundant fish, shellfish, and turtle, and broad floodplains suitable for floodplain horticulture rarely occurred near each other. This caused a level of site specialization much greater than that found in Mississippian societies elsewhere in the Eastern Woodlands. During the past two years I have analyzed surface collections from over eight hundred Mississippian sites in the middle Oconee River valley and have found that Shapiro's theory of site specialization needs expansion and modification. Site specialization did occur and was undoubtedly related to the distribution of shoals and floodplain. However, the increased specialization occurred only after a period of pronounced population growth and increasing political complexity. One can expect that the same changes in site specialization would not have taken place in river valleys where shoals could be found near broad bottomlands or in valleys where Mississippi period populations grew only slightly.

Two Lamar Sites near Ray's Corner, Oconee County, Georgia

Daniel T. Elliott

Two upland Lamar sites (Big Ray and Little Ray) are discussed in this paper. Both were house sites located on a ridgetop more than 3 kilometers from the Oconee River channel. Collections suggest that both sites were permanently occupied between A.D. 1575-1630. Neither site shows evidence of having been utilized during earlier Lamar phases. Big Ray and Little Ray can be understood within the context of regional survey data that show an increased population density in the area during the late Dyar and Bell phases. To the south, the Wallace Reservoir survey area shows a continued high site density during this time, suggesting a northward expansion of population. This population expansion may have resulted from the weakened political strength of neighboring chiefdoms. The former political grandeur of classic Mississippian society was only a faded memory.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 9 - May 1987

The theme for this issue is “hot fun in the summertime”, and some advice found inscribed on the transit's tripod.

Picture yourself in a boat on a river, with a case of PBR instead of wherever you are.

(Paul Webb)

Recent Research on the Mouse Creek Phase in Southeastern Tennessee

Lynne P. Sullivan

The Mouse Creek phase, a Late Mississippian / protohistoric complex in southeastern Tennessee, was originally defined by T. M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg on the basis of their investigations during the 1980s at three settlements in the Chickamauga Basin: the Ledford site, the Rymer site, and the Mouse Creek site. Recent analyses of the WPA era collections from these sites address two goals: documenting the previously unpublished results of the investigations at the Mouse Creek phase type-sites and using these data to examine social organization and differentiation in the Mouse Creek society as reflected in the plans of the settlements. This project was the basis of my dissertation research at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) and was supported by a National Science Foundation dissertation improvement grant. Lynne Goldstein of the Anthropology department at UWM served as co-principal investigator. The collections are curated at the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. Paul Parmalee and Jefferson Chapman provided access to the extensive collections and documentation. The title of the dissertation is *The Late Mississippian Village: Community and Society of the Mouse Creek Phase of Southeastern Tennessee.* It is available through University Microfilms.

Analysis of burials in the settlements provided the key to social differentiation within Mouse Creek phase society. Grave goods offered information concerning individual status and rank. Cross-tabulations of grave goods with age and sex indicated that most artifacts correlated with these groups. Cluster analyses of grave good associations largely paralleled artifact distributions by age and sex. The general lack of artifacts signifying elite status suggests that social rank was based mainly upon age, sex, and achieved abilities. Evidence for inherited status is weak, but may have existed to some degree.

Arrangements of burials around structures and other features were the key to social differentiation within the settlements. Distribution maps of burials according to age and sex aided in identification of two burial programs related to social status: household burials and plaza burials. Household burials occurred at all sites and included individuals from all age groups and both sexes. Plaza burials occurred only at the Ledford Island site. Plaza cemeteries were predominantly composed of adult males and individuals were interred with grave goods normally not associated with household burials. These individuals are interpreted as community leaders.

The arrangements of burials around structures also suggested the presence of household facilities composed of winter and summer structures, and household

cemeteries. Winter structures were substantial single-post buildings built in basins and had vestibule wall-trench entranceways and central puddled clay hearths. These are the typical Mouse Creek phase structures as identified by Lewis and Kneberg. Summer structures are represented by postmold concentrations in front of the substantial structures. These concentrations are more amorphous than the postmold patterns of the winter structures and have no associated hearths, basins, or entranceways. The postmold concentrations apparently represent more flimsy, often rebuilt structures. Burials were placed around the summer structures and within the winter structures. Individuals interred in the winter structures were infants and very young children, while those buried around the summer structures were mainly older children and adults.

In sum, analysis of spatial differentiation in these settlements suggest that social differentiation in Mouse Creek society is not compatible with the complex chiefdom models previously proposed for Mississippian societies. Instead, a model corresponding to more egalitarian societies, such as the Creek or Cherokee, is proposed. Because increasing evidence indicates that major changes occurred in late Mississippian societies, even before European contact, the Mouse Creek phase data point to the need for social models specific to this latter part of the Mississippian period.

Plum Grove

Anne Rogers

I am currently analyzing artifacts recovered from the Plum Grove site (40Wg17), located in upper eastern Tennessee. Materials recovered include artifacts from Archaic through contact periods. In the late prehistoric and early historic periods, the occupation consisted of a large village. Excavations produced house floors, burials, numerous trash pits with well-preserved faunal remains, trade goods of various types, as well as quantities of ceramic shards and lithic artifacts. Analysis will continue through the coming summer.

Mulberry Vessel Research

Chris Judge

Nearly completed thesis research on aboriginal ceramics from the Mulberry mound site (38Ke12) in South Carolina has generated some interesting thoughts.

1. In South Carolina, urn burial does not occur above the Fall Line, rather it is restricted to the Fall Line, on drainages that form in the Piedmont, in the vicinity of Lake Marion, and on the coast. Outside of the Dyar site (Greene County, Georgia), does the burial urn complex appear above the Fall Line in other southeastern locales?

2. One partially reconstructable vessel in the collection from Big Pine Tree Creek at the Mulberry site has two zoomorphic effigies that have been identified as flying squirrels. Myths, one from the Cherokee and one from the Alabama-Coushatta depict the flying squirrel as heroes. Hudson has described the flying squirrel as an anomalous creature in Cherokee cosmology. Is there any evidence of flying squirrel

remains in faunal collections, or of ceramic effigies applied to vessels elsewhere in the Southeast?

Carolina Surveys

Lesley M. Drucker

During late 1986 and early 1987, Carolina Archaeological Services (CAS) archaeologists have conducted a number of intensive coastal surveys in Carteret and Onslow Counties, North Carolina, for private developers. As a result of these studies, two Middle to Late Woodland shell midden sites (31Cr81 and 31Cr218) containing mollusc shell, bone, and ceramics (primarily Carteret and Colington / Oak Island series) have been recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and will be further investigated during summer 1987 under the direction of Lesley M. Drucker and Debra K. Martin (CAS *Resource Studies Series* 95, 98, 99). CAS also conducted surveys (no significant sites identified) at Piney Island and Harlcer's Island under contract with the United States Army Engineer District, Wilmington. Draft reports on these projects have been prepared under the supervision of Lesley M. Drucker and Debra K. Martin.

As part of Phase I planning for improved highway access between Conway and Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, CAS archaeologists under the overall supervision of Lesley M. Drucker have been conducting archaeological and documentary studies for engineering consultants in 1986 and 1987 (CAS *Resource Studies Series* 101, 102). Since this area of Horry County comprises an extensive system of bays and flatwoods (Waccamaw River swamp drainages), cultural landscapes in the project areas are distinct from adjacent coastal areas of the state. Historic sites recommended as eligible for the National Register include a single leaf bascule drawbridge, and several contributing properties under a proposed district nomination for a postbellum black community. CAS anticipates additional highway studies in Horry County during 1987 and 1988. Other inventory studies and intensive surveys conducted for residential and highway developers include projects in the coastal and central regions of the state (CAS *Resource Studies Series* 94, 96, 97, 104). Most of the cultural resources identified by these studies contain disturbed and / or redundant research data, and were not recommended as Register-eligible sites.

Inventory study of three federal-state land exchange parcels in the Piedmont of South Carolina (McCormick County) resulted in the identification of a number of aboriginal lithic campsites, several late historic farmstead sites, and an early nineteenth century family cemetery (CAS *Resource Studies Series* 105). Three of the prehistoric (Middle to Late Archaic) sites and one late nineteenth / early twentieth century yeoman farmstead were recommended as eligible for the National Register due to their integrity, diversity, and functional character. A number of prior studies in this region (Clarke Hill Lake, United States Army Engineer District, Savannah), including several conducted by CAS, have resulted in the identification of over 125 sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian through the depression periods. Conducted under the direction of Lesley M. Drucker, these studies are expected to expand archaeological knowledge concerning cultural landscape change and culture history in the inter-riverine Piedmont.

Oconee Research

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute and the University of Georgia will again conduct archaeological excavations in the Oconee River valley this summer. The work will be conducted as a field school in co-operation with a field school from Penn State University.

Little River

Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro

The initial site of investigation will be the Little River site (9Mg46), a multiple mound center first investigated by the Lamar Institute in 1984. At that time it was found that a substantial portion of the site dated to the Swift Creek period as well as the Lamar period. The focus of our work there will be to determine with some finality whether the 1.5 meter high platform mound dates to the Lamar period strongly suspected) or to the Swift Creek occupation (still possible). The work will be directed by

Shinholser

Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro

Following this work, the project will move to the Shinholser site (9Bl1), 10 miles south of Milledgeville. Our initial work there was in 1986. The goals for work there this season are several. First, a recent looting pit in the smaller Mound B will be cleaned, profiles drawn, the fill screened, and the hole back-filled. The three looters who dug this pit were caught red-handed by the owners of the site, were arrested, charged with malicious trespass, and paid the maximum fine of $1000.00 each rather than fight a losing battle in the courts. Spread the word.

The second goal of work at Shinholser will be to further define the exact size and shape of this huge village. From our 1985 work there, it was clear that Shinholser is the largest Mississippian site in the valley. The third goal for the season will be to conduct a major block excavation in the village area some 200 meters south of the large mound. This should provide information on several houses and thus yield some of the best lifeway information recovered to date on the Lamar cultures in the Oconee Valley. The work at Shinholser will be led by Williams.

Finally, if time and logistics permit, we may work briefly at the Shoulderbone site (9Hk1) to help define some of the suspected palisade ditches. In essence this summer we will be addressing specific unanswered questions about our multi-year research on the mound centers of the Oconee Province. Y'all come.

Penn State Research

Mark Williams

Archaeological field school students from Pennsylvania State University under the direction of Jim Hatch will join the Oconee Valley project for this summer, and

hopefully for other summers to come. For his part of the overall research, Hatch will take up the investigation of the many small (and a few large) upland Lamar sites scattered everywhere in the valley. He will conduct excavations on at least two sites.

The first of these is less than a mile north of the famous Woodland period Rock Eagle (still looks more like a buzzard to me) in Putnam County. The site (no name yet) is a large upland late Lamar occupation (Dyer to Bell phases) that has yielded several burials and a single small rattlesnake gorget to earlier looters (the material is now recovered). Hatch plans to conduct a large block excavation around the burial area.

The second site, named the Lindsey site after the owner, is about 10 miles away in Morgan County and about five miles southeast of Madison, Georgia. It is probably a typical short-term homestead of only 30 to 40 meters diameter located on a hillside above a very small unnamed creek. Plans call for careful plowing, controlled surface collecting, limited remote sensing, testing, and then complete stripping of the site with light machinery. All of this is being accomplished at no expense through the generosity of several local people. Every feature and post will be mapped and excavated by the field school students. This will provide important baseline data for understanding what life was like for a small Lamar (Bell phase) family. It will also provide a valuable benchmark for comparing other upland Lamar sites for years to come.

Students from the Penn State crew and students from the University of Georgia/Lamar Institute crew will be rotated through all four of the sites to be excavated by the combined Oconee Valley project this summer. This will provide them with a wide range of learning opportunities and will foster stronger ties between the Institutions.

Mississippian Occupation on the Middle Flint River

John E. Worth

Archaeological survey and test excavation aimed at delineating the geographical and temporal distribution of Mississippian occupation on the middle Flint River in central Georgia is ongoing after one year of fieldwork. To date, eighty-six previously unrecorded archaeological sites have been documented, many of which display Mississippian components contemporaneous with the two known platform mound sites at the Fall Line.

Preliminary results of teat excavation in the smaller (4 meters) Hartley-Posey mound suggest that mound construction and use occurred during Savannah and predominantly Lamar periods, terminating during the sixteenth-century. While these sites are probably too far north to have been the Toa province of the De Soto expedition narratives, the recovery in secure mound fill context of a crystalline quartz bead fragment, possibly Spanish in origin, may be evidence of indirect contact with the expedition.

Test Excavations at the Neisler Mound (>8 meters) are scheduled for early summer, and regional survey will continue until fall.

Red Lake

Mark Williams

In early April, Mark Williams of the Lamar Institute joined Fred Cook of the South Georgia Archaeological Research Team and his students from Armstrong College in Savannah for test excavations at the newly rediscovered Red Lake mound in Screven County, Georgia. It had been tested (?) by C. B. Moore in the 1890s. This site is located halfway between the Hollywood site and the Irene site and dates exclusively to the Savannah period. It apparently is the companion town pair for the little known Lawton site, located on the opposite side of the Savannah about five miles to the north. The single mound is presently about nine feet high and the summit was considerably damaged by looters some 25 years ago. It presently is preserved and guarded by a large paper company and a hunting club.

The work during the two day project consisted of producing a contour map of the mound, mapping its location relative to a nearby cutoff channel of the Savannah (Red Lake), conducting preliminary posthole testing to determine the size and shape of the village (it is small), and excavating two test pits.

Test pit 1 was a one by two-meter trench directed barely into the northeastern edge of the mound. It showed a fresh water shell midden that may actually be part of the primary mound. The midden yielded good faunal preservation.

Test pit 2 was a two meter square, later enlarged to two by three meters, located off the mound on its northeastern side. It produced a shell filled trash pit with a large number of Savannah period shards.

Cook is presently working on a report of the excavations with students, and a written account is expected to be published this fall in *Early Georgia*. Artifacts will be stored at the University of Georgia after analysis is completed this summer.

New 1985 M.A. Thesis summary.

Archaeology of the Devil's Walkingstick Site: a Diachronic Perspective of Aboriginal Life on a Tidal River In Southeast Georgia

Nina Borremans

This thesis describes the material culture and lifeways of the aboriginal groups who lived at the Devil's Walkingstick site. During the Late Archaic, late prehistoric, and protohistoric periods, three major episodes of occupation occurred. The definition of these archaeological components and the explication of the secondary testing methods employed to investigate them are the primary subjects of this thesis. Other research questions, peripheral to those concerns, but important to an understanding of them, are discussed where appropriate.

The Devil's Walkingstick site (9Cam177) is located on a tidal river within the King's Bay project area in southeastern Georgia. As the site of human activity for about 3,400 years, spanning the earliest and latest archaeologically known periods of aboriginal occupation on the southern Georgia coast, it offers archaeologists a diachronic laboratory for the study of material trends in artifact patterning. The

explanation of cultural processes which created these patterns will be addressable when cultural resources in the area have been adequately sampled and analyzed, and the results synthesized into a set of testable hypotheses which outline culture historical developments.

The organization of the thesis is intended to give the reader a sense of chronological continuity corresponding to the stages of development of the secondary testing research design. Chapter One locates the site in its physical, management, and research setting. The organization of the Kings Bay Project is presented against a background of its place within the continuing, perhaps unnecessary, tug-of-war between academic and contract archaeology, and the research goals appropriate to the secondary testing level of archaeological investigation.

Chapter Two presents environmental data pertinent to investigation of the site as it represents the cultural manifestation of a portion of the set of subsistence strategies utilized by the aboriginal inhabitants. Of particular significance is the nature of the estuary/salt marsh as a dynamic and heterogeneous ecosystem which developed and underwent dramatic changes during the culture periods represented at the site.

Chapter Three presents the cultural context of the site. In lieu of a discussion of the archaeology and culture history of the neighboring Georgia Coast and northern St. Johns region, a series of figures depicting the current culture phase/pottery typology sequences is offered. Readers are referred to the many sources where such discussions can be found.

Chapter Four contains a discussion of several of the research problems encountered by the author prior to and during the course of excavating and analyzing the cultural materials from the site. These include problems associated with shell midden archaeology, most of which are faced by all archaeologists in their broadest configuration. Another is the difficulty of determining the cultural context of the site: whether it falls within a cultural buffer zone (surrounded by more dominant cultural groups; lacking a distinct and integrated set of archaeologically identifiable material and organizational traits), or within an area which was permanently inhabited by a residential aboriginal population who left traces of their continual and indigenous cultural development. Related to the question of cultural context is the problem of how to analyze the pottery in an area that lacks dates and stratigraphic contextual data. Most previous (and current) researchers choose to use the pottery typology developed for the northern Georgia coast (see DePratter 1979). This practice is questioned in Chapter Four and an alternative, simpler typology is suggested.

Chapter Five describes the methods of excavation and analysis during secondary testing at the site. Special attention is given to the clarification of terms that are commonly used and often misunderstood.

Because secondary testing was accomplishes with a dual stage testing strategy, the research hypotheses and results pertaining to each stage are presented in separate chapters. Chapter Six provides a discussion of the research hypotheses, testing strategy, and results of the first stage (called Stage 1) of secondary testing.

Chapter Seven presents the bulk of the archaeological data generated by Stage 2 of secondary testing. Research hypotheses are outlined and discussed. They are not couched in terminology amenable to formal testing, because the research was concerned more with the generation of testable propositions than it was with the testing of them. The Stage 2 testing strategy is outlined, followed by a discussion of the artifact assemblages by category (e.g. pottery, lithics, features, etc.). The analysis of artifacts and their contexts is the last section in Chapter Seven. In it, the Late Archaic, late prehistoric, ant protohistoric components are compared and contrasted.

Chapter Eight contains a discussion of Phase III (mitigation) work at the site, which followed the author's investigation. New data derived from Phase III work are summarized and points of similarity and disparity between the author's and the Phase III researchers' interpretations are noted.

Chapter Nine concludes the thesis with a set of summarizing discussions on diachronic trends in the archaeological correlates of aboriginal behavior from the Late Archaic period through the period following European contact.

West Florida Survey

Chung Ho Lee

Archaeological survey and testing was conducted at a 300 acre lot in Santa Rosa County, Florida by a University of West Florida archaeological team during spring, 1987. This investigation recorded five sites on the property. Of these, Mulatto Oaks is considered a site of potential significance on a local / regional level. Chung-ho Lee will conduct an archaeological excavation at the site to mitigate adverse impact of a proposed development project during May.

Rivers as Centers, Rivers as Boundaries

Gary Shapiro

Rivers were at the heart of most Mississippian polities, but this was not true for late prehistoric chiefdoms of northern Florida. Historic accounts and limited archaeological data suggest that Florida rivers were more often boundaries between polities rather than regions of dense settlement. I introduced this contrast at the 1986 Society for American Archaeology meeting, and suggested that it can be understood with reference to fundamental differences between the physiography and ecology of most northern Florida rivers in comparison to those at the centers of most Mississippian societies. Marion Smith and I are working on an archaeological test of the model, by plotting the locations of 6,000 sites in the Florida Master Site File for which UTM coordinates and basic culture period designations are available. We hope that by producing separate maps for all Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian sites in Florida, we will be able to see the development of riverine boundaries in the northern part of the state. Hopefully, the sheer size of our sample will help overcome known survey biases in our data. Even though we are producing these maps to test an hypothesis about Mississippian ecology and politics, they should be fun to look at from other perspectives. We'll let you know how things work out.

Archaeology at San Luis

Gary Shapiro

Spring 1986 excavations confirmed the location and scale of the Apalachee council house at San Luis, a seventeenth century Spanish mission and village located in Tallahassee. The council house, measuring 36 meters in diameter, stood at the southeastern end of the 125-meter wide town plaza (identified through auger and topographic surveys). Artifact distributions revealed by auger survey suggest that the church complex was located opposite the council house, directly across the plaza. Our 1987 excavations, supported in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, are designed to test this interpretation of the arrangement of public structures at San Luis. We hope to identify the church complex in 1987, and to begin large-scale block excavations in the village area in the spring of 1988.

We have already succeeded in locating a massive wattle and daub building of Spanish construction in the suspected church area. Working on the assumption that this building is the church, we have begun to excavate a series of 1 by 4-meter trenches in the hope of locating the cemetery nearby. At this writing (April 1987), twelve test trenches have been excavated, with none yielding evidence for the cemetery. Identification of the cemetery will be essential proof that the church complex has been located, and we have suspended block excavations on the Spanish building (100 square meters are currently exposed) to concentrate our efforts on locating the cemetery. Excavations in this area will continue until June 15, and will resume the months of October and November following a three-month lab session.

Surveys of Early Spanish Sites in Northern Peninsular Florida

Ken Johnson

The Florida State Museum is conducting archaeological surveys of portions of northern peninsular Florida in search of early Spanish period sites, especially Indian villages visited by Hernando de Soto's army in 1539 and the sites of Spanish missions. The project is being funded by the Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation, with Jerald T. Milanich as Principal Investigator and Ken Johnson as Field Supervisor.

From February through June 1986 and from October 1986 through April 1987, approximately 167 archaeological sites have been visited, and early Spanish period artifacts were surface collected at 20 of these sites. Forty-two of the 167 sites were tested, and early Spanish period artifacts were excavated in good contexts at seven sites. Most or all of the artifacts from sites with early Spanish period material are mission period, rather than the earlier De Soto contact period, though it seems likely on the basis of other data that some of these areas were probably also the scene of the early explorers. Artifacts recovered include aboriginal ceramics and lithics, Spanish Olive Jar and majolica sherds, quarts and glass beads, religious medallions, Spanish iron spikes and nails, a seventeenth century iron ax, various other metal objects, and floral and faunal remains.

Sites which have been identified by name include the mission of Santa Catalina de Afuerica; the site of Hekopokee, a noted Indian camping place on Purcell's 1778 map; a Spanish-Indian site complex (including a Spanish building) which has been tentatively identified as the mission of Santa Fe de Toloco; and several small sites in the vicinity of Pueblo Duntanayo or the mission of Eyvitanayie. The seventeenth century mission Catalina de Afuerica was identified within Ichetucknee State Park. One to four Spanish buildings and at least two aboriginal structures were identified on the basis of spikes, nails, daub, a clay floor, and four burials. The burials are in rows, with hands folded over the chest. They were buried beneath or near the clay floor and within the area where numerous spikes and nails were recovered.

The survey to find direct evidence of Hernando de Soto's travels through the Florida peninsula will continue. To date we have generated data that are valuable for rounding out the picture of what Florida was like when De Soto phased through. New insights have also been generated which are relevant to our attempts to reconstruct De Soto's route through Florida.

Results of the Third Field Season at Tatham Mound

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

The third field season of excavations at the Tatham mound in Citrus County, Florida was completed in December 1986. We estimate the 90-95 percent of the mound volume was excavated in three seasons of work. This provides us with an unprecedented sample from a Safety Harbor burial mound.

The site had two major components: a very early (Englewood) Safety Harbor mound containing about 13 burials, and a post-contact mound covering this. The poet-contact portion contained a minimum of 126 individuals, at least 74 of whom were buried in a single episode. Due to the absence of signs of trauma and the articulated condition of these latter burials, we assume that they were victims of an epidemic and were interred shortly after death.

European artifacts from the top stratum include 145 glass beads (one is Seminole, from the humus layer -- the rest are early sixteenth century Spanish), 309 metal beads (of silver, gold, and copper or brass), and a number of iron and silver objects which have been described previously. A large iron chisel, similar to one from the nearby Ruth Smith mound, was recovered from a burial during the third season.

The prehistoric portion also yielded interesting artifacts, including stone celts, shell beads, and copper objects. A circular copper plate was recovered, and is apparently undecorated (though only one surface was cleaned). Another portion of a plate with repousse embossing was excavated with a burial, along with what may be preserved cordage and/or textile pseudomorphs on its surface. A rolled copper tube was recovered from the chest area of another burial. Unfortunately, conservators have advised us that they will be unable to remove the adhering matrix without destroying the objects, so we plan to use xeroradiography to record the designs of the plates. Compositional analyses of copper and galena samples are presently underway in the

United States and Sweden. Radiocarbon dates on shell and charred wood indicate that the lower portion of the mound dates to the period A.D. 770-1020.

SHA Symposium on Early Spanish Contact

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

At the 1987 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference in Savannah, Jeffrey M. Mitchem and Edward E. Chaney Jr. chaired a symposium entitled, Sixteenth Century Spanish Exploration and Colonization in the Southeastern United States. It included the following papers.

The Tatham Mound (8Ci203) evidence for Early Sixteenth Century Spanish/Indian Contact in West Peninsular Florida. Jeffrey M. Mitchem.

The Fountain of Youth Park (8Sj31): Spanish/Indian Relations in Sixteenth Century St. Augustine. Edward E. Chaney, Jr.

The Archaeological Quest for Hernando de Soto: Recent Results. Jerald T. Milanich.

Questions of Contact. Dale L. Hutchinson.

The King site Before, During, and After the Spanish Encounter: A Bioarchaeological View. Robert L. Blakely and Bettina Detweiler.

Aboriginal Population Movements in the Period Interior Southeast. Marvin T. Smith.

Acculturation and Adaptation: Comparing Sixteenth Century Data from Seville and the New World. Bonnie G. McEwan.

Discussants. Kathleen Deagan and Charles Hudson.

Southwestern Florida Project

William H. Marquardt

The first phase of fieldwork described in *Lamar Briefs* 8 is now finished and analyses are nearing completion. We hope to have a descriptive monograph ready for publication by late 1987. A 16-page public-oriented newsletter describing project activities in recent months is available free.

Calusa Fauna

Karen Jo Walker

Solis de Meres, in a 1566 account, stated that the Calusa king, Carlos, ordered the food to be brought [to Menendez], which consisted of many kinds of very good fish, roasted and broiled; and oysters, raw, boiled and roasted, without anything else. Zooarchaeological analyses of the Southwestern Florida Project (under the direction of

W. H. Marquardt) demonstrate that, indeed, a very great variety of fishes and shellfish figured prominently in the daily diet of Calusa area Indians. Analyses of samples from five sites are completed and data are being compiled in an interpretive fashion to be included in a comprehensive project publication. Although most samples are from occupations predating the historically documented Calusa (two from Buck Key, 8Li55, are as late the fourteenth century), ethnohistoric relations are being examined in concert with this study.

West Florida Public Education

Chung Ho Lee

The University of West Florida is offering a Youth Archaeology Program for students in grades 7-12, during the summer of 1987. Judy Bense will direct the program, which is designed to introduce students in the northwestern Florida region to archaeology in a structured and educational manner. Participants will experience archaeological research both in the field and lab. The program goals are to develop an appreciation for archaeology, to foster academic interest in the field of archaeology, and to provide a university experience for high school students.

Chung-ho Lee will take a group of students to China as an archaeological field trip. The trip will take place from June 23 to July 23 and will visit such sites as Zhoukondian, Imperial Tomb at Xian, and Bampo Neolithic village in addition to the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, etc.

Radio Briefs

Mark Williams

The Institute recently received a private corporation grant of $2500 to write a series of one-minute radio spots on Indians and Archaeology to be aired throughout Georgia. Narrators for these spots will be famous persons in the state, including politicians, sports stars, and other public figures. The radio briefs project is directed by Jackie Saindon of the Lamar Institute.

Teacher Workshops

Mark Williams

Jackie Saindon is also scheduled to teach two public teacher workshops this summer. These two-week courses on Indians and archaeology of Georgia are being conducted in cooperation with the Georgia Museum of Natural History and the Georgia Center for Continuing Education. The teachers will receive recertification credit for their experience.

Native American Art

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute has applied for a grant from the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities to fund part of a large program to take place in Athens next January and February. In cooperation with the Georgia Museum of Art and the Georgia State

Botanical Gardens, we will present a three part exhibit to include (1) paintings and (2) crafts by modern Native Americana as well as a series of (3) lectures by scholars from several fields on the theme of Native Americans as Creative Adaptors. A catalog with photographs and summaries of all lectures will be published by the Institute. Jackie Saindon and Mark Williams are working on this project for the Institute.

Oconee Documentary

Mark Williams

Atlanta Public television station WPBA is creating a half-hour documentary on our ongoing research in the Oconee Valley. Williams is currently working with Chris Moser of WPBA and several writers and cameramen on the program.

Teaching Objectives

Mark Williams

We have recently worked with Susan Power, Curriculum Head for the Georgia Department of Education, to include teaching objectives on Georgia Indians and on archaeology in the new Georgia public school curriculum. In the near future these subjects will be required teaching in the school systems.

On the Pronunciation of the Word Majolica

Jeffery T. Mitchem

In the past few years, I have noticed several instances of southeastern archaeologists incorrectly pronouncing the word majolica. Most of the culprits seem to be associated with Spanish mission archaeology, particularly Georgia missions. I am not trying to make enemies, but I would like to offer some evidence indicating the correct pronunciation.

As a starting point, we should take a look at the etymology of the word, since it has a direct bearing on how it is pronounced. Lister and Lister (1976:58, 1982:vii) note that the term was first used by Italians. The following quote from the preface of their 1982 study of the Mexican tin enameled ware explains its origins.

> The name maiolica was bestowed on the ware by fourteenth or fifteenth century Italians, who erroneously believed that such pottery traded to them from the kingdom of Aragon in Spain via the island of Majorca was produced at the latter locale. The Spaniards quickly adopted the word, and the spelling used in this book is from the Italian and Spanish form. Later anglicism preferred the alternate majolica spelling (i and j are interchangeable in Spanish) to avoid three consecutive vowels. (Lister and Lister 1982:vii)

As the Lister's mention, the origin of the word is Italian, and comes from the name of the largest of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, Majorca (also commonly spelled Mallorca). The name of this island is pronounced maYOR-kuh. NOTE: I am using English approximations to illustrate sounds rather than the more cumbersome (and difficult to type) phonetic symbols used by linguists and dictionary compilers.

The Lister's also mention that the word for pottery was originally spelled maiolica, and English-speakers changed it to Majolica. This is the root of the mispronunciation. Assuming that the name was an original Spanish word, some workers made the j sound like an English h, which would be correct Spanish pronunciation. The result was ma-HOL-i-kuh. Unfortunately, this is completely incorrect.

A quick search through six dictionaries (three English, three Spanish) revealed that this pronunciation is never used. The three English dictionaries each list the primary pronunciation as ma-JOL-i-kuh, with the secondary ma-YOL-i-kuh mentioned in two cases (Guralnik 1970:854; McKechnie 1980:1087; Morris 1970:787).

The Spanish dictionaries provided the strongest evidence of the correct sounds. I could not find a listing in any of them under the spelling majolica or maiolica. In all three cases, the word was spelled mayolica (Garcia-Pelayo y Gross and Durand 1983:452; Gooch and Garcia de Paredes 1978:415; Velazquez de la Cadena et al. 1974:450). Of course, this is pronounced like ll in Spanish (like the English y).

So there are two correct pronunciations. Ma-YOL-i-kuh is most correct, and ma-JOL-i-kuh is also acceptable. But if you use ma-HOL-i-kuh you may receive an unwelcome visit from Edwin Newman and a couple of ex-cons in the middle of the night. Don't say I didn't warn you.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 10 - October 1987

The theme for this issue is also Lamar Institute Bylaw 16.
Just the facts, ma'am.
(Joe Friday)

Wateree Woodland

Alex West

Research is being conducted at 38Ke192, a multi-component site on the floodplain of the middle Wateree River Valley. The site is very close to the Mulberry Mound site (38Ke12).

Surface collection and shovel testing by the author indicated the presence of a component marked by simple stamped ceramics like those first described by George Stuart (1975:86), and called Camden Simple Stamped. More recently, David Anderson (1982:302-308) has described a similar ware he called Simple Stamped var. Santee based on its location in that drainage. Temporal assignment of these wares to the Late Woodland period by these scholars is to be tested by further test pitting at the site during the fall. It is maintained that this site represents a fruitful line of inquiry into the nature of Late Woodland society and the development of more complex Mississippian forma from it. In addition, links to similar materials in the Santee basin may be postulated as a result of forthcoming study.

Fortson Mound, 9Ws2

Daniel T. Elliott

A large Mississippian mound situated in Wilkes County, Georgia was recently rediscovered by a potpourri of detective work, historic research, archaeological reconnaissance, and heresay. The mound, it seems, had been test excavated in 1951 by A. R. Kelly of the University of Georgia, but no report was written and no site form was filed. The artifacts from the excavation were found, but no other notes or maps, or any other testaments of Kelly's legacy were located. After the gathering of multiple clues that spoke for the existence of the mound, a relocation reconnaissance was undertaken. This relocation was successful. The mound is a flat-topped substructure mound approximately 3 meters in height, and is situated in the uplands overlooking Beaverdam -- a small tributary of the Little River, which is a major tributary of the Savannah River. The mound has numerous components, including Cartersville, Swift Creek, Savannah, and Lamar. The recognition of a new mound site should further confuse the issue of Mississippian settlement and politics in the Savannah River valley.

The Little River Site

Mark Williams

The University of Georgia and the Lamar Institute conducted two weeks of excavations this summer at the Little River site (9Mg46), the western-most Mississippian mound center in the Piedmont Oconee River valley. A Lamar Institute

project there in 1984 mapped the site and tested the village and four mounds. It was discovered at that time that, in addition to a Dyar phase Lamar occupation, there was an extensive early Swift Creek occupation at the site. Indeed two of the mounds date to this Woodland period. There was even a question, based upon two small tests, about whether the large platform mound at the site (Mound A) dated to Swift Creek or Lamar.

This summer our work was designed to answer this question. To this end, a couple of two-meter squares were placed through the summit of Mound A to the premound soil. Four shallow, 1 by 4-meter trenches were also placed on the top of the mound. The results of these tests make it clear that Mound A at Little River was built in the Lamar period. Our earlier suspicions that the Mound might have dated to Swift Creek resulted from the Lamar people having built the two stage platform mound mainly from Swift Creek midden sail gathered from the bluff on which the site is located. There is a well preserved burned Lamar building (or buildings) on the unplowed final summit (mound stage 2) and partially burned buildings under the mound and on the summit of mound stage 1 within its body. Mound A is a rectangular structure and is only 1.3 meters high. The Lamar occupation at this site is not large, perhaps no more than 1-2 hectares.

The Shinholser Site

Mark Williams

The University of Georgia and the Lamar Institute conducted four weeks of excavations this summer at the two mound Shinholser site (9Bl1), the largest Mississippian mound center in the Oconee River valley. In a 1985 Lamar / UGA project there, the site was mapped and partially tested. This summer, three goals were outlined and successfully accomplished. The first of these was to conduct adequate tests over the 40-acre site to determine the distribution of its different components. To this end fifteen-1 meter squares and a couple of 2-meter squares were excavated. Accurate mapping of the location of each pit was accomplished even though most of the site is a young pine forest with very heavy undergrowth.

In the course of this work at least three new components were added to those we identified in 1985. These include a strong Early Archaic occupation, an equally strong cord marked pottery occupation, and a restricted, but intensive Bell phase Lamar occupation (ca. 1590-1650). Associated with the latter, we found peach pits, three glass beads (a gooseberry bead, a green seed bead, and a blue seed bead), and three sherds of Spanish majolica (red paste with cream glaze). This is the first majolica recorded from the Oconee Valley. We also determined that the site was not occupied in the two early Lamar phases defined for the Oconee Valley (Duvall and Iron Horse).

The second goal was to clean and record what we could from the walls of a large pothole placed in Mound B last January by looters. Though this was difficult because of the irregular shape of the hole, we were able to gain several insights into how the mound was constructed. All of the disturbed part clearly dated to the Savannah period.

The final goal at Shinholser was to examine a large block in the small part of the huge village that is still regularly plowed. After placing several test excavations in this area by hand and determining that the midden was plowed to sterile soil, we used a bulldozer to strip a 20-meter square to just above that level. This area was then shovel scraped and mapped. A total of 1,663 post molds and/or tree stains were mapped in this manner. In short, the area was so thoroughly riddled with posts that it was not possible to pick out individual houses in the field. We recorded the diameter and fill type for each, but did not have time to determine their depths. There were 21 features mapped in the area, two of which were burials, and the rest shallow garbage pits. This area, all of the test pits, and Mound B were backfilled at the end of our work. All of this new knowledge, particularly the Mississippian component information, is now being used to reassess the growth and decline of the Oconee Valley chiefdoms.

Middle Flint River Mississippian

John E. Worth

Fieldwork on the middle Flint River in central Georgia is nearing completion, and data analysis is proceeding. Last summer's fieldwork included, in addition to continued archaeological survey, a test pit in the northeastern slope of Neisler Mound (9Tr1). Preliminary results indicate that Neisler Mound was roughly contemporaneous with the nearby Hartley-Posey Mound (9Tr12), tested in the summer of 1986. Both sites display Mississippian occupation beginning in the late Etowah period, with major mound construction occurring in the early and late Lamar periods. Other sites contemporaneous with the mounds concentrate on the Fall Line zone of the Flint River around the mounds, and are bounded by largely vacant territory, suggesting the existence of a small Mississippian polity. Overall evidence, including the discovery of a crystal quartz bead fragment, possibly Spanish, now indicates that in 1540 De Soto may have contacted the southern tip of this chiefdom as the province of Toa, shortly before the termination of mound construction and local occupation in the middle sixteenth century.

Apalachicola Survey

Nancy Marie White

Nancy Marie White of the University of South Florida conducted test excavations during the summer of 1987 at three sites in the lower Apalachicola Valley of northwestern Florida. This work was supported by a grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and administered through the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Preserve. The sites included a small Woodland campsite on a creek and two multi-component shell mounds deep in the river swamp. The six-week project was carried out by field school students and a few interested volunteers, including local residents and Florida Anthropological Society members.

The Van Horn Creek shell mound, 8Fr744, contained a Fort Walton component overlying Woodland (possibly Deptford) and Late Archaic cultural deposits. One goal of the materials analysis, now underway in Tampa, is to recover from soil samples

enough biotic remains to characterize late prehistoric diet and subsistence here. With support from the USF President's Council, we will send ethnobotanical and faunal samples for identification, and obtain some insights into the question of food production and general subsistence in this biologically rich estuarine environment. On the upper portion of the Apalachicola the rich alluvial soils of this huge valley supported large agricultural settlements during the Fort Walton period. There has been speculation that in the lower valley, which is a vast estuarine delta, collection of the diverse and numerous wild resources would have supported groups organized in just as complex a social system. This project is just the beginning of investigations whose long-range goal is comparison of coastal, estuarine, and inland -crops during different periods of the prehistoric past.

De Soto Winter Encampment Site

Charles Ewen

Archaeological investigations conducted by the State of Florida, Bureau of Archaeological Research, have uncovered what is believed to be the site of Hernando de Soto's winter encampment in Florida (1539-1540). Extraordinary cooperation between developers and archaeologists has allowed most of the threatened property to be excavated prior to the commencement of construction activities. Excavations, under the direction of B. Calvin Jones and Charles Ewen, have recovered aboriginal and European artifacts dating to the sixteenth century.

The artifactual evidence arguing for the site's identification consists of several hundred chain mail links, early style Spanish Olive Jar fragments, a dozen blown glass and chevron beads, a crossbow point, and four copper coins dating to the early sixteenth century. Additionally, the aboriginal material dates to the late Fort Walton period that is consistent with the identification of the site with De Soto. This discovery establishes a solid spatial and comparative material anchor for those studying the De Soto entrada as well as providing a good temporal control for early contact period studies.

Fieldwork is slated to continue until mid-December and auger survey of the surrounding area has been proposed for the following year. This project has been funded by the Florida Department of State, the Institute for Early Contact Period Studies, and donations from the private sector.

Apalachee Settlement and Models for Later Prehistory

Marion Smith and John Scarry

John Scarry and Marion Smith are launching a project to compile and synthesize Mississippian data available at Florida's Master Site File (the State's clearing house for records on archaeological sites and historic structures). Over time, we hope to develop explicit and testable models of cultural developments and to highlight the fieldwork needed to test nascent models. Scarry and Smith hope to exchange ideas and data with colleagues sharing their interests in Apalachee and other Fort Walton societies, as well as those with analogous data for other regions. Initial fruit of the project will be a co-

authored paper to be presented at the Charleston Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

The Church Complex at San Luis

Gary Shapiro

San Luis (1656-1704) was the capital of Spanish missions to the Apalachee Indians. Located in Tallahassee, the site is under public ownership and is being developed by the Florida Division of Historical Resources as a center for mission research and public interpretation.

Following our 1985-1986 excavations confirming the location and size of the Indian council house, we began an effort to locate the church/cemetery/convento complex, which was suspected to be on the archaeologically defined town plaza, directly opposite the Indian council house.

We successfully located the cemetery in May 1987, confirming the interpretations of town plan based on 1984-1985 broad-scale testing. In the cemetery, we excavated a single 4 by 4-meter unit that was dug only deep enough to make out the definite outlines of burial pita. More than twenty pits were visible, but these were superimposed upon a background of burial pit fill from earlier interments. Recognizing that the entire cemetery could consist of mottled burial pit fill resulting from one burial intrusive upon another, we used a 1-inch diameter coring tool to estimate the cemetery limits. It measures about 15 by 25 meters, oriented (as are the pit outlines) on roughly an east-west axis.

Our excavation was in the westernmost portion of the cemetery, which is located about 35 meters south of wattle and daub ruins that almost certainly represent the church. The few pieces of redeposited long bone we saw were in terrible condition owing to the low pH of San Luis soils. We recovered many unerupted secondary teeth, and from these it appears that the western end of the cemetery held mainly young children (many thanks to Dave Dickel and Glen Doran for their examination of the teeth). In terms of burial accouterments, we recovered more than 700 glass beads from a single disturbed grave pit, which also held a brass cross, several conch columella beads, and teardrop-shaped aqua glass pendants. The excavation has been backfilled, and we have no immediate plans to fully excavate the cemetery.

Incidentally, during our search for the cemetery we recovered a heavily patinated Suwannee point at a depth of 47 centimeters below surface. It was imbedded in the top few centimeters of the orange sandy clay subsoil usually presumed sterile. In 1984, similarly patinated flakes were recovered from a 2-meter test pit near where the Suwannee point was recovered. This suggests the possibility that a significant Paleo-Indian encampment was located at San Luis. Paleo-Indian components are an extreme rarity in uplands of the Tallahassee Red Hills.

Our current excavations are partially funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. We hope to confirm that the wattle and daub ruins located 35 meters north of the cemetery are those of the church. Those excavations began October 5 and will extend through November 1987. This spring, also with NEH support, we plan to

initiate the first large-scale excavations in the mission village. These will take place mid-February through May 1988.

At this writing (mid-October) we have exposed 190 square meters of the presumed church ruins. Portions of its clay floor are well preserved, but a large part of the building's western end has been systematically dug by treasure seekers. We suspect this looting predates the 1850s plantation-era occupation at San Luis.

A detailed report on the first year of our investigations at San Luis is now available. It includes the methods and results of broad-scale surveys as well as appendices by several contributors on site history, artifact classification, soil resistivity, botanical remains, and soils analysis. The San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site is open to the public. Please visit if you can.

Current Research at the Tatham Mound, and Other Safety Harbor Connections

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Fieldwork at the Tatham Mound is done, so I've been busy writing and doing analysis. Along with Dale Hutchinson of the University of Illinois (osteologist on the Tatham Project), I recently completed *Interim Report on Archaeological Research at the Tatham Mound, Citrus County, Florida: Season III,* which summarizes the results in a primarily descriptive fashion. The data from the Tatham project will be used in both of our dissertations, as well as in a historical novel based on our findings. It will be interesting to compare the three.

I received a small research grant from the Bead Society (a California group) to do a study of the glass and metal beads from Tatham. Using these funds, I hired John Leader, in his capacity as Leader Archaeometric Consultants, to do basic qualitative constituent analysis of the metal beads and to determine manufacturing techniques. I also included funds to hire a professional photographer to photograph the beads, and (subject to editorial acceptance) an article (co-authored with John Leader) with a full-page color plate will be published in an upcoming issue of *The Florida Anthropologist*. This project has already led to the discovery that several beads we had identified as silver were actually very patinated glass.

I am also completing research about possible Safety Harbor cultural connections at a mound excavated by Clarence B. Moore near Old Okahumpka in the late nineteenth century. Among other things, this mound yielded the southernmost occurrence of a copper eagle dancer plate. In connection with this, let me inform fellow researchers that they should be prepared to pay big bucks if they want to obtain or use photographs from the Museum of the American Indian (Heye Foundation) in New York.

De Soto and Nueva Cadiz Beads

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Nascent Ideas Department: As the excavations at the Governor Martin site in Tallahassee continue, I am struck by the lack (at the time of this writing) of Nueva Cadiz beads. Of course, fieldwork is still continuing and analysis has not begun, but it

is surprising and puzzling that no examples of these varieties have been recovered. I had a chance to look at the first faceted chevron bead they found, and identified it as a IVC2e (#83) in the typology devised by Marvin Smith and Mary Elizabeth Good (*Early Sixteenth Century Glass Beads in the Spanish Colonial Trade*, 1982). As far as I've been able to find out, this particular variety has been found at only two other sites in North America: Tatham Mound and the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge Cemetery site, both in Florida.

I haven't been able to find out the varieties of the other chevron beads found at the Martin site, but it should be interesting to see which ones are present. If no Nueva Cadiz beads are found at the site, we can begin developing testable hypotheses regarding specific glass bead varieties carried by the De Soto expedition. These hypotheses can be tested at other De Soto campsites around the Tallahassee area or elsewhere, if they can be located.

It may be that members of the De Soto entrada did not carry Nueva Cadiz beads, or at least not many. A number of isolated occurrences are reported from sites in the interior Southeast, however (see Smith and Good 1982: Table II). If this turns out to be the case, it would argue for contact with both the Narvaez (1528) and De Soto (1539) expeditions at the Weeki Wachee, Tatham, and Ruth Smith sites. The beads from the St. Marks sites are probably also the result of contact with both expeditions, since the documents indicate that some of De Soto's men found the embarkation site of Narvaez' group, which was presumably in the general vicinity of St. Marks.

Crystal Beads and Brass Bells

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

I am attempting to compile distribution data on rock crystal beads that are commonly known as Florida Cut Crystal beads. I would appreciate hearing from researchers who have excavated or know of examples of these collections, especially from sites in the interior Southeast.

Bonnie McEwan and I recently completed an article on early brass bells (Clarksdale and Flush loop) which has been accepted for publication in *Southeastern Archaeology*. The initial aim of this was to present data on newly discovered examples in museum collections from Florida, but it ended up being more of an overview of the distribution, dating, and possible sources of Clarksdale bells in general.

The Southwestern Florida Project

William H. Marquardt

A multi-disciplinary project under the direction of William H. Marquardt has completed the first phase of the Southwestern Florida Project, supported by the National Science Foundation, the R. and V. Taylor Foundation, the Wentworth Foundation, and private contributions. Archaeological and paleo-environmental data show that the Charlotte Harbor-Pine Island sound area (located under the second t in the Lamar Institute logo) was occupied from ca. 3500 B.C. to the time of European contact by fisher gatherer-hunters who relied principally on remarkably productive

estuarine resources. In later prehistory the native populations attained a degree of sociopolitical complexity rivaling that of many agricultural societies. Some scholars argue strongly for agriculture among late prehistoric south Florida Indiana, but so far our fine-grained analyses show no evidence for domesticated plants, with the possible exception of *Cucurbita* (1 fragment). Two papers based on ethnohistoric data are in press, and a multi-authored monograph is in preparation, expected 1988. Project newsletters and reprints are available to *Lamar Briefs* readers upon request.

Charleston Eastern Side Survey

Kimberly Grimes

The Charleston Museum's Eastern Side Survey is nearing completion. 'the historical research focused on the development of suburban areas on the Charleston Neck and other aspects of nineteenth century city life: the role of the black community; and the development of industries and municipal improvements. The Eastern Side Project had several goals. Primarily, the study provided a broad background for archaeological research in the area, complimenting the Archaeological Preservation Plan produced for the central city. Several new research questions have been proposed as a result of this study. The project also provided information that can be used by Eastern Side residents, the Museum, and the City for exhibitions, planning, preservation, walking tours, and education programs. Interaction with the community was accomplished through an oral history project, formation of a steering committee composed of community members, and publication of a popular booklet, in addition to the technical report. Both publications will be available through the Museum in October. The booklet, which details the oral history as well as the documentary research, is published as Charleston Museum Leaflet 30, and is entitled *Between the Tracks: Charleston's eastern Side in the Nineteenth Century*.

Wheat at Santa Catalina De Guale

Donna L. Ruhl

An archaeological sample of Gramineae grains from the coastal mission site of Santa Catalina de Guale has been identified provisionally as Triticum apt, wheat. To date, charred wheat grains have been found rarely in the archaeobotanical record from early Spanish mission sites (e.g., Scarry 1983, 1984, 1985, 1987; Reitz and Scarry 1985). As a part of the Spanish milieu, wheat was a preferred food item by the Spanish (e.g., Crosby 1973). That this may have been the case for secular and sacred function among the Spanish has been indicated by continual efforts to grow and receive shipments of this favored grain through the centuries of Spanish conquest and occupation of the Americas. Although direct evidence for the use of wheat in La Florida is scanty, its location in a subterranean bin in the sacristy of the seventeenth century church on St. Catherine's Island suggests its potential use in a sacred or ritualistic manner. This may indicate that these grains were stored intentionally for the preparation in the holy Eucharist (host) (Thomas 1987:36-37) rather than for utilitarian or daily consumption. Continued analysis of the float samples from the church, cocina, and convento at the

Santa Catalina de Guale site is in progress and, potentially, will provide further insights into the food ways at this and other frontier mission sites.

Research at 8Na41, the Santa Catalina Mission Site on Amelia Island

Rebecca Saunders

Work at the Spanish mission site of Santa Catalina de Guale (1686-1702) on Amelia Island, Florida, is in its fifth season. During the fourth season (in the winter, 1987), various structures associated with the mission complex were delineated. In addition, the existence of a second mission period burial area 30 meters south of one previously excavated (and presumably associated with the Santa Catalina church) was confirmed. This season (June-October 1987), this recently discovered burial area was excavated.

In contrast to the previously excavated cemetery of Santa Catalina (1686-1702), this burial population was interred within a structure, possibly the church of the mission of Santa Maria de Yamassee (ca. 1675-1683). The structure was defined on the north, east, and south sides by a series of massive shell-filled postholes about 2 meters apart. Up to half of the western side of the structure, and the underlying burials, have eroded into Harrison Creek.

There are other differences between the two burial populations, including: the orientation of the burials; the presence of age segregation in the Santa Catalina cemetery (all age groups are found more or less evenly distributed throughout the Santa Maria church/cemetery); and the demographics of artifact distribution. Presumably, more differences will emerge as analysis of the two populations continues.

Bioanthropological analysis of the skeletal remains from these two missions, as well as the related mission of Santa Catalina de Guale on St. Catherine's Island (1587-1680), is being conducted by Clark Spencer Larsen. The three successive skeletal series should provide an excellent record of the physical stresses suffered by the Guale and related Yamassee under the mission system, from just after Spanish colonization to just prior to the extinction of these Indian groups. Pottery analysis conducted by Rebecca Saunders is directed toward discovering whether the social stresses of the period are observable in a breakdown of the ceramic arts.

This research is currently directed by Jerald T. Milanich, with field supervision by Rebecca Saunders. The work is supported by private donations, the Florida Division of Historical Resources, and the Florida State Museum.

Shell Mask Gorgets

Marvin T. Smith

Marvin and Julie Smith are conducting a study of engraved shell mask gorgets in North America. A preliminary paper will be presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, but additional data are being sought. The study will focus on the geographical and temporal distribution of the gorgets, styles of engraving, mask forms, and burial contexts. Good photographs or line drawings, complete burial

accompaniment information, age and sex of burial, site location, and dating information are requested. We are particularly interested in locating specimens from Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and South Carolina, but all other areas are important. We currently have approximately seventy specimens from Georgia to Manitoba.

New Publications, *Florida Archaeology Series*

James J. Miller

Florida Archaeology presents reports of archaeology, anthropology, and history of Florida and the southeastern United States. The series is published by The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources. Three issues are available as of this writing (October 1987).

Number 1, 1986

Bibliography of *Florida Archaeology* Through 1980. Gregory Toole, Rowan Fairgrove, and Mary LePoer

Index to Bibliography of *Florida Archaeology* Through 1980. James J. Miller, Yvonne Gsteiger, and David Bradley

Number 2, 1986

Translation of the Ecija Voyages of 1605 and 1609 and the Gonzalez Derrotero of 1609.

John H. Hann

Translation of Governor Rebolledo's 1657 Visitation of Three Florida Provinces and Related Documents. John H. Hann

Church Furnishings, Sacred Vessels and Vestments Held by the Missions of Florida: Translation of Two Inventories. John H. Hann

Translation of Alonso de Leturiondo's Memorial to the King of Spain. John H. Hann

Number 3, 1987

Archaeology at San Luis: Broad-Scale Testing, 1984-1985. Gary Shapiro, with appendices by Marsha Chance, Mary Collins, John Hann, Charles Poe, Margaret Scarry, Richard Vernon, Mark Williams.

Oconee Video

Mark Williams

In concert with the Lamar Institute and Oglethorpe Power Company, WPBA public television in Atlanta has produced a 30-minute documentary on our on-going Oconee Valley Mississippian research. The taping took place this summer at several of the mound centers, both during and after excavations. The final product will be aired in November and should then be available for researchers and those interested in public education.

Nomar Institute Founded

Charles B. Poe and Irvy Quitmyer

The NOMAR (No Oratories on Mississippian Area Research) Institute was founded in the summer of 1986 at a social gathering hosted by the well known Mississippianphile, Gary Shapiro. Predictably, the talk around the oysters and beer turned to Mississippian decorative motifs and pottery handle styles. Because of this, people began studying their shoes or furtively looking for somewhere else to be.

Some of the more vocal guests felt that something needed to be done to save this social occasion. So, they formed the NOMAR Institute; recruiting members and collecting donations on the spot. These donations were immediately used to bribe Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro (in the form of a donation to the Lamar Institute) to hush about Mississippian, and to return the conversation to a more meaningful and interesting topic, such as which guacamole dip was best.

Thus, the goal of the NOMAR Institute is to keep discussions of Mississippian peoples behind closed doors and between the covers of obscure journals; thereby preserving our untainted, pristine archaeological youth from this ugly menace. Towards this end, the NOMAR Institute has worked unceasingly to pay Lamar members hush money. On occasions when the hush fund has been depleted, we have used all manner of subterfuge to achieve our goals, such as phony phone calls, or accidentally spilling beer on the offender. And finally, if all else fails, promising to pay our back dues owed to the Lamar Institute.

Membership in NOMAR is open to any person who shares in our beliefs and concerns, regardless of their area of specialty. There are no dues, newsletter, journals, or meetings.

Founding members: Chad Braley, Rick Fuller, Kevin Smith, Irv Quitmyer, and Charlie Poe.

[Editor's note (Gary Shapiro): If you wish to support the efforts of the NOMAR Institute, please send a hush-fund check or money order to the Lamar Institute. If on the other hand, you wish to oppose their dastardly plot, please send a check or money order to the Lamar Institute.]

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 11 - July 1988

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 33, which was suggested by Gary Shapiro on June 15.

The complex questions of archaeology and anthropology will all have simple answers.

Alabama's De Soto Mapping Project

Vernon J. Knight, Jr.

Since George Lankford's eye-opening re-study of De Soto's route in Alabama, now eleven years past, interested parties have come to appreciate the potential potency of his approach. Namely, Lankford understood that there should be a strong correspondence not only between towns in the chronicles and archaeological sites, but also between described polities (i.e., the provincial consistently talked about by Elvas) and phase distributions as independently defined by archaeologists. The boundaries and centers of such archaeological phases as Barnett, Kymulga, Shine II, Bear Point, late Moundville III, and Sorrells--phases now mostly confirmed as representing peoples existing during the sixteenth century--should be virtually prima facie evidence in determining where the army went, as long as a few independent anchor points could be identified along the way. Just as important would be the territories not occupied during this period, for these should correspond to the desiertos, campos, and montes of the narratives.

Consequently it has bothered me for some time that interested archaeologists have appeared to content themselves with hazy, imprecise impressions of the geographical extent of these phases, often represented by shaded, kidney bean-shaped-outlines on small-scale maps. It seemed to me that if such distributions were to be put forth as evidence, it would pay to put them on some sort of minimally empirical fooling, and to take a close look on a site-by-site basis at the evidence for assigning these components. I suggested a project to do exactly that for Alabama and adjacent portions of Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi. Funding for the project was generously provided by the Alabama De Soto Commission.

At this writing we are nearing completion of most tasks we set out to accomplish. Site locations are digitized and plotted on large base maps generated by the University of Alabama's Intergraph computer mapping facility, which is a highly versatile tool. Thirteen categories of basic data have been recorded for each site, including such fundamental items as a summary of field investigations, current location of collections, evidence for phase/culture assignments, presence and quantity of European items, and the presence or absence of mounds. This information is currently entered on forms, and plans include transferring it to dBase III computer files for easy manipulation and expansion. We have also compiled a companion bibliography for this database.

The primary sources of data have been the state site files of the respective slates, supplemented as necessary by correspondence with and sometimes visits to other repositories. We have been rewarded by a large measure of cooperation from

archaeologists working in various regions of the five states involved. Under the project's auspices I have also spent time at the Museum of the American Indian getting an accurate inventory and firsthand documentation of the Clarence B. Moore collections from Alabama that have European artifacts.

As the project nears completion we have compiled data on nearly 350 sites that pass muster on the criteria we have set for each subregion (these criteria primarily involve the presence of ceramic types or varieties minimally necessary for assignment to the appropriate regional Late Mississippian archaeological phase). While certainly there is a wide variability in the quality of survey coverage from area to area, I do not think there are any serious gaps, thanks to the accumulation of many years of Cultural Resource Management surveys and assessments. Color-coded Intergraph maps depict settlement distributions, centers (indicated by platform mounds), and localities yielding sixteenth-century European artifacts. These maps can be reproduced at any scale by the computer. We have what I believe to be a reasonably accurate portrayal of where the centers of population were, and were not, over a large region during the first half of the sixteenth century. Future surveys will refine this picture and add many more site components, but the elementary patterning does, I think, have validity. I hope our results and data compilations will be of use to scholars interested in the late prehistoric chiefdoms of this area.

Looting Activity: a Folk Tradition of the Upper Cumberland Plateau

Tom DesJean

The past two years I have spent developing a site Monitoring Program funded by the United States Army Corps of Engineers for the Southeast Archaeological Center of the National Park Service. The results of this study provide a database for use as a management tool in protecting the numerous rock shelter sites of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. These types of sites offer a very conspicuous target for relic hunters.

The results of the Monitoring Program have produced some very interesting information. Looting activity is seasonal, occurring most frequently in association with hunters and the hunting season. Digging for artifacts, like hunting, is exploitative behavior that fits comfortably into the hunting philosophy. The hunter (relics or game) can take what is found or killed. This seasonal activity also corresponds with the period of the year when site visibility is at its greatest, late fall and during the winter. It is also the period when snakes go into hibernation. This is rather significant on the Upper Cumberland Plateau where herp-o-phobia is culturally ingrained and ubiquitous.

Information concerning looters is not as quantifiable as data on sites but some observations have been made. It appears that looting sites began in earnest on the Upper Cumberland in the late 1950s. Some of the rockshelter sites here were mined at times by paid laborers and some were worked for 10 years. There are basically three types of relic diggers: those digging for personal acquisition, those digging for profit, and those that dig relics opportunistically. The first two types of artifact diggers set out

expressly to loot sites and they probably account for most (60 percent estimated) of the observed damage. Generally speaking, only a few hunters account for the known looting incidents, and, of these few, many represent opportunistic digging of relics for profit or personal acquisition. Most hunters are in the woods to hum and enjoy the natural experience but the link between looting behavior and hunting has been documented.

Although the Upper Cumberland Plateau and its associated topography is geographically specific, I feel that some of the local looting traits are widespread in the southeast. The association of looting activities and hunting season seems, from personal communications to be widespread. The segregation of looters into those for acquisition, for profit, and opportunistic diggers, also seems to be a viable distinction throughout the Southeast if not nationally. A final note is that in most cases in which looters were apprehended or questioned they were armed (Garvin 1987). I always assume a site-digger is armed.

Current Research in the Catawba Valley

J. Alan May and Janet E. Levy

Fieldwork began on May 10) at 31Gs30, the Hardin site, on the South Fork River in Gaston County, North Carolina. The South Fork is the major tributary of the Catawba River and part of the proposed route of the De Soto and Pardo expeditions into the interior Southeast. In 1987, twelve 3 by 3-meter units were opened at the Hardin site, yielding a huge assemblage of pottery and numerous features below two plow zones. Radiocarbon dates from five features range from 1080 to 1520 A.D. The 1988 excavations will expand the main excavation block of the site, with a particular goal of seeking structure patterns; other units will be located to test outlying parts of the site.

Preliminary analysis shows that about 50-55 percent of the pottery is complicated stamped with concentric circles being the single most common motif. Plain and burnished plain surface treatments are the next most common (about 20-25 percent), and amounts of cob-impressed, fabric- and net-impressed, and incised sherds are also present. Rim treatments include several varieties of folded, incised, beaded, and reed-impressed designs. There are obvious stylistic connections with Town Creek and other South Appalachian Mississippian sites. This affiliation is also supported by the discovery, in plowzone context, of a fully biconvex discoidal or chunkey stone.

Although over 200 features were recorded in the 1987 excavations, only one partial structure pattern was discernible; this is a round structure built of large posts (ca. 30 centimeters in diameter). Burned daub fragments were found in several features, and corn was found in numerous smudge pits.

During the 1987 excavations, only one possible Spanish artifact was discovered, a rolled copper tube resembling an aglet or lacing tip; again, from a plowzone context. After the first three weeks of the 1988 season, the most striking and unexpected find is half of a stone platform pipe, with strong Middle Woodland stylistic affiliations.

Excavations will continue through June 1988 and later activities will focus on processing the masses of notation samples and beginning detailed analysis of the artifacts. A major goal of the analysis will be to assess cultural connections with other sites, both northward and southward along the Catawba/Wateree drainage.

Lamar at Anthony Shoals

Charlotte A. Smith and W. Dean Wood

Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated personnel tested the Anthony Shoals site, 9Ws51, in Wilkes County, Georgia, in September 1987. The site is located on land owned by the U. S. Army Corp of Engineers, not far up the Broad River from its confluence with the Savannah. 9Ws51 is a huge multi-component site situated on a levee just above a major shoals. The goal of the excavations was to determine the extent of impacts to the site by looters and to ascertain whether any portions of the site are still intact.

Lamar pottery was found in the zone in a 40-meter diameter portion of the site. The Lamar assemblage of 506 sherds includes medium and fine incised (10 percent), complicated stamped (9 percent), check stamped (7 percent), simple stamped (3 percent), corn cob impressed (1 percent), unidentified stamped (27 percent), and plain ceramics (43 percent). The check and simple stamped and corncob impressed sherds are spread throughout the area Although they comprise a small percentage of the wares, nevertheless their presence is unusual. Overall, this assemblage is similar to late Lamar phases in the Oconee Valley to the west and the Tugalo Valley to the north. No assemblages of this sort are known for the Savannah River valley from the extensive research at nearby Russell Reservoir.

Carroll Village

Steve Kowalewski

The site of Carroll Village could be written up as a microcosm of Lamar culture, the history of Southern Piedmont land use, and the development of Georgia archaeology. A Works Projects Administration archaeological crew excavated Carroll Village in the summer of 1936, when it was an eroding field on a failed farm. The 52 ten by twenty foot excavation units sat open and untouched for half a century as pine timber grew and was harvested by the U. S. Forest Service. The Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service curated the materials for 50 years. In 1988 Steve Kowalewski, Mark Williams, high school student Sarah Diehl, and Dot and John Wood along with many other members of the Northeast Georgia Chapter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology restudied the records and artifacts.

Carroll village (9Pm85) is located on an interfluvial upland ridgetop about 2 kilometers southwest of the Rock Eagle effigy near Eatonton, Georgia. Site size is about one-third of a hectare. There are many other Lamar habitation sites in the vicinity. Despite a rather typical history of plowing and erosion, the 1936 excavations found houses, pits, burials, and over 10,000 artifacts. More such features are undoubtedly present on unexcavated parts of the site. A major conclusion for cultural

resource managers (now confirmed at other sites) is that significant remains can still be preserved in upland situations even after plowing, erosion, and timber operations.

The 1936 excavations revealed three round houses and three large, trash-filled pits. One of these pits contained unusually large numbers of pipes, chunky stones, sherd discs, and punctated and incised pottery. The Lamar assemblage includes almost no chipped or ground stone.

Ceramic style suggests a Dyar phase date (1450-1600, following Marvin T. Smith, *Early Georgia*, 1983). Detailed analysis of frequencies of stamping, incising, rim form, and folded rim width for red clay versus humus proveniences support a hypothesis of directional ceramic change within this phase. Assuming this analysis is valid, then one house and one trash- filled pit date to the earliest occupation and the other features are somewhat later. It is thus likely that not all houses were occupied at once

We will publish these results in more detail. James Hatch plans to do more excavations at Carroll Village in the summer of 1988.

Bullard's Landing

Mark Williams

Mark Williams of the Lamar Institute will be working with students from Mercer University this fall on the Bullard's Landing site, 15 miles south of Macon. Bullard's Landing is a multiple-mound Mississippian center with at least 22 mounds. While there are some differences in the sizes of these mounds, all are small--between one and two meters high. Preliminary maps show no obvious pattern to the distribution of the mounds. While short mounds such as these have been traditionally interpreted as domestic house mounds, the small size of the mounds may simply be due to the site being occupied for only a brief period of time. Indeed, the few sherds from the site viewed thus far appear to he the Ocmulgee equivalent of Dyar phase ceramics on the Oconee River, to the east. If this turns out to be the only Mississippian occupation at the site, then Bullard's probably was an active and quite young center when De Soto visited the area in the spring of 1540. One of the most interesting questions for the research, in any event, will be the question of why there are so many mounds here while, in identical floodplain environmental zones in other areas of the state, no such similar sites have been recorded. We hope to complete maps of the site, determine the size of the occupation, and define the time period(s) of occupation during our fall season of excavations.

Spanish Site Survey

Ken Johnson

Archaeological survey is continuing in northern peninsular Florida in search of villages contacted by Hernando de Soto and Spanish missionaries. Funding is provided lay a series of grants from the Florida Division of Recreation and Parks. Jerald T. Milanich, Florida State Museum, is Principal Investigator. The work is being conducted by Ken Johnson (Field Supervisor), Cliff Nelson, and Keith Terry.

The Utina were one of the most powerful chiefdoms of Timucuans encountered by De Soto, the French explorers, and the earliest missionaries. However, the Utina have remained elusive archaeologically. With the current survey, we are now beginning to understand the Utina ceramic complex and settlement patterns. Planned controlled surface collections at one major site will produce data on the ceramics.

In other research, Keith Terry is producing evidence for a series of old fields that pre-date the early 1800s land surveys. It is not yet clear whether or not some of these were Spanish/Indian fields. Terry, Johnson, and others are also researching the routes of old roads, producing a fuller picture of the region.

Nelson and Johnson, working with the Alligator Archaeological Society, will again this summer have an Archaeological Summer Camp for children in Lake City.

De Soto Winter Encampment

Charles R. Ewen

After eight months in the field, the work on the site of Hernando de Soto's winter camp has moved to the lab. Under the supervision of Charles R. Ewen, the ongoing analysis is revealing many interesting artifacts including: an early green variant of Columbia Plain majolica, Bizcocho (an unglazed Spanish ware), and a distinctive punctated aboriginal ware that appears to be unique to the site. To date, 900 of 2000 proveniences have been analyzed. However, the continuing uncertain financial picture makes it impossible to predict when the analysis will be completed and a final report produced. A preliminary report is being published by the Alabama De Soto Commission.

St. Marks Wildlife Refuge Cemetery

Rochelle Marrinan, Rhonda Majors, and John F. Scarry

We have begun an analysis of extant collections from the St. Marks Refuge Cemetery site (8Wa15). This site was possibly associated with Aute and contains European artifacts probably derived from either the Narvaez or De Soto expeditions (or both). The goal of our analysis is to provide the basis for a more secure interpretation of this important site and its contents.

We also hope to get into the field this fall to examine the site and the area around it. We want to identify intact deposits at the cemetery and locate the community it served.

We intend to present the results of our work al the 1989 Society for American Archaeology Quincentenary Symposium on the Southeast.

Contact Period Sites in Northwestern Florida

John F. Scarry

This summer and fall I will be examining the evidence of early European- Indian contact at sites in northwestern Florida. I hope to be able to identify sites with evidence of sixteenth century contact. My ultimate goal is to be able to examine the distribution of early contact sites, identify sixteenth century aboriginal material culture

assemblages, and discuss the extent and impact of contact with Europeans other than those of the De Soto and Narvaez expeditions. I have already identified several possible sites and am seeing more. I would appreciate any information on possible early contact sites in northwestern Florida that you might have. I plan to present the results of my study at the 1989 Society for American Archaeology Quincentenary Symposium on the Southeast.

Over the summer and fall I will be preparing a review article on the archaeology of Mississippian societies. I have a good handle on generally published literature, but there has been much good and important work that has not been made generally available, particularly contract reports, meeting papers, and even theses. I would appreciate information on any sources you think might be beneficial to my effort.

Apalachee Settlement and Demographic Change

John F. Scarry

In the Fall1987 issue of *Lamar Briefs* we announced the beginnings of a study of Mississippian period settlement patterns in Apalachee Province. We hoped to develop explicit models of Apalachee settlement patterns and evolution. Not surprisingly, we found answers to questions we had not asked.

Concentration on data from one area of roughly 6600 hectares surveyed by Stephen Bryne and Rochelle Marrinan, we found patterns that suggested population growth during the prehistoric period, population decline at the time of contact, and population increase in the area surrounding the Patale mission in the seventeenth century. Naturally, we developed facile explanations for this observed pattern.

When we look at another survey of about 13,000 hectares we found that our beautiful patterning was confounded and reversed. Our explanations of population loss following European contact and population nucleation around missions did not explain the patterning we saw in this survey.

There is a lesson to be learned from our experience. We must be very careful in our interpretation of settlement patterning or demographic change. It is clear that in Apalachee Province there were settlement shifts at a scale above the individual site but below the polity. We suggest that the patterning in our data may reflect the existence of administrative or community units at this intermediate scale. We also suggest that our experience be viewed as a cautionary tale on the hasty interpretation of less than total survey coverage.

We hope to complete a journal article on our study early this summer. We welcome any comparable examples from the Southeast.

Finally, we apologize for ever making fun of the incessant drive of certain Mesoamerican archaeologists to survey every square inch of whatever area they're looking at.

The Southwestern Florida Project

William H. Marquardt

With the help of 86 volunteers who worked a total of 1782 hours, Florida State Museum personnel Bill Marquardt and Karen Jo Walker tested the Pineland site, Lee County, Florida, from May 12 to 24, 1988. A field laboratory was set up and volunteers learned eagerly of some of the steps beyond digging up artifacts--washing, sorting, cataloging, and rebagging artifacts, flotation, and animal bone sorting. The national register site, known in Cushing's time as Battey's Landing (see Cushing 1897) still has two high mounds, the remnants of a canal, a flat Plazas, and extensive middens that date at least from cat A.D. 800 to the time of Spanish contact.

The project will be represented in Amsterdam in July, 1988, when Karen Jo Walker presents an invited paper in a faunal resources session at the International Congress of Americanists. A paper by Bill Marquardt summarizing some Calusa ethnohistoric data recently appeared in *Power Relations and State Formation*, a book published by the *American Anthropological Association.* Reprints are available to *Lamar Briefs* readers upon request.

Provisional Phase Sequence for the Safety Harbor Culture

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

In order to deal more effectively with the occupation of the western portion of peninsular Florida, I have proposed a provisional phase sequence for the Safety Harbor culture. This is the first attempt to redefine Safety Harbor since Willey's 1949 definition of his Safety Harbor period.

Four provisional phases are proposed: Englewood, ca. A.D. 800-1000, Pinellas, A.D. 1000-1500, Tatham, A.D. 1500-1567, and Bayview, A.D. 1567-ca.1725. This scheme subsumes Willey's Englewood period within Safety Harbor. Phase definition is hampered by the lack of radiocarbon dates, but changing artifact types (especially European artifacts) can be used to some extent. Much work remains to be done with decorated ceramics to further subdivide the Pinellas phase.

Recent research has shown that Safety Harbor is much more widespread than previously thought. Five regional variants have been proposed: Northern, from the Withlacoochee River to Pasco County, Circum-Tampa Bay, from Pasco County to northern Manatee County, Manasota, including Manatee, Sarasota, and Charlotte Counties, Inland, which includes a poorly deemed region including Polk County and areas north of the Okeechobee Basin, and Southern, a poorly known area which included Lee and Collier Counties and extends for an unknown distance inland. It is becoming clear that assemblages that would be classified as Safety Harbor are present in the Calusa area, though the nature of these is not understood.

This initial framework is proposed as an aid to better understand the late prehistoric and early postcontact occupation of western peninsular Florida. It has already spawned some debate and discussion, which is exactly what it was intended to do.

Tatham Mound

Jeffry M. Mitchem

A circular copper plate from the lower stratum (ca. 775-1400 A.D.) of the Tatham Mound was recently cleaned at the Florida State Museum. This artifact had been removed in the original matrix. When it was separated from the matrix, a human infant skeleton was discovered beneath it. This individual was less than one year old at death, and at least partially articulated. The plate has no visible decoration on the surface, but does have a central perforation. Some preserved organic material was present, but has not yet been identified.

Recent Conferences

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

In late January 1988, a conference on Artifacts of the Hernando de Soto Expedition was held at the South Florida Museum in Bradenton. Several scholars working on the archaeology of early sixteenth century exploration and settlement in the Southeast attended, bringing artifact collections with them. This allowed those present to look at and compare pertinent artifacts, and to discuss possible connections. In addition, each collection was catalogued and photographed. When completed, this will provide an invaluable corpus of archaeological data pertaining to this period. Many local collectors also brought in early contact materials to be identified. The South Florida Museum supported this conference.

In April, 1988, a conference entitled *Rethinking the Encounter: New Perspectives on Conquest and Colonization, 1450-1550* was held at the University of Florida in Gainesville. Sponsored by the Institute for Early Contact period Studies, the conference featured a keynote address by Alfred Crosby of the University of Texas. Presentations were made by historians and anthropologists from Spain, Puerto Rico, and the United States. Topics included Modes of Colonization, Ecological Consequences of the Columbian Exchange, Demography and Epidemiology in the Old and New Worlds, Colonial and Afro-American Identity and Ideology, and Acculturation and Culture Change.

Teacher Workshop

Mark Williams

Jackie Saindon of the Lamar Institute will lead another of her public school teacher workshops this summer. This intensive weeklong program is designed to give Georgia teachers an accurate and current view of our knowledge about the historic and prehistoric Indian occupants of the state. This is done so that these teachers can then teach correct and accurate information in many different and innovative ways to children in our public school system. Activities of this sort are vital if stories of the Indian past are ever to reach the public. Remember that many people still believe Southeastern Indians lived in teepees!

Trail of Tears

Mark Williams

Mark Williams of the Lamar Institute is working with a group of people out of the Georgia Secretary of State's office to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the

Cherokee Trail of Tears this fall. A number of public lectures, museum exhibits, radio and television spots, and state parks programs will be used to inform the public of this sad story and use it as an opportunity to help educate the public at all levels of the Indians and their ways of life from the earliest periods through their final removal to Oklahoma.

Art Show

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute is pleased to announce that they have received a substantial grant from the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities for a combined art show and lecture series for next April and May. The juried art competition will feature modern Native Southeastern Indian works in the broad tradition of Southeastern art styles. The show will be jointly presented at the Madison-Morgan Cultural Center in Madison, Georgia and the State of Georgia Botanical Gardens in Athens. The lecture series will include a few of the artists themselves, scholars on Southeastern Indians, and primitive technology experts. A catalog with works from the show and summaries of the lectures will be published by the Institute. Anyone interested in more information should contact Mark Williams.

New Personnel

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute is very pleased to announce the addition of two new individuals as Research Associates.

The first of these is Daniel T. Elliott. Dan has a Masters degree in anthropology from the University of Georgia and has had much experience in the contract and government archaeology fields in recent years. He has just completed a detailed report on his volunteer research al the Salzberger site of Ebenezer on the Savannah River north of Savannah-Ebenezer: An Alpine Village In the South Georgia Swamp. This has recently been published in limited quantity by the Lamar Institute. Those interested should contact Dan. We hope to be able to conduct more work at Ebenezer in the near future. Dan is known to many people for his creative and, sometimes, unorthodox approaches to archaeology (and music). This is exactly what the Lamar Institute is all about and he will be a valuable addition to our organization as an Associate.

We also welcome Susan Power of Marietta. Susan received her Ph.D. in art at the University of Georgia and specialized in art of the native Southeastern Indians. She will be intimately associated with the Art Show announced above. Susan has had extensive experience with the state Department of Education, is working on a book on Southeastern Native Art, and supports herself through the production of silk work (scarves, banners, etc.) delicately decorated with Southern Cult symbols. She is making rapid inroads with this material in the New York fashion world! Her talents, experience, and interest make her a valuable new Associate of the Institute.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 12 - December 1988

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 89.
Archaeology is fun or it is nothing.

Apalachicola Research

Nancy Marie White

Nancy Marie White and the University of South Florida continued investigations in the Apalachicola Valley of northwestern Florida during the summer of 1988 with test excavations at three sites. Work was accomplished by student field school crews and supported by grants from the University of South Florida's College of Social and Behavioral Sciences and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Estuarine Research Reserve program. Two sites had Fort Walton components.

At the Corbin-Tucker site, a single component Fort Walton village on an old meander channel bank on the western side of the middle-lower Apalachicola River, six test units produced domestic garbage and subsistence remains, but no structural evidence. One refuse pit was filled with animal bone and freshwater mollusk shells. This feature will provide charcoal for dating, and information on diet. On the last day (of course) of the two-week excavation in June, while checking the supposed northern periphery of the village, we exposed an apparent cemetery. A high status adult burial was represented by a few poorly preserved teeth and tiny bone fragments, accompanied by a circular copper ear spool, Fort Walton Incised pottery (including a fragmented six-pointed open bowl), and a foot long, five pound greenstone celt that had been placed right under the chin. The state archaeologist was consulted to conform to the new Florida burial laws, and no further excavation was conducted. No burial pits were evident, but the teeth represented at least two individuals, the one with the goods having the skull resting on the right side facing north. Ceramics were all plain, Fort Walton Incised, and check-stamped, suggesting the site is early Fort Walton. As usual there were hardly any lithic remains. The site is now well protected by the private landowners, who appreciate its importance.

At the Yellow Houseboat shell mound, on the shore of Lake Wimico in the lower Apalachicola estuary, surface artifacts indicated Middle and Late Archaic, Woodland, and Fort Walton components. This site is partially underwater, and severely disturbed by modern recreational activities and beekeepers seasonally utilizing high ground in the tupelo swamps. Four test units produced mostly mixed ceramics from all components until excavation was stripped at the high water table. During low tide there was exposed on the bank a human burial, with a skeleton in good conditions in a tightly flexed position, lying on the right side, with no head. Local artifact pothunters had looted a partial human skull from here in earlier years. The rapidly returning tide made it impossible to remove the burial with proper professional controls in late June, when it was encountered. No artifacts were evident accompanying the skeleton, to give an indication of its age. The next extremely low tide during daylight hours was to occur over Labor Day weekend (2 September), set we went back to recover this body,

only to find the unusual rains had altered the tides. Therefore, we constructed a coffer dam of burlap bags filled with clay, pumped out the water and waited till nearly dark to get the bones exposed and removed properly. The whole operation was required by the state archaeologist, who directed us to recover it because it was on state land and endangered by boat traffic and looters.

Processing of materials and data from these projects continues in the University of South Florida lab in Tampa; a final report will be completed next year.

Copper Artifacts from Tatham Mound

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Several copper artifacts from the lower stratum (ca. A.D. 775-1400) of the Tatham Mound were recently X-rayed at the Florida Museum of Natural History. One of these, a large circular copper plate (mentioned in *Lamar Briefs* 11), has two repair strips of sheet copper riveted on with small rolled copper rivets. John Leader also noticed that there is a line of faint embossed dots around the ewe of the plate. With its central perforation, this plate is very similar to those worn by caciques of the eastern Timucua in the LeMoyne drawings.

A copper ear spool found in situ on a burial was x-rayed, and appears to have at least one and possibly two holes for attachment. Some of the matrix will have to be removed before more details can be seen. This same individual had a copper object in the shoulder area that was decorated with repousse parallel lines. The x-ray of this revealed that it is a copper plume or feather, like hair ornaments found at other sites. One end is bent over and one side is badly eroded.

Another object from the chest area of a burial is a symmetrical tubular object, possibly some sort of baton or handle. This object is in very poor shape, and is still encased in its original matrix. Attempts at cleaning have demonstrated that it is sheet copper (probably originally covering some other material) and that it exfoliates almost immediately when exposed to air. Our only chance to see that object may be by the use of x-ray photos.

Lake Butler or Gotha Mound

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

I recently traveled to the Milwaukee Public Museum to study a collection from a mound (or mounds) in Orange County, Florida, known as the Lake Butler or Gotha Mound. John Goggin had obtained part of the collection from the Milwaukee Public Museum in the 1960s. Included in his sample (now in the Florida Museum of Natural History) were glass and metal beads, shell beads, and iron artifacts. Most of the glass beads are late sixteenth or seventeenth century types, but a single large faceted Nueva Cadiz Plain bead is also present. Iron artifacts include two awls, parts of a pair of scissors, a possible chisel or wedge, and blade fragments. According to records in Milwaukee, Goggin also removed iron chisels, hatchets, and a sword blade, but these have not been located in the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Goggin's notes from a visit to Milwaukee in 1945 indicated that Englewood Incised. Safety Harbor Incised, Fort Walton Incised, and Weeden Island pottery types were in the collection. This aroused my interest, because Orange County is outside of the Safety Harbor culture area. I felt that the site might represent a protohistoric Safety Harbor frontier site or outpost, possibly related to the province of Acuera mentioned in the De Soto narratives and other early documents. However, when I looked at the collection, the pottery consisted solely of a definite Weeden Island related burial mound (possibly several mounds) with intrusive European materials.

Two Seminole vessels are recorded from the immediate vicinity, so some of the metal artifacts could relate to this occupation, hut the glass beads indicate probable seventeenth century contact. The overall European assemblage is similar to the assemblage from the Goodnow Mound in Highlands County. The Nueva Cadiz bead is an anomaly, and may represent a curates or heirloomed item. I should also point out that the collection appeared to be mixed, including such oddball pieces as large number of quartzite points like those typical of the Georgia Piedmont, grooved stone axes, and projectile points made of a slate-like stone. The collection was amassed around the turn of the century by a Milwaukee Public Museum Trustee named Adolph Meinecke, who had a winter home near Gotha, Florida. Evidently, he mixed in artifacts from other areas by accident.

Private Collections in Southwestern Florida

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

During July of 1988, Dale Hutchinson and I traveled to southwestern Florida to record a number of collections from Safety Harbor and Spanish contact sites from the Tampa Bay area southward. This allowed me to record pottery and artifact styles from the southernmost Safety Harbor sites, and Dale was able to record valuable osteological data on burials which had been excavated from the Aqui Esta site (8Ch68), a destroyed Safety Harbor burial mound in Charlotte County. The collections of European artifacts were of interest, because Nueva Cadiz beads were rare in the collections south of Tampa Bay. The assemblages generally dated to the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and were quite different from more northern early contact sites such as Ruth Smith, Weeki Wachee, and Tatham. The few Nueva Cadiz specimens were small blue types (photos #36, 37, 42, and 44 in the Smith and Good typology), all of which have been found at Tatham. However, most of the beads were typical white and blue seed beads, Florida Cut Crystal (lots of these), drawn opaque turquoise blue (Ichtucknee Blue), and other late varieties. Though the sample was biased, I saw no collections that looked like a De Soto-related assemblage. All of them could have come from Menendez, who visited the Calusa and Tocobaga in the 1560s. As far as I have been able to determine, there is no archaeological evidence for De Soto contact around Charlotte Harbor.

Fig Springs Mission

Brent R. Weisman

The ranks of Florida mission archaeology are swelled by yet another project, this one funded by the Florida Department of Natural Resources at the site of Fig Springs (8Co1), in the Ichtucknee Springs State Park, Columbia County, Florida. The goals of the project are to recover sufficient architectural and cultural remains to allow for the reconstruction of the church and several of the Indian structures that once stood at the mission, and to develop a new museum in the park.

We began work at the site in February 1988 with a power auger survey of the thirty acres (12 hectares) thought to contain the site. The patterning of artifacts recovered in the auger survey suggested that the mission community consisted of a church, convento, kitchen, and cemetery located at the northern end of a large 10-12 acre (4-5 hectares) Indian village. In July we began excavation in each of these areas. Portions of the clay labor, wooden wall footing, and vertical wallboards of the church are still intact. Burials in the cemetery are oriented east-west (heads facing west), perpendicular to the long axis of the church. Excavations are still underway in the area of a presumed Indian house. So far, a number of cob pits have been excavated and three deep features have been sectioned, all of which are thought to be on the inside of the structure. One feature contained a hearth, another contained an iron chisel and a possible cache of iron artifacts, and the third contained the burial of a dog. Decorated pottery is mostly Lamar Complicated Stamped, with some brushed and Alachua types.

Documents and archaeology indicate that the Fig Springs mission was established by Franciscan priests early in the seventeenth century, and was the first sustained attempt to bring Christianity to the Timucua Indians of northern Florida. Probable dates for the mission are 1608-1656. Previous identifications of the Fig Springs site as the mission of Santa Catalina de Afuerica (or Ahoica) are probably not correct, as Santa Catalina seems to have been founded sometime around 1675. Our guess is that Fig Springs is either San Martin de Timucua (also known as Ayacuto) or an unnamed early mission in the Province of Timucua.

Excavations will continue in January 1989, and friends of the Lamar Institute are invited to visit and participate.

Northern Boundary for the Ocute Province

T. Jeffrey Price

A recent survey in Madison County, Georgia (15 kilometers northeast of Athens) has provided some information concerning the northern boundary of the Ocute Province, a Late Mississippian chiefdom. The work was conducted by Jeff Price, Jerald Ledbetter, Daniel T. Elliott and Rita Folse Elliott of Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated Approximately 200 hectares of plowed fields and forest were surveyed in an upland area of the Broad River drainage. Although 27 sites and 10 artifact occurrences were found, no Mississippian sites were present. The total lack of any Mississippian period sites was unexpected given the size of the survey area and our current knowledge of the distribution of such sites in this portion of the Piedmont. Numerous Woodland and Mississippian sites have been recorded for the region, but

with the exception of Late Mississippian Lamar. most have been found within an adjacent to the floodplains and larger streams.

Ongoing research in the nearby Middle Oconee River drainage has generated a special appreciation for the magnitude of Lamar occupation in the area tied to Spanish accounts of the Province of Ocute (Smith and Kowalewski 1980). Realistically, any archeological investigation within the region must address the question of Lamar settlement. The project area lies just to the north of the Ocute Province as definer by Smith and Kowalewski (1980) and also to the north of the area of extensive middle and late Lamar settlement as defined by Hally (1986a) and Hally and Rudolph (1986). If these observations are correct, the project area would then lie within the buffer zone which separately the Province of Ocute from neighboring and potentially hostile polities (Hudson et al. 1986). In this respect, the absence of Lamar sites in the project area is expected.

Previously recorded sites and recent survey data from Madison, Jackson, Oglethorpe and other counties nearby (Ledbetter 1988; Jennifer Freer, personal communication; Marsh Cartledge, personal communication), suggest that Lamar site density in this suspected buffer zone is almost as dense as some portions of the Oconee Province as defined by Smith and Kowalewski (1980). It is highly probable, however, that the Lamar settlements identified in these counties represent a post-Spanish contact population movement resulting from political breakdown and subsequent movement of people into previously unoccupied regions (Ledbetter and O'Steen 1986; Williams 1988).

A recent analysis of Lamar material from northern Georgia sites in the University of Georgia collections indicates that very distinctive late Lamar pottery occurs in a roughly triangular area bounded by the Broad River on the north and east, by the Brevard fault on the northwest, and by Barnett Shoals on the Oconee River to the south (Mark Williams, personal communication). Termed Wolfskin Ceramic Complex (Ledbetter and O'Steen 1986), this pottery seems to indicate ties to the Tugalo area of northeastern Georgia (Hally 1986b).

Wolfskin Lamar sites are abundant in adjacent Clarke and Oglethorpe counties where there is extensive survey data. Although less studied, Madison County is known to contain sites dating to this time. The absence of sites within the project area may indicate that settlement was not evenly distributed. Further research in areas to the north and west of the project area is needed to better define the distribution of sites containing Wolfskin Lamar pottery.

Oglethorpe County Survey

Jennifer Freer

Working to fulfill partial requirements for my M.A., I have conducted a full-coverage survey of six Champion Paper Company clear-cuts in Oglethorpe County. Most of the fieldwork was completed in the winter and summer months of 1988. Since full coverage surveys are relatively rare in this area, I have also been returning to areas

to re-survey in order to compare the quantity of material recovered, and to note any other changes in site data from the initial survey.

Currently I have surveyed 413 hectares and have located 220 sites. However, I am in the process of completing one more clearcut and will include a tract along Barrow Creek (surveyed by Jerald Ledbetter) in the analysis.

Although no analysis has been completed as yet, initial overview of the material shows that late Lamar phases and Middle to Late Archaic are well represented. However, in my thesis I hope to discuss settlement in all periods for this particular region.

Investigation of Ocmulgee Cord Marked Pottery Sites

Keith Stephenson

The lower Ocmulgee River in south central Georgia forms a broad arc referred to as the Ocmulgee Big Bend. Cord marked pottery is the dominant ceramic ware found in the Big Bend region and is distinguished from cord marked pottery on the Georgia coast by the presence of folded rims. The exact chronological position of Ocmulgee Cord Marked pottery is uncertain and currently is considered Late Woodland and/or Early Mississippian.

Between January and August of 1988, a total of thirty 2 by 2 meter test units were excavated at thirteen sites containing cord marked pottery in the Big Bend region. The objectives of this project were to characterize the physical stratigraphy, to determine the nature of the cord marked period cultural deposit, and to assess the possibilities for stratigraphic sequencing and radiometric daring. The soil matrix of each test pit was stratigraphically undifferentiated with intergradations of soil colors. Cultural component mixing, presumably due to geoturbation of the sandy soil, was prevalent at every site.

During laboratory analysis, raw cord marked sherd counts and percentages of total cord marked sherds by level showed clustering of cord marked ceramics around higher levels. This data was used to show temporal relationships with other ceramic types. At 9Dg9, Ocmulgee Cord Marked and late Swift Creek sherds were found within a 30-centimeter layer of black midden. Analysis showed a cord marked component overlying a Swift Creek cultural deposit, demonstrating that Ocmulgee Cord Marked ceramics date to a later period. At 9Dg40 and 9Dg56, cord marked and Napier sherds were found together in several pits. Analysis showed high percentages of both cord marked and Napier sherds in the same levels. Since Napier date estimates range from A.D. 700 to 1100, these data support the contemporaneity of cord marked and Napier ceramics, thereby tentatively confirming a Late Woodland date for Ocmulgee Cord Marked pottery.

Since there were no Early Mississippian components found on any of the cord marked sites, a termination date for Ocmulgee Cord Marked cannot be determined from the stratigraphic evidence. Because of this situation, radiometric dates would be the best means towards establishing a date of termination. However, since no features were found without unquestionable context at any of the sites, the problem of

association remains. Recently however, several large cord marked sherds with thick deposits of soot on their exterior have been recovered. This small amount of material can and will be dated with the radiocarbon accelerator (AMS) technique. In this way it is hoped that an answer to the date of termination can eventually be established.

Sugar Creek Site

Mark Williams

Pennsylvania State University, under the direction of James Hatch, has successfully completed the excavation of another small Lamar homestead in the Oconee Valley of central Georgia this past summer. The excavations were at the Sugar Creek site (9Mg4) in the eastern part of Morgan County, just a few miles east of the Lindsey site that they excavated during the summer of 1987. After plowing the site, conducting controlled surface collections, making numerous magnetometer tests, and excavating a number of test pits, the plow zone of the site was stripped with a small bulldozer. The remains of two large circular houses, three or four small rectangular houses, and a possible corncrib were discovered. Thirteen burials were also located in this small severely plowed Piedmont site. There are at least two different Lamar occupations of the site. Hatch and his crew are analyzing the data at Penn State now.

Certainly, all the testing gave no indication of the complexity of the site's remains as revealed by the stripping. This project gives further support to the recent discovery that sites once thought to be plowed away almost always have significant feature and post remains preserved below the plow zone. Indeed, in the Oconee Valley not a single heavily plowed site has yet been stripped that yielded no significant remains. Certainly, plowed upland Lamar sites cannot be written off as not likely to yield significant cultural information.

Bullard's Landing Excavations

Mark Williams

Mark Williams of the Institute, has, with Mercer University students, completed the first season’s excavation on the Bullard's Landing site (9Tw1) in Twiggs County. Located some 15 miles south of Macon, this site has a series of 24 low mounds, most of which have raised banks around the perimeters of their summits. The mounds are clustered in a 2.2-hectare area and date to the sixteenth century based upon field examination of the ceramics. The site has never been plowed and may be one of the most important Mississippian sites discovered this decade in the Lamar area, particularly in terms of its potential for better understanding life within a small village or mound center. Excavations have been conducted in the area between the mounds and on three of them. It appears that most, perhaps all, of the mounds are the remains of collapsed earthlodges. The hardest mound at the site appears to have three stages. Two others tested have two stages. Based upon size, this appears to be the most common mound configuration at the site. There are several very low mounds that may be the remains of single stage collapsed earthlodges, but this has not yet been tested. The artifacts and other data gathered this fall will be analyzed this winter with students

at Mercer University, and another field season will take place this spring. It is hoped that a complete small house mound can be excavated at that time.

Ebenezer Project

Mark Williams

Daniel T. Elliott of the Lamar Institute has recently received a private grant to fund further exploration of the famous early Georgia town of Ebenezer, on the lower Savannah River (See the last issue of *Lamar Briefs*). He also will be searching for the eighteenth century Yuchi site known as Mount Pleasant, in the same general vicinity. This Yuchi community was made famous by the classic drawings of Von Reck, discovered and published a few years ago (Hvidt 1980). Dan's project will take place during the coming year and we all wish him luck.

Art Show and Lecture Series

Mark Williams

Preparations are well underway for the Lamar Institute sponsored contemporary Southeastern Indian art show and lecture series to be jointly held at the State Botanical Garden of Georgia (Athens) and the Madison-Morgan Cultural Center (Madison). As readers of *Lamar Briefs* may remember, the Institute received a grant this summer from the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities to fund this project. The juries art show will feature both two and three dimensional art works. We urge all readers to try and visit the show which will be held this coming April and May. Some of the work is strikingly beautiful and these artists deserve to be better known. If any of you know of native southeastern artists who would like their work considered for the show have them call Mark Williams or Anne Shenk.

Hitchiti Linguistic Material

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute has recently purchased copies of a large number of documents from the linguistic archives of the Smithsonian Institution relating to the Hitchiti language. Hitchiti was spoken by many of the people who were part of the Lamar culture as we define it, certainly throughout much of central Georgia. This material was hand-written by Albert Gatschet, John Swanton, and several of their informants, in the 1860-1910 period. Almost none of the close to 1800 pages of material has ever been published. Included in the documents are sufficient word lists to, produce a simple dictionary, many folk tales in both Hitchiti and rough English, and a grammar prepared by Swanton. Copies of the data will be filed at the Hargrett Library (Rare Book Room) of the University of Georgia Libraries. It is the intention of the Lamar Institute to have the material typed and edited for publication during the coming year. This project has been made possible partially through the support of the Gary Shapiro Memorial Fund.

Conference Transcripts

Mark Williams

One of the goals of the Lamar Institute is to make available transcripts of past special archaeological conferences that are of relevance to our readers. Transcripts of two such conferences soon will be available. The first of these is the 1973 Lamar Conference held at Florida State University in conjunction with the completion of the reanalysis of the materials from the Lamar site (9Bi2) excavated in the 1930s. This document is a bit dated now, but does show the beginnings of the examination of Lamar as a social phenomenon rather than just a site or pottery type. The Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service is to be thanked for this material.

The second document soon to be available is the transcripts of the two-day 1986 Lamar Institute Conference on South Appalachian Mississippian, held in Macon, Georgia. This lively interchange of information and perspectives is a timely and valuable source for all researchers interested in Mississippian in the South. Indeed, it may be one of the most valuable documents in recent times for understanding the diversity of what is known as Lamar. This project has been made possible partially through the support of the Gary Shapiro Memorial Fund.

Indian House Project

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute was instrumental in the designing and construction of a full size, transportable (in sections) Indian wattle and daub house that was recently displayed for the first time in the rotunda of the State Capitol building in Atlanta. The house was constructed by Scott Jones, with help from a number of other people. It is approximately 15 feet square, and has rounded corners. Thousands of visitors, including the Governor, saw the structure during Indian Heritage Week in October. All seemed quite impressed with the display. The structure replaced a Plains style teepee that had been displayed each fall in the capitol for years. The structure is now disassembled, stored in Atlanta, and will be used during Indian Heritage Week from now on.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 13 - June 1989

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 66.
In this time of Lyme little tick'l make you sick. Permanone and duct tape will help you escape.

More Radiocarbon Dates for the Early Mississippian Averett Culture

Chad O. Braley

Late in 1988, intensive archeological testing was conducted at Florence Marina State Park, located on the Chattahoochee River (Walter F. George Reservoir) about 25 miles south of Columbus, Georgia. The park includes major portions of the frontier town of Florence, which was established soon after the removal of the Creek Indians in 1832, and a well-defined Creek (Lawson Field phase) component. Ethnohistoric accounts and an 1826 plat map indicate that the Creek town of Sawokliutchi was located in the project area. At the time of their removal, Sawokliutchi had about twenty families. Excavations also encountered a prehistoric aboriginal component dating to about A. D. 950. The ceramics are Averett, as defined by David Chase in the 1950s. These are predominately plain, grit-or sand-tempered wares. Occasionally the vessels are brushed, or embellished with a simple incised band below the rim. Flaring rimmed jars are common, and small, open bowls are also present. Small triangular arrowheads suggest a late Woodland, early Mississippian date for this occupation. The radiocarbon dates further support this temporal assignment.

A cluster of nine large pit features was excavated at Florence. Charcoal from three of the pits was sent to Beta Analytic for processing. The samples yielded uncorrected dates of 1090 $\pm$ 70 B.P., 990 $\pm$ 60 B.P., and 930 $\pm$ 80 B.P. (A D. 860-1020). These agree well with the only other radiocarbon dates for Averett, obtained from the Carmouche site (9Me21), located on Fort Benning. Two of those samples yielded dates of A D. 900 $\pm$ 80, and A.D. 1020 $\pm$ 80. The identification of Averett in this portion of the Chattahoochee Valley is noteworthy: Jim Knight and Tim Mistovich found no Averett sites during their 1984 survey of the reservoir, probably because plain sherds are poor temporal markers. They concluded that a late Weeden Island / Cat Cave Creek occupation (ca. A.D. 750-950) immediately preceded the development of the early Mississippian Rood culture in this area. This may be true for the southern part of reservoir, but we must now acknowledge an Averett occupation preceded and overlapped the development of the Rood focus in the northern part of the reservoir. How this late Woodland-early Mississippian Averett culture interacted with emergent chiefdoms north and south of this area is an intriguing research problem.

Re-excavation of Kelly's Excavations at Etowah

Adam King

I have recently begun the re-excavation of materials and information originally collected by A. R. Kelly at Etowah (9Br1) during the 1950s. Kelly's work was limited to Mound B and the area adjacent to and directly to its west. Unfortunately, the notes and records for these excavations have been lost, as have most of the maps, profiles, and

photographs. I have about eighty unlabeled slides, several maps and profiles, and a scrapbook--all from the 1956 and 1957 seasons. To date, I have reconstructed the extent of each season's excavations and identified most of the photos and maps. Much of this work was done using information from artifact boxes and accession cards.

My intent is to write my thesis as the site report that was never produced. I hope to be able to reconstruct as much of the detail of the excavations as possible. Also, there are about 1500 shoeboxes of ceramics that I intend to sample and analyze in order to construct a chronology of the mound. Further, there is a large quantity of faunal material, which Wayne Boyko has already begun analyzing. In addition to this information, I would like to include an analysis of the human remains recovered during Kelly's excavations.

The following are some of the interesting observations I have "rediscovered" about these excavations. Some are well known, some of them are not. The excavations at Mound B were carried out during five field seasons, from 1954-1958. The majority of these took place adjacent to the mound, with only a 20-foot wide trench penetrating about 15 feet into the mound edge. In the process of these excavations, 4 large saucer-shaped pits containing large quantities of ceramics, food remains, and other materials were uncovered. These ranged in size from 10 feet to 17 feet in diameter and were assigned by Kelly to the Etowah occupation. Also, a large, circular, wall-trench structure was uncovered which Kelly dated to the Etowah period, and referred to as a rotunda or council houses. Directly above that was a large, rectangular structure built on a raised, prepared orange-fill platform. To the south of this was a smaller, square structure. Both of these were assigned to the Wilbanks period by Kelly. Several Lamar period pits were found, as were Lamar period burials at or near the base of the final stage of the mound. Finally, mound profiles show a thick, Lamar period midden deposit running down its slope. This was referred to as the Lamar bone beds.

At the recent Society for American Archaeology meeting in Atlanta I had the opportunity to talk with James Brown of Northwestern University about these Etowah excavations. Brown was Kelly's assistant during the 1957 field season and the information he has provided me was an incredible help in making sense of the information I do have. Because I am missing most of the documentation, much of the basic and detailed information of the excavations were not available to me. My talk with Brown made clear how important information from actual participants can be for reconstruction and analysis. I am entering here an appeal to any and all individuals who may have any documentation, information, recollections, etc. about these Etowah excavations. If you have any information, please let me know. No fact is too small, and no recollection is too trivial.

Excavations at the Leake Site

David Hally

The Department of Anthropology and Linguistics, University of Georgia, will hold a field school at the Leake site (9Br2) this summer between June 21 and August 16. Leake is located 3 miles downstream from the Etowah site in northwestern Georgia.

The site originally consisted of a conical mound and a platform mound dating to the middle Woodland period and a late Lamar (Brewster phase) village. Both mounds were nearly leveled by the Georgia Department of Transportation in 1940/41, but test excavations and field school excavations in 1988 demonstrated that approximately 4 feet of fill and two or three stages of construction remained in both mounds. The 1988 field school excavations also revealed that the Lamar village contained intact domestic structures. An iron celt form axe was recovered during those excavations. The 1989 work will focus on exposing the last intact summit surface of the Woodland platform mound and on excavating a large block in the village.

The Milner Village Site

Marvin T. Smith, Julie B. Smith, and Vernon J. Knight, Jr.

The Milner Village site (1Et1) was first reported in 1947 when several burials were disturbed by power equipment near Gadsden, Alabama. Subsequently, David DeJarnette and Steve Wimberly visited the site for the Alabama Museum of Natural History and salvaged 5 burials and 2 large pits. They were also able to acquire other material from the landowner. These collections languished in storage at Moundville for the next 40 years, until discovered by Vernon J. Knight.

With prompting and assistance from Knight, Marvin and Julie Smith began analysis of the material. The Milner Village was a middle seventeenth-century site with evidence of relatively intense trade with Spaniards, probably from the Apalachee Mission area of Florida. The site is believed to be one of the towns of Coosa/ Abihka that had relocated downstream. The study of the Milner Village collections produced the first statement on ceramics of this period on the Coosa River.

Of particular interest was the identification of bison bones from one of the pit features by Susan Scott of the University of Southern Mississippi. This is only the second confirmed bison find in Alabama, and several individuals were present. Bear, cougar, and deer were also identified.

The results of analysis of the Milner Village site materials are being readied for publication. The Smiths hope to continue their research into the seventeenth-century towns of the Coosa Valley with a grant from the Alabama De Soto Commission.

Mississippi Mound Centers along Chickasawhatchee Swamp

John E. Worth

This past October, John Worth and Eugene Black, Jr. of Albany conducted a brief reconnaissance and informal survey of the Chickasawhatchee Swamp area west of Albany, Georgia. This region is marked by the second largest development of floodplain habitat on the Flint River drainage in the Coastal Plain. Five archaeological sites were visited, including two multiple-mound sites. The large site on the former Tallassee Plantation (9Du2) includes three intact platform mounds, at least two of which are rectangular. Mound A is approximately 6 meters in height with a small summit measuring 8 by 11 meters. Mound B is 4-5 meters tall and over 30 meters in width at the summit. This square mound appears to be closely aligned with the

cardinal directions. Mound C is 3 meters in height and is roughly circular with a diameter of 5-6 meters. All three mounds are situated in a north-south line along the eastern bank of the Chickasawhatchee Creek bottom, and extensive borrow pits are still visible.

Another mound site, Magnolia plantation (9Du1), is located on the margin of the heart of Chickasawhatchee Swamp only 7 miles to the south of 9Du2. Mound A is virtually identical in size, shape, and orientation to Mound B at 9Du2, and is remarkably preserved. Another nearby mound, probably associated with this site, was severely disturbed by the Central of Georgia railroad line, but an informant claims that some portions remain intact. This mound was not visited. A probable third mound was discovered next to Mound A. It is a low conical rise that appears to be the plowed-down remnants of a small mound.

Two or three other non-mound sites on the southern end of Chickasawhatchee Swamp were surface-collected, and produced ceramics similar in past to those from the mound sites. Ceramic collections from all sites, though scant, conform in paste and decorative characteristics to those already present in the County Collections at the University of Georgia. These ceramics largely date to the Late Mississippian period, and display both Lamar and Fort Walton attributes. Temporal diagnostics, such as pinched rims and incised decoration, reveal a predominately Late Lamar age. There is thus evidence of sixteenth-century occupation in this area, conforming of Hudson, Smith, and DePratter's 1984 assertion that this region was the Province of Capachequi visited by De Soto for six days in March off 1540.

It seems evident that the Chickasawhatchee Swamp region was the site of a comparatively significant Mississippian society in the Gulf Coastal Plain of Georgia, and included two multiple-mound centers and several non-mound sites. Based on available ceramics, combined with the pattern of truncated pyramidal mounds, this Lower Flint River society may be more closely related to the Fort Walton culture area to the south and west than to the Lamar societies of middle Georgia. The complete absence of any in-depth archaeological research on these sites makes further inferences impossible at this time.

The following is Jeff Mitchem's recently completed University of Florida Ph.D. dissertation abstract.

Redefining Safety Harbor: Late Prehistoric/protohistoric Archaeology in western Peninsular Florida

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

This study presents new data and a redefinition of the late prehistoric and post-contact Safety Harbor archaeological culture of western peninsular Florida. The Indians of this area were the first aborigines contacted by the early sixteenth-century Spanish expeditions of Panfilo de Narvaez and Hernando de Soto.

A complete review of known Safety Harbor sites is presented, long with descriptions and interpretations of previously undisturbed collection, both publicly and privately owned. A description of the results of three field seasons of excavation at the Tatham Mound in Citrus County, Florida, is then presented. This previously undisturbed site yielded abundant evidence of early sixteenth century Spanish contact, including evidence of a probable epidemic and at least two cut human bones indicating violent confrontations with Spanish explorers. Several hundred primary and secondary human burials were recovered. The recovery of dozens of broken pottery vessels and many Busycon shell cups on the mound surface indicated that black drink rituals had been carried out prior to the mound's abandonment. The lower stratum of the mound yielded a small number of pre-contact burials accompanied by copper objects ground and polished stone cells galena and abundant shell beads. The circumstances of burial suggest that these were high-status individuals.

Using the newly obtained data a provisional phase sequence for Safety Harbor is presented. Four phases are proposed: Englewood (A.D. 900-1100); Pinellas (A.D.. 1000-1500); Tatham (A.D.1500-1567); and Bayview (A.D. 1567-1725). Five regional variants of Safety Harbor are also proposed: Northern; Circum-Tampa Bay; Manasota; Inland; and South Florida. These units are proposed to aid in clarifying the spatial and temporal relationships between Safety Harbor groups and other cultures in Florida and southeastern North America.

High School Teacher Workshop

Chris Judge

Chris Judge in conjunction with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the South Carolina Department of Education is designing a workshop for South Carolina high school teachers which will be offered at the Institute this summer. The two-week workshop is similar to the one the Lamar Institute has been offering for several years taught by Jackie Saindon. The workshop will run from June 12-22 1989 and will integrate anthropology, archaeology, culture history, site preservation and ethics through a multi-media approach utilizing lectures, 16 mm and video film, slide presentations, and field trips to sites and museums.

De Soto Video Project

Chris Judge

Alex West, a graduate of the Public Service Archaeology M.A. Program at the University of South Carolina, and Richard Ward of North State Public Video, a non-profit educational media group, are planning to produce an hour-long documentary on the De Soto expedition. The video will trace the travels of De Soto and his Spanish Entrada and address the archaeological and ethnohistoric research that is shedding light upon it. Their intention is to tell the story equally from the Spanish and Native American perspectives.

Major funding will be sought from National Endowment for the Humanities and other state run humanities bodies in the states that the expedition crossed, as well as

from the De Soto Commission. Production is scheduled to begin in this fall. Ward, an anthropologically sensitive director who heads North State Public Video and West, archaeologist and film producer, welcome comments and suggestions from *Lamar Briefs* readers. Alex West is currently with the BBC in London and his United States contact is Chris Judge.

Bullard's Excavations

Mark Williams

Mark Williams of the Institute is conducting a second field school for Mercer University at the Bullard's Landing site (9Tw1) in Twiggs County, Georgia this spring. This Lamar site apparently dates to the De Soto time period, although no Spanish artifacts have been yet recovered. This season is devoted to continued excavation of Mound U at this 24-mound site. Mound U had been intentionally damaged by a bulldozer some 20 years ago. As it turns out, the floor of the house in the small mound was fortunately not destroyed by the bulldozer. The floor appears to be that of a standard, rectangular Mississippian house, about 24 feet square and with very rounded corners. Only a small portion of the structure was burned and there were very few artifacts on the floor, primarily small clusters of potsherds. All evidence continues to support the hypothesis that this house and all the others at this unplowed site represent the remains of collapsed earth-covered buildings. The implications of an entire village of earth lodges are many, of course. Work at this intriguing site should continue this fall with students from Mercer in nearby Macon.

Brown's Mount Revisited

Mark Williams

Students from Mercer University in Macon spent two days in late April at the famous Brown's Mount site southeast of Macon, Georgia, under the guidance of Mark Williams. Brown's Mount is a high, eroded, limestone hill, rich in shell fossils, overlooking the Ocmulgee River's eastern floodplain, just a mile south of the Fall Line. The archaeological site is on the summit of this l00 acre flat-topped mesa. The remains date primarily to the Macon Plateau early Mississippian period (ca. A.D. 950-1100), although there is some evidence of Archaic and Woodland occupation.

In 1935 A. R. Kelly conducted extensive WPA excavations on the site. Over 1/2 mile of 5-foot wide trenches were excavated at that time. Unfortunately these excavations have never been written up. As part of our brief visit, I reviewed the notes from his work with the aid of Sylvia Flowers and Sam Lawson of the Central Georgia Chapter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology. We were also fortunate to have the aid of Lewis Land, a local resident and landowner, who, as a child, carefully observed Kelly's excavations while they were in progress. Coupling his recollections with the extensive and confusing 1935 notes has lead me to the conclusion that the maps for that project had north and south completely reversed. About half way through that project, the error was apparently caught, but never admitted. I believe someone feared for their Job, worked around the problem, but never explained in writing what actually

happened. If and when these notes are used to write a report on the 1935 excavations, this must be taken into consideration.

We also located the area where Jack Walker and Richard Marshall excavated a rectangular house on the summit in 1959. This was closer to the western edge of the mount summit, about half way along its north-south axis. All of Kelly's excavations took place on the southern, highest part of the mount, particularly to the east and south of the highest peak.

We excavated two test pits on the site, both 2 by 2 meters in size. Neither yielded much in the way of artifacts. The only feature noted was a portion of one of Kelly's trenches (Trench 1C) just east of the one existing mound, a small dome about 1 meter high and 20 meters across. Mr. Land pointed out the location of the council house excavated by Kelly (similar to the famous reconstructed one at Ocmulgee National Monument a few miles upstream). It was located on the eastern facing slope rather than on the flat summit of the site.

Our most interesting discovery was that the entire top of Brown's Mount has Macon Plateau pottery spread over it, but that everywhere this material is only thinly distributed. This argues for a large population present for only a brief period of time. Further, the collections from the site indicate a co-occurrence of small amounts of ladder-based diamond style, Early Etowah pottery and wide-folded rim, cord marked pottery side-by-side with the predominant and boring Macon Plateau plain pottery at this important site.

Brown's Mount is a prime candidate for upper-income housing development in the remaining years of this century. A local group is trying to preserve this beautiful place against that horror- one can view three or four counties from its summit. If they are unsuccessful we may never get another chance to work there.

Georgia Computer Site Files

Mark Williams

The Georgia Archaeological Site Files have recently been placed on microcomputer and removed from the cumbersome mainframe system where they have resided for the last 4 years. The files are now implemented and maintained on an IBM clone using the Paradox 3-database system. We hope to make the data available for Macintosh system users in the near future. There are 15,001 sites recorded in Georgia as of last month. Of these, 9667 are currently on the computer database. The remainder are being added as fast as possible within the constraints of our very limited budget. Professional archaeologists who have a need to know the information should contact Mark Williams.

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists

Mark Williams

The Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists has been recently organized in an attempt to improve the quality and quantity of Georgia archaeology. Most of the professionals in the state have joined the organization and the first goal has become the

creation of a document on the current state of archaeology in Georgia at all levels. Ray Crook has taken on the task of editing this important planning document. Anyone who desires more information about the Council and its present and intended future activities should contact Jack Wynn.

Lamar Institute Summer Workshop

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute will hold its annual *Teachers's Workshop on Indians and Archaeology* again this summer. This will be the forth year Jackie Saindon has directed this popular program. The dates for this years' workshop are from June 19 until June 30. It will be held in Athens, Georgia. Those interested in the curriculum and other aspects of the program should contact Jackie.

Lamar Institute Art Show

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute has recently completed a successful program entitled Native Americans as Creative Adaptors. Funded by the Georgia Humanities Council (formerly the Georgia Endowment for the Humanities), this program combined a two-museum display of modern Southeastern Indian painting and sculpture with a six-program lecture series on the Indians of the Southeast. One of the highlights of the show included a delightful visit and lecture from Cherokee basket maker Mavis Doering, who was flown in from Oklahoma City for the event. Mavis knew exactly where her ancestors were living in northwestern Georgia before they were forced on the Trail of Tears. A 32-page catalog, including color covers, 20 half-tone plates, and summaries of the lectures may be obtained for 1 dollar to cover the cost of postage and handling. Additionally, a beautiful 26 by 17-inch four-color poster designed specifically for the show and signed by Cherokee artist Bert Seabourn is available.

Grants for Elliott

Mark Williams

Daniel T. Elliott, Research Associate with the Institute, has recently been awarded two grants her work he and archaeologist Rita Elliott are now conducting on early historic sites in Southeast Georgia. The first grant, from The Kessler Enterprises, is for survey and testing of several important sites, including the Salzberger community of New Ebenezer and the Yuchi settlement known as Mount Pleasant. He has now located the latter site and was lucky enough to recover a blunderbuss barrel in one of his first shovel tests! Dan has also received a Survey and Planning grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources for further survey work in the area north of Savannah along the Savannah River. He will continue with his Discovering Lost Cities theme for much of the rest of this year. We congratulate Dan on his recent success in obtaining these grants to pursue his research interests!

Patterning among Terms for Containers in Southeastern Indian Languages

Mark Williams

Introduction

Archaeologists and historians in the Lamar area and beyond are constantly looking for new data sources to help better understand prehistoric Southeastern Indian societies. One data source that holds promise of yielding interesting and significant information is that of language. Almost no use has been made in the past by ethnohistorians or archaeologists of the recorded linguistic data available for the Southeastern Indians to aid the reconstruction of past lifeways. Further, the number of trained linguists working on this material are few and the problems that have interested them are mostly descriptive studies of specific languages or historical / comparative studies between languages. While both of these approaches are valuable and essential to the study of past southeastern languages, such studies rarely provide results directly usable for lifeway studies.

The point of view to he expressed here is that there is much information recorded in the many dictionaries and word lists of the Southeastern Indians which can aid archaeological and historical reconstructions of these societies. Specifically, I wish to discuss how some cognitive aspects of past Indian societies may be discovered. This information should be discoverable through analysis of how words within a given class of items are grouped within a given Indian language in contrast to how they are grouped in English.

This study has grown out of a larger effort to understand more of the classification of ceramic vessels recovered from archaeological sites (Williams 1983). There are several potential ways to learn of container uses. First, the appropriate historical records can be examined for direct and indirect use references. Second, archaeological data can be examined directly in terms of artifact context. Third, archaeologically recovered containers can be analogically compared to ones of known use from other places and times. This study attempts to ally another dimension to these methods for learning of vessel use.

Languages

A total of at least five linguistic families are known for the historic Southeast (Crawford 1975). These include (1) Muskogean, (2) Algonkian, (3) Iroquoian, (4) Siouan, and (5) Caddoan. This complex picture of linguistic diversity is further clouded by the presence of at least six language isolates with no clear demonstrated relationships to each other or to any of the other language families. These include (1) Atakapa, (2) Chitimacha, (3) Natchez, (4) Timucua, (5) Tunica, and (6) Yuchi.

None of the languages represented by the Algonkian or the Caddoan families was examined in this study. Of the Iroquoian languages, Cherokee was included. Siouan languages used were Biloxi and Ofo. Of the isolates, Atakapa, Tunica, and Yuchi were included. The remaining five languages examined were all within the Muskogean family and include Choctaw, Chickasaw, Mobilian, Seminole, and Muskogee proper.

Methods

Once the available dictionaries and word lists were obtained (see Williams 1983), each was subjected to a simple but rigorous inspection to recover every word or phrase related to the *category of containers. The most difficult part of the procedure was to develop a relatively complete list of English container terms. This was done by steps until a total of 75 single words and 100 compound forms were collectively found to be referred to in all eleven of the sources. Additional words and phrases such as food, water, cooking, and storage were also recorded as potential explanatory root forms for some container words and phrases.

The total number of container terms and phrases ultimately found for each language examined is as follows: Choctaw-99, Muskogee-76, Atakapa-45, Chickasaw-4 1, Yuchi-34, Biloxi-33, Cherokee and Tunica-25 each, Seminole-11, Ofo-8, and Mobilian-7.

After gathering the data, a list of apparent root words or forms was made for each language. By form I mean a single morpheme, or a group of possible morphemes, that never occurred separately within the data under analysis. Then the root form and all of its variations were matched with the appropriate English words. These English words were then collectively examined to determine what they had in common in terms of use and meaning. Although in few cases no logical reason was apparent for the groupings, it was usually clear. After this step of analysis, conceptually related groups of words were derived to be used as the basis for comparison and discussion within each language.

Results

For this paper I will concentrate only on the Choctaw data. This is because the data available for Choctaw was the best available (Byington 1915) and the entire data set is too large to consider here. A total of 20 separate root forms for containers were found in the Choctaw data. I will review first the twenty forms recorded and then summarize the cognitive groupings from this particular data set.

1**. AMPO** - There were 21 different forms of this root present. The word also means To eat and food so its area of meaning is specific. Many English terms are equated with it including bowl, crockery, earthenware, pan, pottery, and vessel. It thus relates to eating vessels or vessels for serving food. With modifiers it applies to wooden or metal containers, but the root itself appears to refer to native ceramic containers. Both diminutive and augmentative forms are recorded. This argues for a three size classification: small, normal, and large. Further, shape variations, flat and curved, are included. The form AIIMPA, formed from AMPO (IMPA) + a locative prefix, means place to eat or eating place. Thus the food bowl is not a thing as such, but rather a place. This worldview is also recorded in a few other forms.

Of further interest is the form AMPKOA, broken howl, formed logically enough from the form AMP(O) + the suffix meaning to break. The term potsherd then is formed by linguistic reduplication from this form and is AMPKOKOA. The additional middle KO syllable refers to the many sherds produced when a vessel is broken. There

seems to be no term for a single potsherd, but the group of sherds from a vessel is best thought of as a collective noun.

2. **SHUTI** - Eleven forms for this root are recorded. No specific meaning for the word can be derived from other Choctaw words and thus it must be considered quite old--probably well into the prehistoric period. The root is directly equated with English words boiler, kettle, pot, and earthen pot. Both diminutive and augmentative linguistic forms are present. The meaning is that of a vessel in which food is cooked, particularly, and perhaps exclusively, by boiling. Certainly boiling seems to have been the major mode of cooking among southeastern Indian groups in historic times, so the form's antiquity is not surprising (Hudson 1976: 300-309). Most of these appear to have been earthen and this further confirms the antiquity of the linguistic form.

3. **AIACHEFA** - This form is a compound derived from “place to” + “to wash" or “to cleanse.” Thus, it is a wash place. The English translation is a wash tub. There is no particular indication of what is being washed, although it is apparently for things other than humans. An adjective form, AMPO AIECHEFA, is recorded and this may imply a container in which to wash food before cooking, but I suspect it simply means a vessel normally thought of, by its form perhaps, as a food vessel being used as a container for washing. Whether an AIACHEFA was generally of wood, ceramic, or metal is not clear.

4. **AIOKAMI** - Only two forms were recorded for this compound word. The English translation is wash basin or wash bowl. The form itself is formed from “place” or “location” + “to wash the face.” Thus the word is for a “place to wash the face” and not about the container per se. The form AMPO AIOKAMI was recorded. AMPO, “container from which food is served or eaten,” has no logical connection with “place to wash the face.” This may indicate, however, that the same container had multiple uses and what it was called depended on its use at the moment.

5. **AIYUPI** - This compound is formed from “place to” + “to wash the body” thus a “place to wash the body.” It is most interesting to note that a separate form is used to denote a container as a place for washing the body as opposed to the face or anything else. The English translation supplied is that of a “laver.” Since the face-body distinction does not appear to be significant for purposes of washing within the English language, the original translation is perhaps poor because a laver can also be used in washing the face. The face-body distinction in relationship to cleansing may have been significant in terms of the belief system of the people, particularly given the significance attached to ritual bathing in most of the southeastern Indian groups (Hudson 1976: 128, 132, 317-18, 322, 324-29, 337-8, 344, 355).

6. **IYASHA** - The literal meaning of this form is derived from two morphemes, “place where” + “to occupy” or “to be there.” Thus it means “place where something is” or “place where it stays.” The English use of this form is for large pots or kettles. It appears that the seven forms recorded relate to the heavy black iron kettles commonly located in the yards of most nineteenth and early twentieth century habitations, both Indian and non-Indian. These heavy kettles were generally left in one place in the yard

and thus the etymology here is meaningful. Both diminutive and augmentative forms are present. The phrase SHUTI IYASHA was recorded. This is “food boiling vessels” + “place where it stays.” IYASHA may be a shortened version of this compound form. Cast iron pots would be much heavier than their ceramic predecessors and thus less likely to have been frequently moved. No specific use is assigned by this term for these containers, however, and no indication of the contents is apparent either. Typical early twentieth century uses for these vessels in non-Indian contexts in the Southeast included clothes washing by boiling and the occasional cooking of large quantities of food for social events.

7. **KOTOBA** - There are ten variations for this form. It seems to be a compound derived from the words meaning “to break” + “to make” or thus “made to break.” The form refers to generally small containers made of glass and used to hold liquids. The descriptive compound meaning certainly refers to the nature of glass containers. Because these are not native and because the form is a descriptive compound we may safely say that the term is not a pre-contact one.

There are compound forms with KOTOBA to describe the color of the glass containers, most notably green/blue, which must refer to the dark green or black glass bottles so common during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Clear or transparent bottles are also described adjectivally. The form LUKFI KOTOBA or dirt/mud KOTOBA means jug or jar. This may refer to the stoneware jugs and jars, which became common in nineteenth century America.

8. **YAKLASH** - This form is quite variable--five forms were recorded, all of which seem to be different versions of the same word (YAKALUSH, AKUHISH, AKOLAS). Probably the form derives from YA, the definite article “the” + a metathesized version of LAKUSH, the water gourd. The metathesis or inversion of k and l seems plausible in this linguistic environment. This is further supported when it is realized that the English translation for all of these forms is jug or jar. Thus the meaning of this form group appears to center on the storage of water.

No diminutive or augmentative forms are present so it must be assumed that the single size used was neither “large” nor “small.” The ultimate connection with water gourds might well argue for a smaller size container. The emphasis, however, is on storing water, not drawing it or drinking it.

9. **AWALALLI** - This was translated as a boiler or sauce pan. The form literally means “can't splash,” implying a special shape, or, more likely, a pan with a lid. It might imply the cazuela form. The emphasis is on the boiling itself rather than on what is being boiled. Diminutives are present, but not augmentatives. The terms may refer to small European pans, but this is not certain.

10. **ASONAK** - This form is not a Choctaw term, although its origin is uncertain. The most likely source is from an Algonkian language where it is associated with the meaning "money" (Craw ford 1978:72). The form is also found in Mobilian. Other possible sources for the word are from sixteenth century terms for money and Romani (French Gypsy) terms for gold (Dreschel 1979:4-5). The English forms used with it in Choctaw are, for brass or tin European-made vessels, pans, pots, or kettles, all fairly

small in size. No specific use designation follows from the analysis-either for water, food, or storage. Rather the emphasis is on the material (brass or tin) from which the vessels were made.

11. **ITALFOA** - This form is used for "kegs" in the simple form. The word is a compound formed from "wood" + "to cut" or, more logically, "cut wood." One augmentative form exists and is used for "barrel," "cask," etc. The meaning "cut wood" obviously comes from the individual cut wooden staves used by the cooper to make a barrel or a keg. These items are not native and thus the term is, in all probability, not a pre-contact one. It was invented to describe the newly introduced items. No specific use is implied by the term itself, although one would surmise that the items were used for storage purposes. No idea of the types of contents put in these containers is presented either.

12. **ISHT OCHI** - The initial form ISHT may be best translated "that with which." The second form deals with drawing water. Thus, the total form may be translated "that with which to draw water." The many English terms using this form (bucket, can, flagon, pail, piggin, water pot, water pail) all relate to drawing water. The emphasis is on the initial drawing of water from its source, not from storage. Only one other form is present--OKA ISHT OCHI. This adds the word water (OKA) itself to the expression making it redundant, but perhaps was used to indicate that the phrase only applied to water.

13. **ISHT ISHKO** - This means "that with which to drink", literally. The emphasis is on rather small items to hold water (or other liquid) for direct consumption by people. A diminutive form exists and is used for small cup, teacup, and small mug implying that the normal (non-diminutive) form was slightly larger. This translates as chalice, mug, or tankard. An alternate form AHSHKO places the emphasis on the "place to" (drink) rather than "that with which to" (drink) in much the same way as AIIMPA (place to eat) discussed above under AMPO.

14. **AIAIHTO** - This compound form derives from "place" or "a place to hold (something)". In other words, it is a storage container. There is no specification of what is held, although in its unmodified form it probably is associated with non-liquid items. Further, the implication is for a medium to large sized container. English terms equaled with it are bin, box, canister and vessel. Most of the six other forms add "OKA", water, as an initial adjective to specify storage of water (or liquid). Representative English terms for these are "cistern", "tub", "vat", "trough", etc. Most of these storage containers would have been of wood, but large ceramic (or perhaps even metal) containers cannot be excluded.

15. **ALA BOCHA** - Only one form is present here, the one given. The meaning related to boiled food and the English translations are "boiler" and "pot." Thus these are food boiling vessels, with the emphasis on the food itself. Material for the vessel and size range evidence is absent.

16. **ISHT TAKAFA** - The meaning of this compound is "that with which" + "to dip up." The English translation, logically, is "a dipper." Two other slightly modified

forms are recorded, but the meaning is consistent. The items are generally small and are used apparently to get water (or liquid) from storage for use (but apparently not for immediate consumption). Different forms are used for drawing water from its source and for drinking water so this represents as intermediate step. It also may represent a ladle for serving soup or stew from a large cooking vessel to eating bowls.

17. **APALASKA** - This is probably formed from "place to" (contracted) + "to bake," thus "a place to bake." The English translation however, is a "griddle" or a "frying pan." Since one does not usually bake in these (except for cornbread) and baking was not apparently done prehistorically (no enclosed ovens) the phrase is somewhat confusing, particularly with reference to "a place." The place apparently refers to the container in which something is baked and not the place where the container with its contents are baked. There is no indication of what material these containers could have been made of, but it would have been of either ceramic or metal.

18. **MAHAIA** - This means "bowed" or "curved," an apparent reference to the shape of the particular container in question. The English representation for this form is "kettle." The form is also found in combination as SHUTI MAHAIA -- "curved food boiling vessel" and AMPMAHAIA (AMPO + MAHAIA) –"curved food eating vessel." What specific vessel form implied is uncertain, but perhaps it refers to small to medium size rounded cast iron kettles used for several purposes. It is probably not an aboriginally used term for a container, but was a descriptive term applied to a newly introduced form.

19. **KISHI** - This literally means a "basket", and is so translated. There are no variations recorded (even though there must have been baskets of different forms) except for the totally distinct word "TAPAK" which also means "basket." The difference between the two is unknown and no indications of size (diminutive or augmentative forms) or of the variable nature of the content. A basket was just a basket.

20. **SHAPO** - This forms means "luggage" or "a pack". It may be a borrowed word as no other forms were recorded and no derivation seems apparent. There are no other forms of it recorded and no size distinctions made.

Conclusions

Based upon this data, the forms for containers within Choctaw can be divided into five categories. These are terms relating to: (1) water or liquid, (2) food, (3) storage, (4) washing, and (5) general purpose.

A total of 31 different linguistic terms or phrases were recorded for containers to hold liquids. Two terms were used for "to draw water with" and five were recorded for "to store water in." Four terms were recorded meaning "to draw water from storage in," and finally, 7 terms were recorded meaning "to drink with." All four of these form-meaning groups are probably aboriginal in origin. Two additional forms were probably not aboriginal. These include glass bottles for which 10 linguistic forms were recorded and small boiling pans with 3 linguistic forms.

Thirty-six terms were recorded relating to food containers. The most common were those designated as serving or eating vessels. No apparent distinction was made between these serving and eating vessels because eating containers were probably filled directly from cooking vessels. The second most common food container form was food-boiling vessels--probably of large ceramic form. One additional term was recorded for a food-boiling vessel with a specific emphasis on the food being cooked. All of these forms are probably aboriginal in use. Two other food container terms are probably not aboriginal in use. These included words for frying or baking vessels a term for curved, possibly iron, vessels.

The third use category for container terms in Choctaw is storage. Fifteen terms were found and are divided into three groups. The first and most common are medium to large storage containers for liquid or non-liquid items. This may have been more commonly used for non-liquid items because a separate term is specifically used for reference to liquid storage. A liquid / non-liquid storage distinction is implied here, but is apparently not universal. A third category of terms for storage includes wooden barrels and kegs. These terms are undoubtedly not aboriginal since barrels and kegs were not present before European introduction.

The fourth use category is terms for washing. All of these appear to have been aboriginally used. Further, all have an emphasis on the containers as a place where washing occurs rather than as reservoirs for wash water. Two forms were recorded as a place to wash the face, one as a place to wash the body, and three as a place to wash anything else. While these terms are here applied to the containers, it is not known if they were also applied if washing occurred at a water source itself. Finally, the face / body washing distinction may reflect some aspect of their beliefs.

The last category of container use terms is general purpose. Actually most of these 17 terms have no specific indication of what was contained or to what uses they were put. Almost all of the terms in this category are probably not of aboriginal origin or use. These can be divided into several sub-groups.

The first are vessels that were probably the cast-iron pots. Because of their much lower breakage rates, these rapidly replaced ceramic vessels for many containers, especially for boiling and cooking. Certainly they would have been more expensive initially but their superiority over the long run would have made them worth the expense.

The second group makes reference not to the contents or use, but the material from which these newly introduced vessels were made. These include brass and tin vessels. Most of these were smaller than the cast iron ones and were apparently used to heat or store smaller quantities.

The final general-purpose container group is that of baskets. While two separate words were used for baskets, neither tells us anything about the Uses to which different baskets were put. Certainly baskets and the terms for them must have been present aboriginally.

The two most important container terms in Choctaw were AMPO--vessels for serving or eating food and SHUTI--vessels in which to boil food. Both of these likely

refer to pottery containers. There were size distinctions within both of these forms--small, “normal,” and large. A “normal” SHUTI was probably larger than a “normal” AMPO. It is tempting to equate the SHUTI with the excurvate rim jars and the AMPO with the incurved rim cazuela bowls commonly found archaeologically in the Southeast.

In conclusion, a number of points should he made. First, it will be difficult to derive or equate specific shapes with specific linguistic terms. While there may be limitations on vessel shape based upon the intended uses, this information is not present per se in the linguistic data. Second, there is no mention of or implication that container decoration played any part in the linguistic terminology. Apparently decoration--used either for identification, aesthetics, or beliefs--was not coded into the language in any form.

Finally, it is interesting to note that even by the time Cyrus Byington recorded his Choctaw data in the early part of the nineteenth century, the container vocabulary of these people had already become highly modified. This was primarily done through the creation of many compound terms used to describe the newly introduced container types. This in itself causes concern over the usefulness of data for the other languages that were recorded even more recently than Choctaw. While old words for ceramic containers may be present, increasing numbers of descriptive compound forms would become more evident as the art of home ceramic manufacture was finally abandoned by the Southeastern Indians. The use of all potential data sources in our quest to understand these societies makes linguistic information of any quality worthy of serious consideration, however.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 14 - November 1989

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 116.
Don't forget to dig a shovel test under your truck.

Research on Mississippian Political Evolution

David G. Anderson

David G. Anderson notes that his dissertation is finally nearing completion. The work, entitled *Political Evolution in Chiefdom Societies: Cycling: in the Late Prehistoric Southeastern United States* will be submitted to his committee in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in early December. Cycling in this study is defined as the transformations that occur When administrative or decision-making levels within the societies occupying a given region fluctuate between one and two levels above the local Community. Cycling is thus the recurrent process of the emergence, expansion, and fragmentation of complex chiefdoms amid a regional backdrop of simple chiefdoms. Less common occurrences considered within this general problem, but not the primary focus of the Ph.D. research are the changes that occur when chiefdom-level organization collapses completely in a locality or region (i.e. changes from one or more to no levels of control hierarchy), or the emergence of state societies which are characterized by the presence of three or more level control hierarchies.

The adoption of a regional perspective is critical to the investigation of cycling. Changes in the number of decision-making levels in the chiefdoms within a given region are rarely concurrent Chiefdoms rarely arise and fall in precisely the same location or with the same periodicity. Instead these societies typically expand or contract at the expense of or because of the actions of other chiefdoms. Centers of power shift or rotate over the landscape as first one community and then another assumes prominence. It is this regional pattern of emergence and decline of complex chiefdoms that is of interest and comprises what is meant by cycling behavior.

Two papers that are spin-offs from this dissertation effort are currently in press. The first of these papers originally given at the 1986 Southeastern Archaeological Conference is entitled Instability and Change in Chiefdom Level Societies: An Examination of Mississippian Political Evolution on the South Atlantic Slope. It will appear in the University of Alabama Press volume *Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Deep South,* edited by Mark Williams and Gary Shapiro. The second paper, originally given at the 1988 International Congress of Americanists in Amsterdam, will appear in the Cambridge University Press volume *Factional Competition in the New World,* edited by Elizabeth M. Brumfiel and John W. Fox. The title and abstract of this paper is given below.

Factional Competition and the Political Evolution of Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Southeastern United States

David G. Anderson

Abstract

During the interval from approximately, A.D. 900 to .D. 1600 a complex and changing constellation of chiefdom-level societies occupied the area of the Southeastern United States. The regional archaeological and ethnohistoric record is replete with examples of the emergence expansion, and decline of chiefly polities, in a complex mosaic of shifting power relationships. Political relations among elites within and between these societies, specifically patterns of factional competition, greatly influenced the evolutionary trajectories that are observed in the archaeological and ethnohistoric record. Relationships between the intensity of political competition, alliance network development, and elite goods production and exchange in chiefdom societies in general and within the Southeast are examined to determine the role factional competition played in shaping the developments observed in these societies. A close relationship is indicated between the production and distribution of elaborate elite goods, complexity of political development, and the intensity of interpolity competition.

Archeological Sites Monitoring Program at the Big South Fork River

Tom DesJean

An Archeological Sites Monitoring Program was funded by the United States Army Corps of Engineers at the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area from 1986-1989. The goal of this project was to develop a model program to monitor for possible impacts associated with increased visitation to prehistoric archeological sites located along approximately 300 miles of hiking and horse trails. Seasonal patterns of impact were identified and various types of site vandalism were examined. The data collected during this project resulted in arrest and conviction of archeological site looters, suggestions as to how management can best protect cultural resources, and the development of a model Monitoring Program, which may be adapted by other National Parks and Federal land management agencies.

Excavations at the Ela Site and Beads from Peachtree Mound

Anne Rogers

The Archaeology Laboratory at Western Carolina University has recently completed excavation at 31Sw5, the Ela site, near Cherokee, North Carolina. This multi-component site was mechanically stripped to expose numerous features ranging from structures to burials. The major occupations in the area examined included a Connestee phase Woodland component and a Qualla phase Mississippian component. Analysis is currently proceeding and will include reports on ethnobotanical and archaeozoological materials as well as those concerning ceramics, lithics, and human skeletal remains.

Another project currently underway is the examination of possible sixteenth century Spanish artifacts collected from several sites in the southwestern area of North Carolina. Most are from the Peachtree Mound site, originally excavated in the 1930s by Setzler and Jennings for the Smithsonian Institution. Among the artifacts examined are

faceted chevron beads, double rosary beads, and other beads that are similar to those considered to date to the 1500s. While it is not possible to know whether these were brought directly to the site by early explorers or were traded from other sites, it is hoped that the examination and identification of these artifacts will contribute to a better understanding of the early contact period in the southeastern United States.

Contact Period Archaeology of Northern Georgia

Marvin T. Smith

Marvin T. Smith is currently working on a state resource plan for European contact period aboriginal sites in Georgia north of the fall line. He requests information on any aboriginal sites which have produced European trade materials.

Alabama's Seventeenth Century Indians on the Coosa River

Marvin T. Smith

Marvin T. Smith is conducting research on seventeenth century Indians of the upper Coosa River in Alabama with a grant from the Alabama De Soto Commission focusing on ceramic and settlement change in the region. Results indicate the continuity of an ethnic group in the drainage throughout the seventeenth century. The depopulation indicated by fewer and smaller sites appears to be even more dramatic than first thought. Efforts were also directed to unraveling three seasons of work (with four separate grid systems at the important late seventeenth century Woods Island site. The final report is nearing completion at this time.

1989 Excavations of A at the Leake Site (9Br2)

Jim Rudolph

During the summer of 1989 the University of Georgia's archaeological field school was held at the Leake site, a Woodland and contact period site on the banks of the Etowah River near Cartersville, Georgia. Dave Hally directed excavations in the sixteenth century village and Jim Rudolph excavated part of Mound A, a platform mound probably dating to around A.D. 300.

There were originally two, possibly three, mounds on the site. One of these, a 1.4 meters high burial mound containing Middle Woodland artifacts was almost completely destroyed when it was bisected by the Dallas-Rockmart Road in the early 1940s. The artifacts from the burial mound included a copper disk, a copper bead, plummets, graphites, and tubular slate beads. The platform mound originally 5.5 meters high, was used as road fill and also appeared to have been destroyed at that time.

In 1988 Dave Hally put a trench into the mound area to see how much of the structure had survived. He found that about 1.5 to 2.0 meters of fill from several mound stages remained. His excavations also revealed features postmolds. and a low density of Woodland pottery.

Our goal for the 1989 excavations was to expose as much as possible of one of the surviving mound summits. In doing on we hoped to determine what activities

might have been performed on the mound whether any summit structures existed, and ultimately what the function of the mound might have been.

We opened up a 10-meter by 20-meter excavation unit near what we thought was the middle of the mound. It turned out that grading and plowing over the past 50 years had spread the mound fill around and had confused the picture. We were actually on the northeastern edge of the mound.

We had one of the rainiest summers on record and progress was very slow. Our dig often resembled a swimming pool more than a mound. Nonetheless we successfully, located the northeastern edge of the mound, about 75 probable pit features, and many postmolds intruding into the mound fill beneath the plowzone.

We excavated only 15 of the features. Some of them were very large and resembled post erection trenches. Most features contained very few artifacts. Two of the features contained large quantities of wood charcoal ideal for radiocarbon dating.

Most of the postmolds were scattered haphazardly across the surface of the unit but we did find a line of postmolds spaced about 80 centimeters apart that ran at least 24 meters before reaching a corner post. We were still following this line on the last day of the field school. so we do not know its full length. The line of postmolds parallels the northeastern side of the mound and lies just below the plowzone.

Pottery not abundant but it was exclusively Woodland. The sherds from the features and from the plowzone were primarily plain, check stamped, and simple stamped.

A short trench was excavated perpendicular to the mound edge and revealed the truncated shapes of at least two mound stages. There was also a thin midden lens on a mound slope that contained charcoal calcified bones, flakes, sherds and a large portion of an early swift Creek vessel.

The artifacts and other material from the mound are presently being processed and analyzed by Jim and Terry Rudolph in Santa Barbara.

A Woodland Hearth at the Leake Site

Marshall (Woody) Williams

Part of the research done by David Hally at 9Br2 the Leake site near Cartersville included an extensive proton magnetometer survey of a portion of the village area. One very strong anomaly appeared near the center of a low ridge near the Etowah River. Excavation at this point revealed a Woodland period hearth nearly two meters in diameter. The hearth fill consisted of a very dark sandy soil contained within a bowl-shaped concavity, the bottom of which was covered with rock. The firing of this rock caused each individual piece to become magnetically aligned with aggregate creating a strong magnetic anomaly. While hundreds of the rocks appeared to be fire-cracked not one that was examined had a fire-cracked mating piece adjacent to it leading one to the conclusion that these may have been re-used nicks. In fact the hearth initially, found and examined was superimposed on an earlier hearth though offset by about 50 centimeters. This earlier hearth was slightly smaller, and did not have nearly as many rocks in the base, and the rocks also were smaller.

Pottery found within the hearth consisted of check-stamped simple stamped plain and one Swift Creek complicated stamped sherd. The pottery seems to belong principally to the Cartersville series. A radiocarbon date of a large piece of charcoal found at the rock base was A.D. 90 ± 48, corrected to A.D. 160 with MASCA (1973) tree-ring correction curve (UGA 6020).

Testing a Late Bell Phase Site in Greene County, Georgia

Jack T. Wynn

Recent testing on Forest Service site GA081-618 in Greene County, Georgia was conducted by U. S. Forest Service archaeologists Jack Wynn, David Faith, and David Davis, assisted by Richard Stone and Marshall Williams. Charlotte Smith and Dean Wood of Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated, found the site on a ridgetop 300 meters north of Town Creek, an Oconee River tributary. Tests show it to be a Late Bell phase Lamar homestead site with at least one structure and a 3 by 1.5 meter trash pit containing charcoal, bone, Bell phase fine line incised pottery, a ceramic bead, a pipe fragment and several intact mussel shells. Two small ceramic discs were also found on the surface, with other Bell phase sherds. The site is covered with mixed pine and hardwoods, and a woods road crosses the western side.

The Singer-Moye Site

Frank Schnell

The Columbus Museum has began a new program of investigation at the Singer-Moye site (9Sw2) located on Pataula Creek in Stewart County, 12.8 kilometers south of Lumpkin, Georgia. This Mississippian ceremonial center includes 7 mounds ranging in height from 2 meters to more than 13 meters. In terms of the amount of labor expended in mound construction Singer-Moye is one of the five largest sites in Georgia. Investigations in the late 1960s and early 1970s uncovered an earth lodge, a 12-meter square building on the summit of the tallest mound, and a number of other features.

Singer-Moye is the type-site for the Singer phase, a fourteenth century cultural manifestation found in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley. The site was apparently abandoned in the fifteenth century and should provide a good baseline for the study of contact period sites in the region. Its most unusual feature is its location - 28 kilometers in a direct line from the Chattahoochee and 45 kilometers by stream.

A three-week field school was held at the site in the summer of 1989, with a test being excavated in front of the base of Mound A. Plans are being made for a regular program of investigation to begin in 1990.

Averett Phase at the Mill Creek Site

Thomas H. Gresham and R. Jerald Ledbetter

In the summer of 1988 archeological excavations severe conducted by Southeastern Archeological Services at the large, roughly stratified, multi-component Mill Creek site in Americus, Georgia. The site is on a high sandy terrace overlooking Muckalee Creek a major tributary of the Flint River. The site is in the upper Coastal

Plain, about 60 kilometers below, the Fall Line. It is about 20 kilometers west of the Flint River and about 75 kilometers east of the Chattahoochee River. Excavation consisted of 258 systematically place shovel tests and 32 dispersed 2 by 2-meter units. Because it is within a chert bearing formation, the site contains a tremendous amount of chert debitage related to the reduction of mostly heat-treated cores and preforms to tools. In addition to the large quantity of Archaic (mainly Late) material the site contained Woodland and Mississippi period ceramics and tools.

The predominant post-Archaic component at the site can be assigned to the Early Mississippian Averett phase (ca. A.D. 860-1020, see Braley in *Lamar Briefs* 13). Of the 1704 shards recovered from the excavation units 74.6 percent are plain sand/grit tempered 0.4 percent are Averett Incised and 33 percent are Etowah Complicated Stamped. Averett vessels are predominantly plain however a minority are brushed or are incised below the rims. Averett pottery frequently occurs with Etowah ceramics. Other ceramics recovered from Mill Creek include Fiber Tempered (1.7 percent), Deptford Stamped (1.3 percent) Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (3.5 percent), Cord-marked (5.5 percent), and other untyped or rare wares (9.4 percent).

It is significant that Early Mississippian pottery at Mill Creek is predominantly Averett rather than a cord-marked. To date Averett has been identified only in the middle Chattahoochee Valley. Cord marking dominates ceramic assemblages in Lake Blackshear, which is on the Flint River only 20 kilometers east of Mill Creek, as well as assemblages along the Ocmulgee River, which is 70 kilometers to the east. While cord marking in those areas is generally ascribed to the Woodland period there is mounting evidence that it continues into at least Early Mississippian times. It appears that Mill Creek, and presumably the surrounding area, was oriented culturally (politically?) toward the more distant Chattahoochee River valley rather than the Flint and Ocmulgee River valleys during the Early Mississippi period. It is likely that Mill Creek is at the extreme eastern edge of Averett influence and may have been an outpost/border settlement. If the cord-marking culture of the Lake Blackshear-Ocmulgee River is contemporaneous with Averett, one can speculate at length on the nature of the interaction between the tans, especially as it would relate In Mill Creek. There is, however, weak stratigraphic evidence at Mill Creek suggesting that the cord-marking there precedes Averett.

Mount Pleasant, Georgia

Daniel T. Elliott

In March 1989 survey and testing were conducted by the Lamar Institute at the eighteenth century settlement of Mount Pleasant on the lower Savannah River. The site was investigated by over 100 shovel tests and 6 square meters of excavation. Mount Pleasant was the location of a Yuchi Indian village an Indian trader's compound and a small garrison of Georgia Rangers during the 1730s and 1740s. The survey defined the limits of the Yuchi village characterized by thin plain pottery European pipe fragments and dark green wine bottle glass covering an area along the bluff 400 by 80 meters. Other European artifacts such as nails and ceramics were more spatially restricted One

area containing European and Indian artifacts was tested and yielded a rich midden that is probably the fort and traders settlement. The site contains a wide array of aboriginal and colonial frontier material culture from the early eighteenth century. Additional field work is scheduled for 1990.

New Ebenezer, Georgia

Daniel T. Elliott

Survey and test excavations were conducted at the eighteenth century town of New Ebenezer during June and July 1989 by the Lamar Institute. Following the 1987 survey of the town, the 1989 investigations focused on three house lots and included more than 100 shovel tests and 48 square meters of excavation. Among the features located was a cellar that was identified as that of Rupert Schrempff, a middle-class blacksmith and locksmith who, lived at Ebenezer during the 1740s and early 1750s. This cellar contained a wide array of material remains that will allow reconstruction of the Schrempff's lifestyle. This find may prove vital in relocating and identifying the occupants of other houses in the town. Archaeological work at New Ebenezer is part of a comprehensive development plan, and a report will be available by March 1990. Fieldwork is scheduled for 1990 and those interested in volunteering should contact Daniel T. Elliott.

Bethany Cemetery Georgia

Daniel T. Elliott

In July 1989 the Lamar Institute cooperated with the Georgia Salzberger Society, Historic Effingham Society and the Effingham County Commission in the identification of the Bethany cemetery located on the lower Savannah River. This cemetery was in use from the mid-eighteenth through late nineteenth centuries. The probable cemetery location had been defined by thorough historical research, and heavy machinery was used to strip four areas within it. Eleven grave outlines were identified, and one was partially excavated to determine its age. A mid to late nineteenth century age for this grave was estimated based on coffin hardware, but other graves are probably, earlier based on the abundance of wrought nails in the area. The graves were reestablished using heart pine slabs and a large granite monument was dedicated.

Old Mobile

Gregory A. Waselkov and Diane E. Silvia

From June through August 1989 an archaeological survey team from the University of South Alabama excavated a single house site associated with Old Mobile the original French settlement in Alabama dating to the period 1702-1711. The three-room house and adjoining fenced enclosure situated on the town's western edge on a lot thought to have been occupied by a Canadian voyageur was built in the "creole cottage" style first developed in northern Haiti during the late seventeenth century. The artifact assemblage, while definitely French colonial contains large quantities of Indian-made ceramics and imported Spanish colonial material (including San Luis

Polychrome, Abo Polychrome, and Puebla Polychrome majolica). Perhaps most surprising is the presence of partially worked catlinite raw material for calumet pipes used throughout the Mississippi Valley in elaborate greetings rituals involved with diplomacy and trade.

Virtually the entire town site remains undisturbed by later occupation. The University has initiated a long-term research project focusing on the nature of French colonial adaptation Indian slavery, and cultural interaction and competition in the region. There are plans to protect and interpret the site for the public's benefit. A quarterly newsletter, produced by the Friends of Old Mobile, will be sent to interested individuals.

San Luis de Talimali

Bonnie McEwan

The second field season of excavations was recently completed in the Spanish village at San Luis. Beginning in 1984, a program of broad-scale testing was initiated by Gary Shapiro followed by a series of archaeological investigations at the Apalachee council house and the church complex. Excavations in the village represent our look at domestic life among the Spaniards residing in the mission complex. Two building episodes have been identified through the remains of an early vertical board and thatch structure, and a later wattle and daub building. Associated materials include a range of imported European and Oriental ceramics, Colonowares, jewelry, and domestic fauna. Excavations will continue in the Spanish village through 1990 after which we will shift our focus to the Apalachee village and investigate native responses to missionization.

Two reports on earlier excavations at San Luis are scheduled to be published as Volume 5 of *Florida Archaeology* in January of 1990. The final reports on the Apalachee Council House by Gary Shapiro and Bonnie McEwan and the Church Complex by Richard Vernon will both be included in this volume. A monograph synthesizing the first five years of archaeology at San Luis is also currently in preparation.

Fig Springs Mission

Brent R. Weisman

Archaeology at the Fig Springs mission (8Co1) has had its third and final season. Fig Springs is believed is have been the founding mission in Timucua Province of northern Florida, with dates of 1608-1656. In 1989 significant portions of the mission church and an associated aboriginal structure were excavated. Additional testing was conducted in the mission cemetery the convents and in midden deposits belonging to the aboriginal village.

The aboriginal structure is rectangular with estimated dimensions of 9 by 14 meters. Excavated features have been identified as follows: cob-filled smudges (n=19), wood filled smudges (n=24), postholes and charred posts (n=18), roasting pits (n=2), hearths or firepits (n=5), trash-filled pits (n=7), and a dog burial (n=1). Smudges are inside the structure along the walls. Trash-filled pits and roasting pits are outside.

Hearths or firepits are the only variety of feature found in what may be a large interior room. The dog burial is just inside the northern wall of the building. Artifacts found in and around the structure include an iron hoe and other iron implements seed beads and Ichtucknee blue drawn beads two brass finger rings, and a gold religious medallion associated with an early seventeenth century Virgin Mary cult. Pottery is mostly grit-tempered, with complicated stamped and cob marked surface treatments. Plain pottery comprises over 60 percent of the assemblage. Shell-tempered ceramics are also found. Suggested dates for the structure are 1630-1656.

Plans are being developed by the Florida Division of Recreation and Parks to open the site to the public sometime in the future. Kiosks placed at the excavation areas will provide explanations of site plan architecture and mission archaeology. A monograph is now being prepared for publication in the *Florida Archaeology* series.

Aboriginal Ceramics in the Timucua and Potano Spanish Mission Provinces
John E. Worth

Analysis or aboriginal ceramics from the Fig Springs mission site (8Co1) recently excavated under the direction of Brent Weisman has resulted in the construction of a revised aboriginal ceramic typology for the Timucua and Potano mission provinces of northern and north-central Florida between A.D. 1597 and 1656. Intensive examination of excavated pottery has demonstrated the significance of ceramic paste and temper as a fundamental component of the massive ceramic changes observed for the Indians of the Spanish missions of Florida. Specifically, the recognition that grog tempered ceramics dominated the mission-period complicated stamped wares in this region has resulted in the subdivision of these ceramics into two series based on temper. In addition several shell-tempered ceramic types have been identified as extra-local wares, potentially originating far to the north of the mission chain, and clearly not associated with the Pensacola ceramics of northwestern Florida.

This revised ceramic typology teas already permitted a number of insights regarding the details of the ceramic transformation among the aboriginal inhabitants of the western Spanish missions in Florida. The new analytical framework may ultimately foster a deeper undemanding of the dynamics of the early mission period by increasing the inferential power of aboriginal ceramics.

A Radiocarbon Date For a Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Artifact from Florida
Jeffrey M. Mitchem

In *Lamar Briefs* 12, I briefly described some copper artifacts from the Tatham Mound in Florida. One of these was tentatively identified as a baton for lack of a better descriptive term. Radiographs revealed that it was symmetrical with one flared end {the other end had eroded away). Once the adhering matrix was removed it was found to be a wooden baton covered with sheet copper. The flared end had a wooded peg carved on the interior piece. The overall shape of the object resembled a stylized version of batons like those shown by Waring and Holder (1977:13). An incised vessel

from the site depicted such batons and human hands. A copper plume hair ornament was also found with an individual near the burial with the baton.

Lee Newsom of the Florida Museum of Natural History was able to identify the wood as cypress (*Taxodium* sp.). A portion of this was removed and sent to Beta Analytic for radiocarbon dating. The sample turned out to be too small for conventional dating methods so it was sent to Switzerland for dating by the accelerator (AMS) technique. The result was an age of 945 $\pm$ 60 B.P. (Beta-30452, ETH-5251) Using the 20 year atmospheric curve and the programs CALIB and DISPLAY (Stuiver and Pearson 1986; Stuiver and Reimer 1986), a calibrated date of A.D. 1037 was obtained (the one sigma date range is A.D. 1016-1165).

This is the first good date on any Southeastern Ceremonial Complex artifact from Florida. It is also significant because the object was recovered during controlled excavations.

The Southwestern Florida Project

William H. Marquardt

The Southwestern Florida Project, under the direction of William H. Marquardt, tested the Pineland site Lee Count, Florida in May 1989. Marquardt and Karen Jo Walker supervised 170 volunteer excavators and lab workers who worked a total of 2.438 hours over a two-week period. The third issue of the project newsmagazine *Calusa News* was published in 1989. A volume by John Hann on southwestern Florida ethnohistory entitled *Mission to the Calusa,* will be published by University Presses of Florida in 1990.

The Southwestern Florida Project will undertake two' major projects in 1989-1990. The Florida Museum of Natural History is joining forces with the Nature Center of Lee County and the Fort Myers Historical Museum in a combined archaeology and education project. Called *The Year of the Indian: Archaeology, of the Calusa People* the project will focus attention on southwestern Florida heartland of the historic Calusa Indians. The project combines original archaeological research and interpretation with public education. Volunteers under the direct supervision of professional archaeologists will excavate portions of two prehistoric sites--Useppa Island (Fall 1989) and Pineland (Spring 1990). The public will be allowed and encouraged to visit the excavations.

Archaeologists will also work with public school teachers to develop instructive units on southwestern Florida's prehistoric and historic past. A summer program will be focused on the Indian heritage of southwestern Florida. A multi-media show on the Indian past will be developed and featured at the Nature Center s planetarium. Permanent exhibits on *Indian Use of Native Plants* and *Europeans and Indians* will be created for the Nature Center and Historical Museum, respectively. Indian artifacts will be duplicated for use in the exhibits and in the summer program. Publications will be prepared for both academic and lay audiences, and a public lecture series will bring prominent speakers to talk to the community.

The second major project will involve excavation of several archaeological sites on Horr's Island, Collier County, Florida. To be investigated are a massive Archaic period shell midden, several shell middens of the later Glades ceramic periods (ca. 500 B.C.-A.D. 1500) and the historic site of John Foley Horr's house, the tabby walls of which still stand.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 15 - May 1990

The themes for this issue are Lamar Institute Bylaw 99
Support Your Local Chiefdom.
and Bylaw 72
A Midden is a Terrible Thing to Waste.

Chattooga Town Archaeological Project

Gerald F. Schroedl and James F. Bates

The Chattooga Town Archaeological Project is a multi-year cooperative program under a challenge cost share agreement between the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and the United States Forest Service, Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests for conducting archaeological investigations at the Lower Town Cherokee site of Chattooga (38Oc18) in Oconee County, South Carolina. Gerald F. Schroedl is the project director. Brett H. Riggs, is the field supervisor for the 1989-1990 field seasons. James F. Bates serves as project field coordinator. The first six-week field season at the site was completed in June 1989. Fieldwork was accomplished using University of Tennessee field school students and was successful in meeting initial project goals. A second six week field season is planned for May and June of 1990.

The general goals of the project are to contribute to a comprehensive description of the Lower Town Cherokee Archaeological record and to provide comparative material for resolving the problem of Cherokee culture development and subsequent culture change due to Euroamerican contact in the eighteenth century. The specific project goal is to identify patterns of intrasite variability interpretable as activity organization, technological organization, and disposal modes. The 1989 fieldwork demonstrated that such data are obtainable using techniques that have minimal destructive impact on the site.

Research conducted at the site indicates that Chattooga consisted of individual households dispersed over approximately 100 hectares of comparatively level bottomland. A 1721 source gives the population of the settlement at 90 people. The town contained perhaps no more than 15 to 20 households, but was important enough to have a council house. It was probably abandoned by the 1760s. Archaeological work has indicated that discrete patterns of Cherokee occupation are preserved at the site and are detectable using the techniques employed in the 1989 field season.

1989 Field Season

During the 1989 field season a detailed 1-foot contour map was prepared for a section of the site several hundred meters across from low altitude aerial photographs. A permanent 50-meter grid was established for this area using a laser transit. Artifact surface collections were made within 10-meter units in four 50 by 50 meter (10,000 square meters) areas prepared by plowing and discing. This included mapping the locations (to the nearest centimeter) of approximately 2600 individual specimens. In addition, excavation of fifty 1 by 1 meter test pits recovered large numbers of artifacts

from the plowzone. Uniformly dark gray site sediments reduced the success of initial efforts to locate subsurface occupational features using a 1-inch diameter soil probe. Such features, including the remains of a burned Cherokee house, were located by a magnetometer survey at 2-meter intervals in three 50 by 50-meter areas, by Erv Garrison. Soil chemistry studies of samples recovered from the base of the plowzone at 10-meter intervals are also expected to contribute to identifying occupational patterns at the site. Test pits revealed eighteenth century Cherokee remains in undisturbed sediments buried approximately 1 meter below the surface in some portions of the site. Deeply buried sediments containing earlier occupations are also likely preserved. The magnetometer survey identified two strong anomalies in areas also showing ceramic concentrations during the surface collection. Test pits at the largest of the two magnetic anomalies produced charcoal, charred posts, and fired daub, indicating a burned structure. Additional test pits placed in adjoining areas revealed more evidence of burning as well as post molds, a prepared clay hearth, and two pit features. These features suggest the possibility of two additional structures.

Most artifacts recovered during 1989 are ceramic sherds. Very few trade goods were recovered. A sample of nine pipestems produced dates in the 1720s. Twelve small triangular projectile points conform to known Late Mississippian or Cherokee types. Approximately 7000 sherds from the 1989 season have been analyzed. Of these, 92 percent are grit tempered and 8 percent are sand tempered. Three are shell tempered. Surface treatment was identifiable on 2,535 sherds. About 80 percent of these are complicated or indeterminate stamped, 4 percent are incised, and 16 percent have plain or smoothed surfaces. Most plain sherds probably came from Cazuela bowls that were partially decorated with incising or stamping. Very few plain vessels are represented at Chattooga.

1990 Field Season

Archaeological techniques in the 1990 field season will be essentially unchanged from the 1989 fieldwork. These activities will include plowing and surface collecting 10 meter squares in 50 by 50 meter areas, piece plotting all diagnostic material, excavating 1 by 1 meter test pits at 10 meter intervals, and making magnetometer readings at 2 meter intervals in selected areas. Limited excavations (ca. 25 percent) of the burned structure found last season will be an important part of the 1990 investigations. The site grid will be extended with the possibility of conducting investigations in area adjacent to those examined in 1989.

The field season will last from mid May to the end of June. Fieldworkers will include students enrolled in the UT archeological field school and persons in a professional internship program. Students or other individuals interested in the field school, in volunteering to work, or visit the site during the 1990 field season should contact Gerald F. Schroedl and Robert T. Morgan

The following University of Florida dissertation abstract was submitted by Arlene Fradkin.

Reconstructing the Folk Zoological World of Past Cultures: The Animal Semantic Domain of the Protohistoric Cherokee Indians

Arlene Fradkin

Archeologists are increasingly recognizing the importance of incorporating folk semantic analyses into their studies of past cultures. While they have acknowledged the value of such an approach, few have actually attempted a project of this magnitude. One major reason is because no comprehensive methodology for conducting folk semantic studies of past human populations has ever been delineated. This study presents such a methodology and demonstrates its application, using the Cherokee Indians who lived in eastern Tennessee during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as a case study. Linguistic, oral tradition, and early ethnographic/historical data are examined in order to ascertain and delineate the protohistoric Cherokee animal semantic domain, or folk zoological system.

The analysis of this semantic domain is divided into four stages. First, the Cherokee animal names are individually examined for their grammatical and semantic structure and are subsequently described in terms of noun categories, linguistic processes constituting their formation and modification, general semantic patterns, and lexeme types. The second analytical stage entails a detailed perusal of recorded oral traditions and early ethnographic/historical accounts for information pertaining to the significance of animals in secular as well as in ideological and ritual contexts in the Cherokee culture. Next, the Cherokee animal classifications are reconstructed based upon inferences drawn from the results of the first two analyses; one "general" classification and 15 "special" classifications are delineated. Finally, the Cherokee animal nomenclature and classifications are examined as an alternative means of gaining insight into the significance of animals within the Cherokee culture.

The inferences pertaining to the cultural significance of animals, which have been drawn from the animal nomenclature and classifications, are integrated with information previously derived from recorded oral traditions and early ethnographic /historical accounts. Together they serve as the basis for generating 10 implications regarding the Cherokee zooarchaeological record.

The Leake Site (9Br2)

David Hally

The Department of Anthropology and Linguistics and the Coosawattee Foundation will sponsor a third season of fieldwork at the Leake site (9Br2) this summer. With the owner planning to develop commercially his portion of the site, this summer will almost certainly be the last opportunity to conduct large scale excavations in the heart of the Brewster phase Lamar village. In recognition of this fact, research plans call for removing the plowzone and the underlying midden with mechanical equipment from a rectangular area measuring 10 by 100 meters. This strip will extend from the habitation zone on the southern side of the site northward across what is believed to be the plaza. Features exposed in subsoil will be mapped and in some

cases hand excavated. Combined with the results of previous work at the site, this excavation should provide us with a reasonably good understanding of the size and physical layout of the village.

Rob Patton, an undergraduate anthropology major, is currently writing an honors thesis which involves analysis of the architectural features of a domestic structure excavated in the Brewster phase village last summer. This structure was utilized for only a short period of time before it burned. All exterior and interior wall posts and roof support posts were preserved at floor level by charring, and the daubed portions of walls and roof were preserved by firing. As a result, architectural features of the structure are quite clear and readily interpretable. Rob's thesis will also include a preliminary analysis of artifacts recovered from the structure floor.

Jim Rudolph is currently working up the results of his excavations last summer in the large Middle Woodland platform mound at Leake. He recently presented a paper on the subject at the Society for American Archaeology meeting in Las Vegas.

The Department of Anthropology and Linguistics received a Georgiaa Historic Resources survey grant from the Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of conducting archaeological survey in the Etowah River valley around the Etowah site. The survey began last December under the direction of Keith Stephenson and will continue through the spring under the direction of Bobby Southerlin. Commercial and residential development in the valley is accelerating rapidly, with the result that it will soon be impossible to conduct scientifically valid settlement pattern studies in the area. The goal of the survey is to record all accessible archaeological sites within a radius of 5 kilometers of the Etowah site. Additional survey following termination of the project in June will be necessary to reach this goal.

This past winter, I offered a seminar focusing on Mississippian chiefdoms in the Valley and Ridge section of northwestern Georgia and eastern Tennessee. Participants included Chris Judge, Adam King, Rob Patton, Marvin Smith, Bobby Southerlin, and Sandra Whitney. The purpose of the seminar was to expand the instructor's and student's knowledge of chiefdoms and chiefdom-related research throughout the world and to develop long range goals for the investigation of the Mississippian chiefdoms in northwestern Georgia. In both respects, the seminar was highly successful.

The University of Georgia has begun construction of a permanent curation facility for the Laboratory of Archaeology’s collections. When finished in June, the facility will meet Federal curation guidelines and will house the Laboratory's federally owned collections, as well as many of its larger collections from state and privately funded projects. Limited space will be available for the curation of new collections generated by members of the Department and by researchers outside the University.

Museum Exhibit

Marvin Smith

Julie B. Smith and Marvin T. Smith have completed a museum exhibit, *The De Soto Trail: The Spanish Impact on the Chiefdom of Coosa* for the Chieftains Museum, Rome, Georgia. The Exhibit, funded through a grant from the Georgia Humanities Council,

will run from May 6 through November 21, 1990. Included in the exhibit are many artifacts from the King site in northwestern Georgia. A series of speakers has been scheduled in conjunction with the exhibit. On Sunday May 6, the exhibit will open with a lecture by David Hally, Robert Blakely, and Marvin Smith.

Survey on the Tallapoosa River

Thomas H. Gresham

Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated recently completed an intensive survey of a ca. 4000-acre proposed reservoir basin along the Tallapoosa River in Harralson County, Georgia. The area is composed mostly of alluvial landforms (levees and several terraces) but included some upland slopes and low ridges. Although about a third of the area is non-wooded, there was very little surface exposure and survey relied on shovel testing to locate and define sites. The survey located 242 sites, 94 percent of which were prehistoric. Some of the sites were very large, covering up to 15 acres and extending for as much as 800 meters along a river terrace. Overall, cultural material was not deeply buried as often as one might have assumed given the alluvial nature of the project area. To be sure, material was encountered to depths of 1.25 meters on some levees, but most often material was not deeper than 60 centimeters. Because of small artifact collections, component identification was possible on only about half of the sites. The following tally involves some lumping and inclusion of "probable" components.

	Number of Components
Early Archaic	10
Early Mississippian	5
Middle Archaic	13
Late Mississippian	2
Late Archaic	33
Unknown Lithic	124
Early Woodland	22
Unknown Ceramic	37
Middle Woodland	24
Historic	28
Late Woodland	4

The tally of components is noteworthy for the high relative frequency of Late Archaic to Middle Woodland, the low relative frequency of Middle Archaic (which is abundant in the uplands of western Georgia) and the low relative frequency of Mississippian. Only two Mississippian period sherds (Lamar incised) were identified; the early Mississippian identifications were based on small triangular points. It is likely that some of the plain pottery, which comprises 84 percent of the 409-sherd collection, is Mississippian. It is possible that much of the plain ware is associated with

a Late Woodland-Early Mississippian occupation, perhaps analogous to Averett, known for the Columbus area to the south. The Rother Harris reservoir, about 50 kilometers down river in Alabama, exhibited fairly substantial Lamar (18 sites) and Creek (10 sites) occupations. Lake Allatoona, about 50 kilometers to the northeast, exhibited fairly substantial Mississippian (at least 40 sites of various phases) and Cherokee (29 sites) occupations. In light of these data, an important facet of further work is determining whether there is indeed a dearth of Mississippian along this portion of the river.

A final note is that no historic Creek or Cherokee material was recovered. Very small artifact collections limit the reliability of this negative evidence, but this absence does conform to expectations. Early maps of Creek settlements show the northernmost settlement on the Tallapoosa River a few miles south of the project area and Cherokee land lot plats show the southernmost settlements just to the north. The southern boundary of the Cherokee Territory, as surveyed by the US government, bisects the project area. It appears that this straight-line, somewhat arbitrary dividing line indeed reflected a boundary of some sort. It appears, but remains to be further examined, that the boundary area was uninhabited in protohistoric times.

New Excavations at Bullard's Landing

Mark Williams

Minor excavations were conducted this spring at the Bullard's Landing site, 9Tw1, in Twiggs County, Georgia. These excavations were led by Mark Williams of the Lamar Institute in association with Don Evans and his students from Mercer University in Macon, Georgia.

The site is a 24 mound, De Soto period center previously reported in *Lamar Briefs*. The work this spring attempted to determine if the site had a surrounding ditch and palisade. Because of its location in the floodplain of the Ocmulgee River, the entire site has been covered with red clay alluvium over the last 190 years. Even though there was no present indication of a ditch, it was still believed that one might have been present and completely buried under the red clay alluvium.

A series of 153 posthole tests was made looking for a ditch. These were arranged in 15 lines extending away from the basal edges of the mounds on all sides of the site. Within each line, tests were made at approximately 2-meter intervals. None of the tests yielded any indication of a palisade ditch. Thus, I do not believe one ever was built around the site.

A 1 by 15-meter trench was excavated outside the area of the mounds to the northwest from near the southwestern side of Mound B to see if a palisade line could be located. A possible, but not certain, line of posts was crossed 7 meters from the eastern end of the trench or about 9 meters from the base of Mound B. Time did not permit further exploration of this line of posts and the trench was backfilled. Another bit of evidence supports this as the location of a possible palisade line. Although the trench was not screened, sherds were more common in the eastern part of the trench up

to the location of the possible palisade line than they were in the western end. Sherds were not common, however.

Finally, the post hole tests revealed a 20 meter wide layer of rounded pebbles on the eastern and northern sides of the site. This presumably is a naturally deposited layer formed by an old river channel, which predates Mississippian period occupation of the site.

Punk Rock Shelter Analysis

Mark Williams

The Punk Rock Shelter was located in Putnam County, Georgia. It was flooded under the waters of Lake Oconee in 1979. Excavations were conducted there by the University of Georgia in 1978 under the direction of Mark Williams. The Georgia Power Company has recently provided funds to the Lamar Institute to permit the necessary final analyses and to prepare a final report on those excavations. The site is a tiny rock shelter that was occupied throughout the Mississippian period. The main artifacts recovered from the site include some 75 smashed pottery vessels. The final report on the excavations should be completed by September. A longer summary of the findings will be included in the next issue of *Lamar Briefs*.

Survey of the Sandhills in the Brier Creek/Savannah River Drainage

Chad Braley and Jeff Price

During the fall and winter of 1989-1990 Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated surveyed over 7000 acres of Fort Gordon, in Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia. The work was sponsored by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and Fort Gordon. The survey examined two large tracts and located 211 prehistoric and historic sites. Brier Creek is a major stream and the primary drainage on Fort Gordon, but the survey areas were in the uplands and Rank 1 and 2 streams are the most common source of water. As expected, based on previous studies in the upper Coastal Plain and Sandhills, the artifact densities are low on most prehistoric sites. Typically, the lithic debris consists of tertiary flakes and broken or discarded tools, evidence of short-term occupation and specialized activities. Only a few sites appear to have been occupied on a more permanent basis. Late Archaic and Middle - Late Woodland sites are most often represented. Surprisingly, only four sites yielded fiber-tempered pottery. Even more surprising was the fact that metavolcanic artifacts formed only 0.4 percent of the total lithic assemblage. Fort Gordon is almost adjacent to the "slate belt," and only 17 miles from the Stallings Island site, where metavolcanic artifacts account for 75 percent of the chipped stone tools. The Late Archaic groups who hunted the Fort Gordon uplands were primarily using implements chipped from Allendale chert which is not a locally occurring resource. The Middle - Late Woodland period sites are also characterized by low artifact densities, and no potential residential bases were found. Small triangular arrowheads tend to co-occur with simple stamped and Deptford Check Stamped pottery in this region. The basal width of these points average 18 mm. This is the proposed cut-off point separating Middle - Late Woodland triangulars from

Mississippian triangulars (Sassaman et al. 1989). While some of the small points may be Mississippian, only four sites yielded Mississippian ceramics, and these date to the Savannah phase. Finally, there is virtually no evidence of an interior Wilmington equivalent for the Late Woodland, as proposed for the Savannah River Valley in the Upper Coastal Plain. Instead, rectilinear complicated stamped pottery, probably related to late Swift Creek and Napier, seems to fill in this gap. A draft report of the survey has just been submitted to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

De Soto at Swanton's Ocute: Another House of Cards?

Frankie Snow and Keith Stephenson

Recent studies by Charles Hudson and his colleagues involving the route of Hernando de Soto through the Southeast have met with mostly negative responses. Few substantive alternative suggestions have been offered as to their route and this paper does not suggest another route either. The De Soto commission headed by John Swanton amassed voluminous research on De Soto's route and the location of Indian towns in La Florida. But the information on distances and directions was so general they were forced to guess where many towns were situated. Recent research suggests that the Swanton Commission's guess that the town of Ocute was located near mounds at Hartford on the Ocmulgee River in southern Georgia was in error. This refutation is based on the authors' 1988-89 archaeological studies at Hartford and not on Spanish documentary analysis.

In the 1939 De Soto Commission report, Swanton placed the Indian town of Ocute on the Ocmulgee River at Hartford opposite present day Hawkinsville. In fact, in his summary statement of the Georgia route, he felt more confident about the placement of Ocute at Hartford than about any other of his proposed locations, with the possible exception of Carr Shoals. Swanton's confidence was based on his interpretation of Spanish documentary evidence. He suggested Hartford's location on a crossroad of Indian trails and the presence of two low mounds as further evidence.

In 1940, one year following the publication of the De Soto Commission report, a Works Progress Administration road construction project destroyed one of these two low mounds along with an adjacent village. The pottery at the site was Early Swift Creek.

In 1988, almost a half century later, we learned that the remaining mound at Hartford was to be completely obliterated. Archaeological salvage work was carried out for almost eight months in an attempt to record the remains of a prehistoric house exposed in the submound midden. The floor of this structure was composed of a thick layer of food remains, discarded tools, and pottery fragments. The pottery was Early Swift Creek. A radiocarbon date of A.D. 315 demonstrates that the complex of mounds and associated villages at Hartford predates the De Soto entrada by more than a millennium.

In addition to the excavation, a surface survey was conducted along the recently plowed ridge on which the mounds were located. No Lamar sites suggesting the town

of Ocute were documented. Three or four Lamar sherds with pinched rims were recovered adjacent to the spring at the site. This spring was a principle attractant for Swift Creek and other prehistoric people at Hartford. These Lamar sherds fail to qualify as the remains of Ocute. A Mississippian site was located elsewhere on the ridge, but its Savannah Complicated Stamped and Ocmulgee Cordmarked pottery predate De Soto's expedition in 1540 by several centuries. While Ocute may be located in an unsurveyed area of Hartford, that is not likely. An ongoing regional survey spanning many years has produced only an occasional small Lamar site that dates from the Sixteenth Century in the Hartford area. This survey data contrasts with the Spanish comments of "...a well peopled valley."

An AMS Date for Cord Marked Pottery in South-Central Georgia

Keith Stephenson

In 1988, I reported on my thesis research at 13 cord-marked pottery sites in the Ocmulgee Big Bend Region of southern Georgia (see *Lamar Briefs* 12). Since that time, I have submitted a cord-marked sherd with soot on its exterior surface to the Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit of the Research Laboratory of Archeology and the History of Art at Oxford University for radiocarbon dating. The sherd was recovered during a survey at the Bloodroot site (9Jd81) in Jeff Davis County by Frankie Snow of South Georgia College. The accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) technique was used to date this soot material. Due to the lengthy processing time required for AMS dates, my thesis was completed before I could include the result, which I have just recently received. Carbon from the sherd yielded an uncalibrated date of 940 $\pm$ 60 B.P. (A.D. 1010 $\pm$ 60) (OxA-2202). Using the calibration curve of Stuiver and Pearson (1986), the following age ranges are defined.

1 sigma	2 sigma
cal A.D. 1020-1170	A.D. 980-1230

This date supports the current temporal assignment of Ocmulgee Cord Marked pottery, which ranges from about A.D. 800-1200.

The advantage of radiocarbon accelerator dating is that it allows milligram-size samples to be dated with a high degree of precision. Since its development, the AMS technique has been used to date seeds, grains, small mounts of bone and charcoal, and organic remnants in vessels. Recently, several AMS dates were obtained from charcoal and soot in or on sherds recovered from sites in southern Florida (Johnson et al. 1986). With this precedent, I submitted a sooted cord-marked sherd for AMS dating. As explained above, a radiocarbon sample was taken from the exterior surface of the sherd. Obtaining dates from carbon on the actual artifact is advantageous at sites where no identifiable features are encountered or the association between artifacts and charcoal is questionable, as was the situation during my fieldwork. Of greater significance, is the fact that the cord-marked sherd was recovered during a surface survey, therefore out of its primary context, and still a date was obtained that could be

applied to cord-marked pottery in the region. This demonstrates that the AMS technique can provide reliable dates from soot material on the actual artifact.

Lost City Survey

Daniel T. Elliott

The Lamar Institute recently completed reconnaissance of nine "lost" eighteenth century settlements in the Lower Savannah River area of Georgia. These settlements included Vernonburg, Acton, Savannah, Abercorn, Old Ebenezer, New Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, Bethany, and Mount Pleasant. Important archaeological remains were identified on all of these settlements except for Acton, which has been completely paved over by recent urban development. This project was funded in part from a grant from the U. S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, administered by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section. A copy of the report for this study will be available to scholars from the Lamar Institute shortly.

Ebenezer Project

Dan and Rita Elliott

Dan and Rita Elliott have received renewed funding from private sources through the Lamar Institute to continue their research at the historic town of Ebenezer north of Savannah, Georgia. They also will conduct further excavations on the Yuchi town of Mount Pleasant nearby.

Conquest Archaeology Studies in Alabama and Northwestern Florida

Keith Little

Caleb Curren, Keith Little, and Harry Holstein of the Alabama-Tombigee Regional Commission, Pensacola Junior College, and Jacksonville State University are conducting archaeological field investigations concerning early Spanish conquests and sixteenth-century aboriginal societies in present Alabama and Florida. The principal goal of the research is to evaluate and refine hypotheses concerning the localities discussed in documents of the 1540 De Soto and 1560 De Luna expeditions.

Jacksonville State University in cooperation with the Alabama De Soto Commission is conducting excavations and survey in the lower Terrapin Creek basin of northeastern Alabama to evaluate the hypothesis that the principal town of the sixteenth-century Coosa chiefdom was situated in that region.

Pensacola Junior College has recently examined a late-series Charles and Joanna silver coin minted in Mexico City circa 1554-1570. The coin was found at a locality on Pensacola Bay previously hypothesized as a candidate for the De Luna base camp at the Bay of Ochuse. Field investigations are continuing at the locality in search of additional evidence that the site may represent his encampment.

Alabama-Tombigee Regional Commission has completed excavations at the Stephens Bluff site, a late Mississippian mound and village site in the lower Black Warrior River basin of western Alabama. The discovery of a major Moundville III phase occupation on the site substantiated an earlier premise that the lower Black Warrior River basin was likely occupied during the sixteenth-century. Alabama-

Tombigee Regional Commission is also continuing survey and excavations on the lower Alabama River in search of the sixteenth century battlefield of Mauvila.

San Luis De Talimali

Bonnie McEwan

The third field season of excavations in the Spanish village at San Luis is near completion under the direction of Bonnie McEwan, with Richard Vernon serving as field supervisor. During the 1988 and 1989 excavations, a large trash pit and two Spanish domestic structures were identified. The earlier building was a plank and thatch building, while the later house was wattle and daub. During the 1990 field season, several other trash pits were identified, along with a series of wall-foundation trenches or mud sleepers representing several additional structures or enclosures. Some of these may have served as animal corrals.

Materials recovered from the Spanish village during this field season include a silver half real (A.D. 1677-1705), glass and jet beads and pendants, a variety of biological remains, European and Oriental ceramics, Apalachee Colono-Wares and traditional aboriginal ceramics.

Technological analyses of Colono-Wares and contemporaneous Apalachee ceramics from San Luis are currently being conducted by Ann Cordell of the Florida Museum of Natural History. This study will determine if Colono-Wares from the site were being made locally and if the techniques used in their manufacture were similar to those used to produce traditional Apalachee wares.

Limited excavations have simultaneously been conducted over the past several months at the San Luis fort. Under the supervision of Charles Poe, volunteers from San Luis and the Apalachee Archaeological Society have been excavating a 1 by 10 meter trench in order to verify the location of the southern moat, previously recorded by John Griffin in 1948 and Charles Fairbanks in 1956-57. The excavations have been successful in determining the exact location and orientation of the moat, and also have revealed the wall trench for the wooden palisade and the clay banquette terreplain (firing platform) inside the palisade.

Beads and Pendants from San Luis de Talimali

Jeffrey Mitchem

In late 1989, I analyzed beads and pendants from the church and cemetery at San Luis de Talimali (8Le4). From the church structure, 47 glass beads, one faceted jet bead, and a cut glass pendant were recovered. Limited excavations in the cemetery yielded 845 glass beads, at least 21 whole or broken glass pendants, an amber bead, and a brass cross. More recently, I have been studying beads and pendants from a large trash pit in the presumed Spanish habitation area at the site. While the analysis is not yet complete, some interesting patterns are evident in the specific types of beads from each area. Contents of two other trash pits excavated in the most recent field season will add substantially to the database. Ultimately, the San Luis material will lead to the development of a typology that can be applied to other Spanish missions in the Southeast. Certain types (such as Cornaline d'Aleppo) appear to be most common

in the Spanish area, along with jet rings and *figa* pendants. In contrast, glass pendants (Punta Rassa Pendants and a similar type we are calling San Luis Pendants) appear to be restricted to aboriginal contexts, especially in the cemetery. A report on the church and cemetery beads will appear in Volume 5 of *Florida Archaeology*.

French Mobile

Gregory Waselkov and Diane Silvia

Current fieldwork at the French colonial site of Old Mobile (1702-1711) involves systematic testing and some small-scale excavations. About 10 percent of the 50 hectare site has now been shovel tested at 4-meter intervals. Tentative correlations of artifact distributions with features shown on maps dating to 1702 and circa 1705 indicate that the fort has been located, along with several domestic structures. Excavations have just begun at a recently discovered forge site on the outskirts of town.

Plans for this summer include further shovel testing across the best preserved portion of the site, survey elsewhere in the vicinity to locate and identify contemporary Indian village sites, and test excavations to confirm or refute the hypothesized fort location. Anyone who would like to have his or her name placed on the project newsletter mailing list should contact Greg Waselkov.

Heading Upriver and Looking for Hernando

Jeffrey Mitchem

On July 1, I'll be moving north to become the Station Archaeologist at the new Parkin Archeological State Park for the Arkansas Archeological Survey. A Clarksdale Bell and a faceted chevron bead found previously at the site suggest that it may be associated with you-know-who's expedition. It will be interesting to compare artifacts there with what I previously studied from sixteenth-century sites in Florida.

Beads

Marvin Smith

The Society of Bead Researchers announces the publication of its new journal, *Beads*. This attractive, professional journal furnishes scholarly information on beads from a wide variety of archaeological and historic contexts. Color illustrations provide a useful basis for comparison. Copies of the first issue of *Beads* may be obtained from the editor, Karlis Karklins. Membership in the Society of Bead Researchers is currently open to all interested persons.

Lamar Book

The University of Alabama Press will publish *Lamar Archaeology: Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Deep South* before the next issue of *Lamar Briefs* hits the streets. This book, edited by Mark Williams and the late Gary Shapiro, presents papers from the 1986 Lamar Institute conference on South Appalachian Mississippian. Additionally, an overview of Lamar archeology is presented and detailed chronologies for the Lamar area are included. Get 'em while they're hot!!

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 16 - November 1990

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 83.
The Most Important Sites Have Yet to be Found.

Leake Site Excavations

David Hally

David Hally conducted a third season of fieldwork at the Leake site (9Br2) during the summer. The field crew consisted of graduate assistant, Adam King. The Leake site has two major occupations: a Middle Woodland component with two earth mounds and a mid-sixteenth century Lamar village. Fieldwork in previous seasons demonstrated the extent of the village and resulted in the excavation of a burned domestic structure. In the 1990 season a 6 by 60 meter unit was excavated across the southern portion of the village for the purpose of determining the settlement structure (perimeter, habitation zone, and plaza) of the village. Results were somewhat disappointing in that no definite evidence of a plaza was found.

The large Woodland period platform mound was bulldozed in 1939, destroying all but the first three construction stages. A large section of the summit of the latest intact construction stage was excavated in the 1989 field season, revealing a complicated pattern of large postholes and pits. Mound excavation in 1990 was limited to a single trench excavated into the edge of mound nearest the Lamar village. This trench yielded stratigraphic evidence hat the sixteenth century Lamar occupants of the village may have used the mound and actually added a final construction stage to it.

Etowah Valley Survey

Bobby Southerlin

Bobby Southerlin, an M.A. student in archeology, completed fieldwork in the spring for an intensive survey of the Etowah River valley within a 5 kilometers radius of the Etowah site. Approximately 75 sites were recorded and collected. Research was supported by a historic resources survey grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Sweetgum Site Excavations

Marshall Williams

The final field school of the Penn State Department of Archaeology conducted by James Hatch took place May 21 through July 25 in Morgan County, Georgia. Hatch has been studying the upland sites of the Lamar culture, this last one being of the Dyar phase. Prior sites have yielded data on upland Bell and Iron Horse phase sites. The site excavated this summer uncovered post molds for a round house of 7.6 meters in diameter, with doubled perimeter posts, and a southeastern entrance. In addition, there were two well-defined rectangular structures and the usual numerous unassignable postmolds. There were no other structures on this small site, which was

obviously a one family farmstead. Reports on these four summer's excavations will offer new data on these small upland sites of the Oconee drainage.

Passport: A Pure Vining Phase Site in Central Georgia

Jack T. Wynn and Rebecca E. Bruce

Investigations were conducted in June, 1990, at the Passport site (9Pm830) in Putnam County, Georgia, in the central Piedmont, by Forest Service and Georgia Mountain Archaeological Society members in the Passport in Time (PIT) program. PIT recruits public involvement with management of cultural resources on public lands. Testing Passport site identified it as a single-component upland Vining phase site.

Besides having only simple-stamped and plain pottery, the projectile points were all small, Mississippian triangular types, suggesting temporal placement in the early Mississippian or Transitional Woodland-Mississippian period, rather than early Woodland. This is in line with other sites reported by Elliott and Wynn in 1988 when ascribing the Vining phase to this time period. It is on a broad ridge, far from major streams. Unfortunately it was heavily disturbed by agriculture, so features were extremely hard to define.

Artifact densities were high in three sectors of the site, presumably house or other intensive activity areas. As only the northern half of the site has been investigated thus far, other activity areas should lie on the south.

Current analyses show two, and possibly three, categories of simple stamped pottery design within this collection. Both single-line and cross stamping were observed, with a wide range of line-width, from 1.5 to 5.0 millimeters. No consistent groupings could be established, as both wide and narrow lines could be seen on the same sherds. Little variation was seen in tempering of this material. It was nearly all very fine grit, with occasional large chunks, so that it appeared "untempered," to the eye, despite the rather sandy or gritty feel to the sherds.

Comparisons of sherd collections from three distinct activity areas at the Passport site indicated very little difference between artifacts in the middle of the site from those in the northeast. The northeastern area, however, had much higher artifact counts, and the sherds were not so heavily worn or eroded from farming. Thus, stamped patterns there had somewhat sharper relief.

Nine small Mississippian triangular points were recovered from this site, all from the plow zone, and four of them from a single 2 by 2 meters square in the northeastern sector. They ranged in length from 1.5 centimeters to 2.8 centimeters, and were made of non-local chert, white and clear quartz.

Two small pit features contained cross-stamped sherds of vessel rims and round bases. Post molds were hard to define in the dense red-brown clay loam, but at least three were identified.

Forest Service and Georgia Mountain Archaeological Society plan further testing at the Passport site. For additional information, call Jack Wynn or Becky Bruce.

Data Recovery at Late Archaic Sites (9Wr4 and 9Wr11) in Warren County, Georgia

R. Jerald Ledbetter

Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated recently completed major excavations at two predominantly Late Archaic sites in Warren County, Georgia. Excavation included the hand digging of test pits and excavation of three large blocks with a smooth bucket backhoe. Postmold patterns in two of the blocks indicated the presence of Late Archaic structures. The third block contains postmold patterns and pits which probably represent a combination of Late Archaic and Woodland occupations. Probably the most significant Late Archaic structure was a well-preserved rectangular pit house. The pit house measured approximately 4 by 5 meters, with a maximum depth below definition of 30 centimeters. Postmolds were located against the interior pit walls, at the corners and in the interior of the structure. The structure contained a large interior pit that contained a centrally located hearth (Figure).

Diagnostic projectile artifacts consisted primarily of very large metavolcanic hafted bifaces comparable to classic Savannah River Stemmed. A few smaller stemmed points were also recovered. Ceramics within the structure consisted of fiber tempered Stallings Island Plain and decorated and a few Thom's Creek sherds. Fragments of soapstone perforated slabs were abundant in both the structure and the surrounding midden. Radiocarbon dates from charcoal samples at the bottom of the interior hearth produced uncorrected dates for the structure of 3895 $\pm$192 and 3867 $\pm$ 79 B.P. or 1945 and 1917 B.C. (UGA 6166 and UGA 6165).

A Late Archaic cultural deposit consisting of plowzone and undisturbed midden with a maximum depth of 70 centimeters covered an area approximately 40 meters in diameter surrounding the structure. Excavation of a block measuring 26 by 27 meters around the structure produced only seven additional Late Archaic features (4 large pits and 3 smaller pits or postmolds) that could be associated with the structure. Laboratory analysis and report preparation is currently underway.

Bullard's Landing Excavations

Mark Williams

Excavations have resumed at the 24 mound Bullard's Landing site in Twiggs County, Georgia. The work is being led by Mark Williams and conducted by students from Mercer University in Macon two days each week. The focus of this year's work at the De Soto period site is two fold. First, further effort has been made to determine if the site was palisaded. It now appears that this is not the case. Apparently the fact that the site was probably on a large island in the Ocmulgee River floodplain provided adequate defense for this Mississippian village.

The second part of the research consists of the excavation of one-quarter of Mound P, a small house mound. The 1-meter high mound appears to be the remains of at least two collapsed earthlodges on top of one another. The final, upper structure was not burned, but did have a Lamar Complicated Stamped jar crushed in place on the floor. The vessel had been in storage and was upside down when the roof apparently fell on the floor and crushed the vessel.

The lower structure in Mound P was apparently burned. The work on this structure is just beginning. Great effort is being made to study the edges of these structures since they represent some of the only unplowed Lamar period houses ever excavated. The information recovered from them may provide valuable clues for interpreting the now-lost above ground remains of houses from heavily plowed sites throughout the southern Appalachian area. Excavations will continue at the site throughout the winter and spring, weather permitting. Analysis of the recovered materials is taking place on wet days. A complete report on these and all earlier excavations at the site will be available by early next summer.

Excavations at 38Ak157, Savannah River Site, Aiken County, South Carolina
Kenneth E. Sassaman

In response to the Department of Energy's plans to construct a new waste disposal facility at the Savannah River Site, staff of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program spent the months of June-August 1990 excavating 38Ak157, a Woodland period habitation site in the Aiken Plateau. The upland site lies on a relatively small ridge nose formed by the dissection of two spring-fed streams. Subsurface testing across the landform revealed widespread prehistoric remains dating from the Late Archaic to Mississippian periods and a nineteenth-century component. Block excavation in two portions of the site were implemented to retrieve Early and Middle Woodland materials situated below the plowzone to a depth of 40 centimeters below surface.

A 229 square meter block placed in the center in the impact area yielded relatively low-density assemblages dating to the Thom's Creek and Deptford phases. Concentrated at the south end of the block, the Thom's Creek component was marked by a variety of pottery surface treatments, including combinations of punctation and incising, as well as a high proportion of cordmarked lips. The associated lithic assemblage was meager, and no features could be attributed to the Thom's Creek occupation. The Deptford phase assemblage at the opposite end of the block included a greater diversity of remains, including Yadkin points, flake tools, and two heath-like cobble clusters. The first serious use of nearby orthoquartzite sources is evident in the flaked stone assemblage. Semi-circular patterns in the distribution of point-plotted artifacts provide indirect evidence for at least one Deptford phase structure. As is typical of sandhills sites, organic preservation was nil.

A 144 square meter block excavated on the perimeter of the impact zone produced a dense and diverse Refuge phase assemblage 25-35 centimeters below surface. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by simple stamped sherds, while punctate and linear check stamped sherds comprised minority types. Over 125 small stemmed Early Woodland bifaces were retrieved, along with two major concentrations of chert debitage and a rich assemblage of flaked stone tools and gorget fragments. At least two structures are inferred from the patterned distribution of artifacts and associated cobble clusters (probable hearths). Organic remains and feature staining were again nonexistent.

Analysis of the 38Ak157 materials is in progress. The anticipated report by Sassaman, Keith Stephenson, and William Green will focus on (1) the decorative variation of Thom's Creek and Deptford pottery, (2) technofunctional variation in Thom's Creek, Refuge, and Deptford pottery, (3) early Woodland hafted biface technology, (4) cobble cluster variation and function, (5) artifact patterns associated with structures and features, (6) form and function of gorgets, and (7) changing patterns of upland site use. A preliminary review of the data supports the existing Savannah River Site model for upland land-use, namely, that the Early Woodland period marked the earliest intensive, probably year-round, occupation of the Aiken Plateau. The unique contributions of this project, however, are the apparent recognition of habitation structures on the basis of artifact spatial patterning alone, and the recognition that the artifact inventory of small upland occupations includes elaborate material culture.

Unfortunately, no Lamar artifacts were recovered at 38Ak157!

Lower Chattahoochee Projects

Frank Schnell

In March and April of 1990, the Columbus Museum conducted a testing program of site 1Ru59 at the mouth of Uchee Creek in Russell County, Alabama for Fort Benning. The Army requested a determination of eligibility and extent of this site located in a recreation area.

The site was determined to contain two components. One of these was a Late Archaic-Gulf Formational component with fiber tempered ceramics. The second component was of a seventeenth century Blackmon phase household. Evidence for two burned wattle-and-daub structures was found. If excavated, this component should provide an excellent sample of an isolated Blackmon phase homestead complex. No contemporary trade goods were found in the tests or on the surface, suggesting that the site was occupied early in the cultural period for the Blackmon phase.

The Columbus Museum is also continuing its program of clearing and stabilization at the Singer-Moye mounds group. Located in Stewart County, Georgia, Singer-Moye is owned by The Columbus Museum and is used as a field training and research center. Singer-Moye is one of the half-dozen largest Mississippian mound groups in Georgia.

Georgia Coast Burial Analyses

Jerald T. Milanich

George Armelagos and J. T. Milanich are supervising excavations and analysis of sixteenth century human skeletal populations from the Georgia coast. The population, excavated by Milanich and Charles Fairbanks and assorted graduate students in 1973-74, is from the Indian Field-Couper Field site and the Taylor Mound site on St. Simons Island. The collection from the latter site also includes materials excavated by Charles Pearson, then of the University of Georgia. The mound contained early sixteenth century Spanish artifacts, some of which have been reported by Pearson in Historical Archaeology. A dog interred in Couper Field contained a musket ball in his/her ribs;

presumably the site is late prehistoric-early contact period. Field excavations at both sites were reported in a dissertation by Ronald Wallace. An M.A. thesis by James Zahler (supervised by William Maples) focused on metrical analysis of a portion of the burial populations. Zahler's analysis shows that statistically, several individuals from Couper Field (interred with native peoples in flexed positions) could be classified as African (are they from the Ayllon colony?). His analysis also indicates severe probably dietary-related pathologies in some individuals. The entire population, ca. 70 individuals, is being restudied by Megan Donnelly, a graduate student, to collect data on dietary stress, paleopathology, etc. We hope to perform trace element analysis to determine if any of the individuals are non-native to the locality.

Fig Springs Burials

Jerald T. Milanich

During the summer, 1990 Armelagos and Milanich supervised the excavation and analysis of a sample of ca. 21 individual interred at the Fig Springs mission site (8Co1), Columbia County, Florida. The site, believed to be the ca. 1609-1656 Timucuan-Franciscan mission of San Martin, was the focus of extensive excavations by Brent Weisman, Florida Division of Historical Resources. Lisa Hoshower-Leuschner carried out the analysis of the population, which was excavated from what is believed to be the mission cemetery. Megan Donnelly also participated. A large number of iron nails and charred posts were recorded within the 6 by 6 meters square sample excavated. Analysis suggests that at least some individuals were multiple burials. A report is being prepared and additional excavations and analyses are planned for the cemetery that, if our density projections are correct, contains 900 individuals.

San Augustine de Urica?

Jerald T. Milanich

Samuel Chapman is mechanically auguring (as opposed to mentally auguring) a seventeenth century Spanish-Indian site in Columbia County, Florida, about 1.5 kilometers from the early Weeden Island McKeithen site, 3.5 kilometers from the late Weeden Island Leslie Mound, and adjacent to a late prehistoric site. We had noted the prehistoric site in 1977-78 during our northern Florida Weeden Island survey, but somehow missed the later site that was located by Kenneth Johnson during our De Soto-mission survey. Possibly the historic site is the early seventeenth century Timucuan-Franciscan mission of San Augustine de Urica; the late prehistoric site fits the Hudson-Milanich predicted location for the De Soto contact village of Uriutina. [According to Julian Granberry, in Timucuan 'Iri' is 'war-councilor' or 'war-prince'; 'ca' is 'here;' and 'Utina' is 'province' or 'regions,' or 'powerful.' This suggests that Urica (Irica) and Uriutina (Iriutina) mean something like 'place of the war-chief.' This same settlement pattern -- a cluster consisting of prehistoric sites, late-prehistoric / possibly De Soto contact site, and a Spanish mission site -- fits other locations in northern Florida surveyed by Johnson and others (e.g., the Fig Springs mission, Santa Fe mission, San Miquel de Asile mission, Ivitachuco mission locales). Research is continuing.

Archaeological Excavations in the Timucua Mission Province

John E. Worth

Four months of excavations at the Fig Springs site (8Co1) in Ichtucknee State Park were carried out this summer under the sponsorship of the Florida Department of Natural Resources, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, and the Florida Museum of Natural History. Investigations have provided new data on the aboriginal inhabitants of the Timucua mission province in northern Florida prior to their missionization in the early 1600s. Block excavations have revealed information relating to material culture, architecture, subsistence, storage, and trash disposal patterns, and other aspects of local Timucua culture. Ongoing ceramic analysis has permitted the refinement of a ceramic typology developed in 1989, and has provided a more complete description of the Suwannee Valley ceramic series.

Stratigraphic data from block excavations will be combined with similar data from test excavations in other areas of the Fig Springs site and at two nearby sites in order to develop a chronology for the Suwannee Valley series. The first of several radiocarbon samples to be sent for analysis reveals a twelfth-century date (A.D. 1160 $\pm$ 50 years), which supplements the sixteenth-century date (A.D. 1590 $\pm$ 60 years) of a nearby cob pit excavated in 1989 under the direction of Brent Weisman. These dates confirm the contemporaneity of the Suwannee Valley series with the related Alachua series to the south. Data also suggest cultural connections with regional late Weeden Island ceramic assemblages, specifically as regards the persistence of many surface decorations.

This large sample of Suwannee Valley ceramics from excavated context additionally provides a benchmark against which the Jefferson and Lamar ceramics of the later mission period may be compared. Current data may therefore reveal new details of the process of aboriginal cultural change during the first decades after missionization.

Obtaining Datable Charcoal from the Corbin-Tucker Site

Nancy Marie White

University of South Florida returned in 1990 to the Corbin-Tucker site, a Fort Walton village and cemetery on the middle Apalachicola River, with the express purpose of obtaining datable charcoal from the cemetery. The site sits on an old meander of the river about a mile west of the present channel. Tested in 1988, the site had a village area with very little Fort Walton pottery but an abundance of check-stamped and plain. A 1 by 1-meter unit opened on the last day at the northern end to look for village boundaries uncovered remains of a high status burial, with much Fort Walton Incised and Point Washington Incised pottery, including six- and five-pointed open bowls. Bone was mostly decayed: a long bone fragment and portions of a poorly preserved skull and many teeth, representing a minimum of 5 people, 4 adults, and one subadult. The principal adult had a green stone celt beneath the chin, and in the center of the forehead was a copper disk resembling an ear spool. Analyzed and stabilized by John Maseman of the South Florida Conservation Center in Pompano

Beach, who obtained additional expertise from David Scott of the Getty Conservation Institute in California, the disk was found to contain significant traces of lead in the copper. The consensus of opinions by several experts who have viewed it is that it is either very late prehistoric / protohistoric or contact period. However, no European or even Lamar ceramics were found. A single radiocarbon date was obtained, from a refuse pit full of freshwater mollusc shell in the village area: 1080 $\pm$ 90 years B.P. or A.D. 870 (uncorrected; Beta 30633).

The 1990 test expanded the original 1 by 1 and uncovered another mass of copper (as yet unidentified, though it appeared as at least one and perhaps two more discs) near the long bones of the original principal burial, and several more teeth. In a unit a few meters to the north there was another green stone celt and several groupings of long bones, two with skulls, one with a Busycon cup, and one with a pottery mushroom-shaped object. We did obtain a small amount of charcoal for dating and hope to have results this year. Meanwhile the site, which is on private land, remains well protected.

Southwestern Florida Project

William H. Marquardt

The Department of Anthropology of the Florida Museum of Natural History joined with two museums in Fort Myers to undertake a combined archaeology and education project focused on the heartland of the historic Calusa Indians. The project was funded by a grant from the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State. Under the direction of professional archaeologists, volunteers excavated portions of two prehistoric sites -- Useppa Island (fall, 1989) and Pineland (spring, 1990). Directing field operations at Useppa was Bill Marquardt, while Karen Jo Walker directed field work at Pineland. Corbett Torrence served as assistant field director and volunteer coordinator for both excavations. The public was allowed and encouraged to visit the excavations. One hundred thirty different individuals worked 2,985 volunteer hours at the Useppa Island dig October 15 - December 15, 1989, and 334 different people put in 7,906 hours at Pineland March 7 - April 30, 1990.

At Useppa, the oldest known site on the southwestern Florida coast, a 32 square meter excavation uncovered a shell tool manufacturing station that existed ca. 4000 years ago, while at the Pineland site (ca. A. D. 200-1600) the first structural floors ever found in southwestern Florida were uncovered. Also identified were late sixteenth-century artifacts from Pineland's burial mound. All of the above excavations and studies will result in publications for laypersons, scientists, and historians; analysis, data entry, editing, drafting, and report writing are currently in progression materials from Useppa, Pineland, and Horr's Island by Ann Cordell, Arlene Rodriguez, Ashley Swift, Chuck Allee, Claudine Payne, Corbett Torrence, Dale Hutchinson, Elise LeCompte, Irv Quitmyer, Karen Jo Walker, Kim Peters, Laura Kozuch, Maureen Rousseau, Lee Newsom, Lisa Dorr, Margie Scarry, Melissa Massaro, Merald Clark, Mike Russo, Susan deFrance, and Sylvia Scudder. Chuck Blanchard is writing a book for laypersons.

Sponsored by Ronto Developments Marco, the Florida Museum of Natural History excavated several archaeological sites on Horr's Island, Collier County, Florida. A three-month excavation season under the field direction of Mike Russo, assisted by Ashley Swift, ran from October 1, 1989 to January 7, 1990, and was focused on the historic site area as well as the prehistoric shell middens. The Horr's Island Middle to Late Archaic village site extends over 1/2 mile in length, including deep shell deposits, fire pits, and posts of structures. Mound A, which includes burials and extensive caps of sand and shell, dates to 4300 B.P., and may be the earliest burial mound structure in the United States. Preliminary data suggest year-round occupation on the southwestern Florida coast and an unexpected level of complexity for the Late Archaic period, a situation mirrored at Useppa Island.

The Year of the Indian school program directly involved 2,810 students, 180 teachers, and 45 schools. Thirty-nine classroom lectures were given, and 27 classes of fourth and fifth graders, a total of 950 children, visited the Pineland site during the excavations. The project received a preservation award from the Florida Trust for Historical Preservation, the only archaeological project to be so honored this year.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 17 - Spring 1991

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 83.
Machine stripping of a site makes simple what testing makes perplexing.

A Collection Chronology for the Cumberland Plateau

Tom DesJean

A prehistoric cultural chronology for the Cumberland Plateau is a crying need. While a number of archaeological surveys and some Phase II tests have been conducted here, no time frame exists for dating any of the materials found in this area. The whole area has been ignored by archaeologists in favor of more lucrative reservoir salvage and mound complex archaeology. As development now creeps into the Upper Cumberland Plateau the tremendous archaeological resources here are becoming evident. We have almost waited too late, though, and somewhere between 92 to 95 percent of the numerous Rockshelter sites have already been looted (DesJean 1989; Ison 1981).

In an attempt to recover some information from looted materials in private collections, Tennessee State Archaeologist Joe Benthall and a National Park Service archaeologist (me) began to examine collections from the Cumberland Plateau. Dozens of collections have been examined and many more wait. Preliminary indications reveal some surprising facts.

There is a small amount of Early and Late Paleo-Indian material in some of these collections. This material includes, Clovis points (fluted and unfluted varieties) Redstone, Beaver Lake, Cumberland, and Quads. Interestingly, in all of the collections examined there are no Dalton materials. We can only suspect that perhaps climate change is responsible for this.

By the Early Archaic, there is tremendous occupation on the Plateau as evidenced by numerous projectile points of all types. Towards the end of the Early Archaic, the Bifurcate Tradition evolves into Middle Archaic cultures, but few typical Middle Archaic points have been observed. Early to Mid-Archaic Stanley types are observed somewhat frequently, but only 2 Eva types, 6 or 7 Benton types, and perhaps a dozen Morrow Mountain types have been identified; Such an abandonment of the Plateau may be a result of the Mid-Archaic Altithermal. Desiccation of the area was hypothesized by Cowan et al. (1981) to explain the absence of Middle Archaic cultures at Cloudsplitter Rockshelter on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Kentucky. This climatic condition appears to have reversed by the Late Archaic and typical Late Archaic point types are observed in abundance from collections from the area. Steatite vessel fragments also appear in collections indicating possible movement during the Late Archaic.

This density of occupation, evidenced by collected projectile points, continues into the Transitional Late Archaic/Early Woodland and many Early, Middle, and Late Woodland points have been identified. Pottery and other artifacts and temporal indicators for all three of the Woodland periods have also been identified in many

private collections. Materials of the Late Woodland period do not seem to be as abundant as the Early and Middle Woodland periods, which may be due to a shift to a more agricultural subsistence base and movement from the Plateau to the rich river bottoms.

Many Late Woodland and Early and Late Mississippian type points have been observed in the collections along with Early and Late Mississippian pottery. These artifacts, though, are not very abundant. The Late Mississippian pottery types are very rare in collections and only one collection contained Dallas type projectile points (from two sites). This lack of Late Mississippian material and the unsuitability of the land for farming would have discouraged village settlement and mound construction.

One final, interesting point is that practically all of the families of first settlers we talked with during investigations on the Plateau claim descent from Cherokee, but only three collections produced materials that could possibly be identified with this historic group. Two green and one blue transparent glass beads and one fragment of an iron cooking pot were from one site and identified in a collection and some bottle glass and Dallas points were identified from a site in another collection. The last collection with possible Cherokee materials had Dallas points, possible Overhill plainware pottery, and a possible brass dangler.

This quick overview represents a subjective and tentative reconstruction of the prehistoric cultural chronology of the Upper Cumberland Plateau and further examinations and tightening of the chronology for this area are planned.

Chickamauga Basin Report Near Completion

Lynn Sullivan

Due to the beginning of World War II and subsequent funding cuts, the report of WPA-era archaeological investigations of the Chickamauga Basin in southeastern Tennessee was never completed. An incomplete draft manuscript, mainly written by Thomas M. N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg with contributions by several other authors, has remained on file at the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee Knoxville for nearly half a century. Thanks to a collaborative arrangement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the New York State Museum Institute, and with assistance from the McClung Museum, Lynne P. Sullivan has spent the past year completing this manuscript and bringing it to a publication-ready format. This project will be completed later in the summer.

The Chickamauga Basin report is literally a cornerstone in Tennessee and southeastern archaeology. The report details Lewis and Kneberg's interpretations of the archaeology of this important area; includes their original topologies for architecture, pottery, lithics, bone and shell artifacts, weaving, and burial practices; compares the Chickamauga Basin with nearby areas; and presents a summary of pertinent ethnohistoric literature. In addition, the report describes the excavations at the Candy Creek, Dallas, Davis, Hixon, Rymer, Ledford Island, Mouse Creeks, Ocoee, Sale Creek, Spivey, Varnell, and McGill sites. The Hiwassee Island report, published

by Lewis and Kneberg in 1946, was originally planned to be part of this comprehensive volume.

The intent of the present project is, insofar as is possible, to maintain the integrity of Lewis and Kneberg's work and to complete the volume as they had planned (with the exception that the previously published description of the Hiwassee Island site excavations will be deleted). Thus the volume also represents an important statement on the status of southeastern archaeology during the 1930s and 40s. A forward, written by Sullivan, will help place the report into this historical perspective. Anyone wishing more information about the project should contact Lynne P. Sullivan.

Investigations at the Chattooga Site

Gerald F. Schroedl

Chattooga is an eighteenth century Lower Town Cherokee village in Oconee County, South Carolina. The second six-week field season cosponsored by the United States Forest Service and the University of Tennessee was completed at Chattooga (38Oc18) in June 1990. In two field seasons, controlled surface collections have been made over ca. 3 hectares, excavations of 143 1 by 1-meter test pits have been completed, and 7,100 square meters have been surveyed with a proton magnetometer. A 40 square meters excavation in 1990 revealed approximately 20 percent of the Chattooga townhouse, whose location was originally identified from surface collections, test pits, and magnetometer data gathered in 1989. The townhouse excavation was large enough to determine that the structure had burned with the collapsed roof and wall fall preserving the central floor area; that the structure had been rebuilt or substantially remodeled; that the structure had eight major roof support posts; and that the building was 12 to 13 meters in diameter. The structure is comparable in plan, although slightly smaller, to the mid-eighteenth century townhouses excavated in the Little Tennessee River valley. Investigations planned for the summer of 1991 include making surface collections in two areas totaling approximately 35,000 square meters, excavating test pits and taking magnetometer readings in areas where domestic structures are expected to occur, and excavating an additional 20 percent of the townhouse area. University of Tennessee archaeological field school students, conducting the excavations, will be assisted by volunteers and by South Carolina high school teachers enrolled in the University of South Carolina, Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology, Classroom Archaeology Summer Program. Their participation is sponsored by the Forest Service's Passport in Time public education initiative.

Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests

Robert T. Morgan

The Francis Marion National Forest has contracted with Brockington and Associates to conduct data recovery and intensive site testing of the Buck Hall site (38Ch644). Located in upper Charleston County, South Carolina on the Francis Marion National Forest, the project will begin in mid-April and continue through the end of May.

Part of the Buck Hall site was tested late last year and it was found to contain two major components: a Deptford III phase occupation (with a radiocarbon date of 1240 ± 60 B.P.) and a Middle Mississippian occupation spanning a maximum period of 150 years, starting at around A.D. 1150 or 1200 and terminating around A.D. 1300.

During the site-testing project, a number of household-sized shell middens, deep pits, and post molds were discovered. This site also contains three small earthen mounds. Limited investigations conducted in 1983 by Michael Trinkley suggest that these may be burial mounds containing fragmentary human remains. The current project will include trench excavations into the mounds in order to determine their nature and composition.

The testing conducted late last year suggests that the Mississippian component of the Buck Hall site is a fairly large, permanent or semipermanent settlement. It is estimated that the site contained on the order of 40 to 75 prehistoric domestic structures. The size of the site, as well as the presence of possible burial mounds suggests that the site occupied an important position in the Mississippian settlement pattern of the central South Carolina coast. The work we are doing on this site will provide important data on this time period in this area, about which few details are known.

UGA Field School

Mark Williams

The University of Georgia summer Archaeological Field School will be conducted in cooperation with the United States Forest Service and the Lamar Institute from June 19 until August 14 this summer. The project will be led by Mark Williams and will include four different short projects.

The first will take place at the Fortson mound (9Ws2) in Wilkes County, Georgia. The crew will make a contour map of the mound, test for any garbage dump on the edge of the mound, and determine with shovel testing the limits of this apparently very small site. The history of the rediscovery of this important site was recently reported in *Early Georgia* by Dan Elliott and Steve Kowalewski.

The second part of the summer will be conducted at the Copeland site on United States Forest Service land in Greene County, just on the eastern edge of Lake Oconee. This is a large (ca. 30 acre) Mississippian period village, perhaps associated with the nearby Dyar mound (9Ge5). The work at the Copeland site will consist of 20-25 two meter excavation squares placed throughout the site. The testing units will be of this size to permit sufficient sherd recovery so the phases of Mississippian occupation can be accessed for all subsections of the site. The real question to be addressed here is "do large non-mound villages actually exist in the Oconee Province, or might such an apparent pattern have resulted from repeated occupation by a small group through a long period of timed. Since the Mississippian chronology for the area is sufficiently refined, it should be possible to answer this question for the Copeland site, one of the more prominent possible cases of large non-mound villages know within the Oconee Valley.

The third part of the summer will include the survey of a large pine tree clearcut located near the Shoulderbone mound center (9Hk1) near Sparta, Georgia--again within the Oconee Valley. No survey data is presently available to determine if assumed adjacent homesteads and/or villages date to the Mississippian phases known for the Shoulderbone site itself. The clearcut survey should permit thorough examination of at least 1000 acres, perhaps more.

Finally, some 700 acres of United States Forest Service land will be surveyed in southern Putnam County, 10 miles south of Eatonton, Georgia. This area is half way between the Little River mound center (9Mg46) and the Shinholser mound center (9Bl1), an area often suggested by geometry alone to have been the location of another Oconee Valley Mississippian mound center. Assuming that homesteads will not occur far from such centers, if we find many Mississippian homesteads in this area, then perhaps there is a lost mound/chiefdom center in this area. If, however, no sites are found, then perhaps there simply never was such a mound in this area.

The complex summer schedule will provide students with a wide variety of field experiences. The results of this summer's work will, of course, be reported in the fall issue of *Lamar Briefs*.

Brown's Mount Revisited

Mark Williams

During the spring of 1991 I once again worked with students from Mercer University at the famous Macon Plateau period Brown's Mount site just east of Macon, Georgia. The majority of our very limited work was aimed at determining exactly where A. R. Kelly excavated with WPA labor in 1935. He conducted three separate, but very large, excavation units on the southern end of the 200 foot high natural-limestone hill. Unfortunately, the locations of none of the three excavations were recorded with reference to the others. The only permanent feature there is a small mound, apparently a collapsed earthlodge similar to the reconstructed one at Ocmulgee National Monument. By trenching we were able to relocate his excavation approach trench into this mound and one section of another trench some 200 meters to the north. With this new knowledge, two of the three 1935 excavations can now be firmly mapped. The third is still floating somewhere to the southeast of these two. All this is being conducted in anticipation of my writing a site report on these old excavations. Most of the artifacts are at Ocmulgee National Monument and Mercer students analyzed these under my direction during the past winter. The report should be completed by the end of this year.

Brown's Mount to be Preserved

Mark Williams

Although it is not final as of this writing, it appears that an agreement has been reached between the owner of the Brown's Mount site and a number of Macon-area groups that will ensure it's preservation. Although it is much more complicated, essentially the money necessary to purchase the property (ca. 75 acres) will apparently

come from a local foundation that will then donate the site to the Macon Museum of Arts and Sciences. The Museum is fully aware of the importance of the site and will, by my estimation, act as a proper steward for it in the future. We can all be thankful for some good news in these days of so much site destruction and bad news.

Stable Isotope Analysis of Tatham Mound Individuals

Dale Hutchinson

Analyses of stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes for individuals from Tatham Mound have recently provided information complementary to ethnohistoric evidence regarding diet. The mound, located along the route of Hernando de Soto, contained several hundred individuals in the contact period stratum, and evidence of hostility between the Spanish and Indians.

The ethnohistoric narratives of the contemporary De Soto expedition indicate that only scattered fields of maize were encountered in this area of the Gulf coast. Sable isotopic evidence supports the notion that corn was not a major stable in the diet in this region at this time. Furthermore, analysis of individuals from the precontact stratum dated between A.D. 1000 and A. D. 1500 demonstrates that very little dietary change had occurred during the period. One burial, probably intrusive, does show evidence of a diet more concentrated on maize. The analysis is only partially done, and many more individuals will be analyzed from Tatham as well as populations located directly on the coast and in Apalachee. This work is supported by the Margaret Cullinan Wray trust fund.

University of South Alabama

Marvin T. Smith

Gregory Waselkov and Marvin T. Smith, with funding from the National Science Foundation, are holding a four-week Young Scholars Program in Archaeology at Old Mobile. Fifteen high school students will be selected from the pool of applicants and will be given an opportunity to participate in archaeological research at Old Mobile, the original French Settlement in Alabama, 1702-1711. The students will be trained in survey, excavation, and laboratory analysis, and will be taken to museums and the Stennis Space Center to learn about remote sensing in archaeology. Numerous other scholars will lecture to the students about uses of science in archaeology.

Students will be housed in university dormitories, and will receive food and some money to offset lost summer income. The program runs for four weeks this year, and is expected to be renewed for a second ear in 1992. Anyone interested in the 1992 Young Scholars program is urged to contact Marvin T. Smith.

Parkin Archeological State Park

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Excavations in and around the Parkin site (3Cs29) have been going since November 1990, under the direction of Jeffrey Mitchem, assisted by John V. Marron, Jr.

Initial testing was done on the of a planned Visitor Information Center, where no cultural features were found.

More recent work has been concentrated in two areas. The first is immediately south of the defensive moat that surrounds the Parkin site. Three superimposed house floors are being uncovered here, apparently dating from Middle Mississippian times (prior to construction of the moat). Several smudge pits filled with charred maize cobs were located in uppermost floor, and a tremendous number of faunal remains have been recovered. Botanical remains are well preserved, and are being studied by Michele Williams, a paleoethnobotanist working with us this season.

The second current project is a trench across the moat on the eastern side of the site, to determine original contours and depth of the moat, and location of the presumed palisade wall. Assisting in these endeavors is Michelle Marron.

Plans for the summer call for a scene reminiscent of WPA days, with four large crews working in various parts of the Parkin site. Unemployment rates are high on the Mississippi delta, and we hire local crews. The site is a Late Mississippian / Protohistoric fortified village with platform mound, and we anticipate very interesting results.

We have reached an agreement with the Quapaw tribe (likely descendants of the original Parkin residents) about treatment of human remains, which should be abundant under house floors. The agreement ensures that remains will be adequately studied, with eventual reinterment within the bounds of Parkin Archeological State Park. The reburial area will be chosen in consultation with representatives of the Quapaw tribe, the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Appropriate religious ceremonies will be conducted by Quapaw elders.

With the help of the Parkin Police Department, we arrested and successfully prosecuted two pothunters from Memphis who were caught digging at the site on a weekend. May their souls burn in Hell!

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 18 - November 1991

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 436.
The more boring an archaeological period is, the better the quality of life at that period was.

Excavations in the Catawba River Valley

Janet E. Levy

During May-June, 1991, Rita Kenyon, Alan May, Ann Tippitt, and Janet Levy conducted excavations at 38Yk3 in the floodplain of the Catawba River near Fort Mill, South Carolina. Ten field school students from the University of North Carolina Charlotte and numerous volunteers from both North and South Carolina contributed to the excavations. We hope this will be the beginning of a multi-year investigation of prehistoric and early historic occupation of this stretch of the valley. This area was probably part of the chiefdom of Cofitachequi and is the historic and current home of the Catawba Nation.

Site 38Yk3 is located in a very large river bottom on the eastern side of the river adjacent to a shoals area that historically was the crossing place of a major trading path. Test excavations opened up four 3 by 3-meter units and fourteen 2 by 2 meter units, in two clusters. At least three different stratigraphic patterns were found under a plowzone. Future investigations will concentrate, in part, in disentangling the complex history of deposition and erosion in the floodplain. Although 38Yk3 has been collected and pot-hunted for years by a large number of people, we were pleasantly surprised by the continued existence of informative sub-surface remains.

Excavations revealed two horizontally separated components. One is apparently eighteenth century and yielded glass seed beads and English white clay pipe fragments along with aboriginal ceramics and lithics. The other is a prehistoric occupation that we tentatively think predates A.D. 1200. After 1200, Lamar-affiliated occupations are known from the Mulberry Mounds site and others further south in the Catawba-Wateree Valley, as well as from sites further north in the Catawba Valley; however the prehistoric occupation at 38Yk3 has a very different assemblage, lacking, for example, the familiar reed punctations or segmented rim strips. This component is characterized by rich finds of ceramics; complicated-stamped pottery is relatively rare while plain, simple-stamped, and brushed sherds are common, accompanied by a variety of modeled, pinched, and incised rims. Somewhat surprisingly to us, the lithic assemblage was also very rich and includes numerous high-quality lithic raw material and the remains of all stages of lithic reduction.

We suspect that other horizontally discrete components may exist in the floodplain, bridging the chronological gap between the two components discovered this summer. This would parallel the situation along the Eno River near Hillsboro, North Carolina, as shown in the Siouan Project investigations conducted by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Analysis of the material will be conducted in coming months, with future excavations planned at 38Yk3 and other sites in the area.

Archaeologists Invited by the Catawba Nation

Janet Levy

On September 21, 1991, the Catawba Indian Nation held an all-day public symposium in Rock Hill, South Carolina, on issues of Indian economic development, tribal sovereignty, and tribal history. Rita Kenyon, Alan May, Ann Tippitt, and Janet Levy, as well as Joffre Coe of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Stanley South of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, presented a round-table discussion of Catawba archaeology. During the meeting, the archaeologists were able to present preliminary results of the summer excavations described above, discuss plans for future investigations, provide some insights into the development of the Catawba pottery tradition, and answer wide-ranging questions. This was a gratifying opportunity for archaeologists to develop strong cooperative relationships with American Indian people and other citizens in the research area.

Buck Hall Recreation Area: Testing of Four Late Prehistoric Sites in the Interior Uplands of the Francis Marion National Forest

Robert T. Morgan

The United States Forest Service, Francis Marion National Forest, has recently carried out two projects. First, we have conducted a major data recovery project on a large Mississippian site in the Buck Hall Recreation Area, immediately adjacent to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway. Brockington and Associates completed the data recovery excavation of the Buck Hall site on July 10, 1991. Eric Poplin and Christopher Espenshade served as co-Principal Investigators and David Jones served as Field Director. Approximately 250 person days of fieldwork were expended on this project.

Three possible burial mounds were tested and a fourth possible mound had been tested earlier. Michael Trinkley, who tested one of these mounds in 1983, feels that Mound C, at least, was artificially constructed to cover an ossuary pit. No remains of the ossuary pit remained when the mound was reopened in 1991. None of the other three possible mounds turned out to be burial mounds and no human remains were recovered. These small sand mounds turned out to be spill piles placed on minor rises, creating the appearance of mounds. Shell middens were found under two of them.

The Buck Hall site consists of a number of small, fairly dense shell middens scattered along a ridge paralleling a fairly large tidal creek. Three prehistoric occupations were documented, a minor Refuge occupation, a fairly dense Deptford III occupation, and a dense Mississippian occupation. Only a few features were observed other than the shell middens, consisting mostly of scattered postmolds. It is clear that no substantial structures were present on the site during any of the three occupations.

Artifact analysis is currently underway. A final report is expected by spring 1992. One hundred copies of the final report will be produced and the Forest Service will be happy to provide copies to interested parties. This site, along with several others tested on the Francis Marion National Forest, will be very important in understanding the Mississippian occupation of the central South Carolina coast.

The second project involved the testing of four late prehistoric sites in the interior uplands of the Francis Marion National Forest. The United States Forest Service contracted with New South Associates to test these sites. The Principal Investigator / Field Director for the project was John Cable. The final report on this project is also expected to be available in spring 1992.

These interior sites were selected for testing because they appeared to contain significant amounts of Mississippian ceramics. Ethnohistoric accounts indicate that the Dewee Indians and other nearby tribes used the interior only on a seasonal or temporary basis, and that is served primarily as a source of nuts and game. These sites were tested to provide further information on the late prehistoric utilization of the interior uplands.

The four sites covered in this testing project consist of 38Bk769, 38Bk1176, 38Ch1045, and 38Ch1189. They are all situated on sandy, well-drained ridges bordering or jutting into Wambaw Creek swamp. The sites (and most sites in the upland interior) are situated at the ecotone between the tupelo gum swamp and the upland pine forest associations. According to Cable, the intense edge effect of the interfingering patches of tupelo gum swamp and upland pine forest constitutes a little appreciated feature of the inter-riverine uplands and that this area may not have been as food-poor as has previously been thought.

The Mississippian ceramic scatter at 38Bk769 extends over an area of 150 by 80-meter (ca. 3 acres). The Mississippian ceramic scatter at 38Bk1176 is also extensively distributed over an area of 100 by 70 meters (1.7 acres). At 38Ch1045, the Mississippian component was more compact, measuring approximately 70 by 40-meter (0.7 acres). Information for 38Ch1189 is not yet available. All of these components are characterized by relatively light sherd densities. 38Bk769 produced a density of 1.83 sherds per square meter; 38Bk1176 had a sherd density of 1.75 per square meter; and 38Ch1045 had a sherd density of 0.25 per square meters.

According to Cable, the generally low sherd densities and the extensive nature of the artifact scatters indicate that these sites probably represent reoccupation by small social units for short-term extraction activities. The small social units may have originated from the Buck Hall site, the only dense Mississippian village site known in the forest area. Also, the diffuse nature of the Mississippian components possibly indicates that the factors conditioning site reoccupation were not especially strong.

Site Survey in the Etowah Valley of Northwestern Georgia

David Hally

David Hally has received a second $5,000.00 grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources for site survey in the Etowah Valley of northwestern Georgia. Funds will be used to complete an intensive, systematic site survey of land within a 5-kilometer radius of the Etowah site, a large mound center dating to A.D. 1100-1300. Residential and commercial development is proceeding rapidly in the area, and this survey represents the last opportunity to systematically inventory archaeological sites associated with the occupation of Etowah.

***Lamar Briefs*, Vanna Branch**

Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott

The Lamar Institute has an active historical archaeology program being administered through its Vanna, Georgia branch commanded by Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott. The primary emphasis of this research is colonial sites within the Savannah River drainage basin, with occasional forays in surrounding regions. This research has been a cooperative liaison between the Lamar Institute, Georgia Salzberger Society, Richard C. Kessler, and the good people of southern Georgia.

1992 Excavations at New Ebenezer

Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott

The Georgia Salzberger Society and Elderhostel organization will sponsor three weeks of excavation in April and May, 1992, at the New Ebenezer town site, 9Ef28, in Effingham County, Georgia. Approximately 20 to 45 senior citizens during each 5-day session will work to further our examination of the town's colonial domestic area, which has continued off-and-on since 1987. The project is open to senior citizens throughout the country who would like to expand their knowledge of archaeological techniques, colonial history, and Georgia's German heritage. Interested persons should apply through Elderhostel, or the Georgia Salzberger Society.

Announcing several new publications on Historical Archaeology available through the Lamar Institute:

The Lost City Survey: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Nine Eighteenth Century Settlements in Chatham and Effingham Counties, Georgia. By Daniel T. Elliott, 1990. Spiral softbound, xerographic reproduction, 176 pages, 32 figures, 40 tables, bibliography, 2 appendices -- Glass Beads from Mount Pleasant, by Marvin T. Smith, 6 pages, and Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Mount Pleasant site, Effingham County, Georgia, by Karen G. Wood, 23 pages. This report details a whirlwind tour of nine historic places on the lower Savannah River region including New Ebenezer, Old Ebenezer, Ebenezer Mill District, Bethany, Abercorn, Savannah, Acton, Vernonburg, and Mount Pleasant. Emphasis was placed on obtaining baseline data on several of the sites which had not been examined archaeologically and augmenting existing knowledge on previously recorded sites. A review of historical information concerning each town also is provided.

Seasons in the Sun: 1989 and 1990 Excavations at New Ebenezer. by Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott, 1991. Spiral softbound, xerographic reproduction, 192 pages, 60 figures, 18 tables, bibliography, 1 appendix -- *An Examination of Vertebrate Remains from the New Ebenezer Site, Effingham County, Georgia*, by Karen G. Wood, 4 pages.

This is a technical report detailing two seasons of archaeological fieldwork at New Ebenezer. It includes additional survey coverage and testing in two areas of

town--the Eight Tything domestic lots and the Silk Filature lot. The reports contain extensive historical background information and a detailed discussion of the material culture.

Other publications of a related nature written by the Elliott's are distributed by the Georgia Salzberger Society. These reports include:

Ebenezer: An Alpine Village in the South Georgia Swamp. By Daniel T. Elliott, 1988, Spiral softbound, xerographic reproduction, 155 pages, 24 figures, 2 tables, bibliography, 1 appendix--Shovel test summary. This technical report contains a historical review of Ebenezer as it relates to the archaeology, as well as the results of our initial archaeological survey of the town. The survey consisted of systematic shovel testing at 20 meter intervals of more than half of the original town site.

Bethany Cemetery, Effingham County, Georgia. By Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott, 1989. Spiral softbound, xerographic reproduction, 21 pages 9 figures, 2 tables, bibliography. This is a technical report on the search for the lost colonial Bethany cemetery (1751-?). Heavy equipment and a horde of volunteers were utilized in relocating this historic place. Eleven graves were relocated and one of these was sampled to confirm it as the Bethany cemetery.

Ebenezer Town Lots and Their Owners. By Daniel T. Elliott, 1989. Spiral softbound, xerographic reproduction, 3-page introduction, 1 figure, 1 table, 22 pages.

This study is a chain of title for town lots in Ebenezer carried from the early eighteenth-through early nineteenth-centuries. It was constructed using colonial records, Effingham County records, various early town plans, Jerusalem Church records, and the Detailed Reports of the Salzberger Emigrants and George Fenwick Jones' The Salzberger Saga (University of Georgia Press). The data is presented in tabular form for easy reference and a town map showing lot locations is provided.

The Lost Diary of Rupert Schrempff, Locksmith, as Told Through the Historical and Archaeological Record at Ebenezer, Georgia. By Daniel T. Elliott and Rita Folse Elliott, 1990, 39 pages, 20 figures, 1 table, glossary. This popular report is written for a lay audience. It combines technical, archaeological and historical data with a fanciful reconstruction of what life may have been like for one family in Ebenezer during the 1750s.

Other Activities of the Vanna Branch

Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott

Other ongoing activities include excavation at a late Pleistocene cave in northwestern Georgia and excavations at the Mount Pleasant site, Effingham County, Georgia. Reports on these digs are pending official release by the landowner.

We recently conducted a preliminary review of the holdings of the Smithsonian Institution pertaining to the Savannah River region of Georgia and South Carolina. This has led to the rediscovery of several obscure nineteenth century collections and resurrection of 127 sites located by the Clark Hill reservoir survey done by Carl Miller and Joseph Caldwell, but never fully reported (a recurring theme in Georgia archaeology!). We hope to develop this line of research in the belief that old collections harbor new information that may rock a few boats.

We also are snooping around the Fort Moore area of Aiken County, South Carolina, examining private collections, interviewing participants and observers of the 1960s excavations, and piecing together the unwritten history of archaeology at that landmark site. Any relevant information is welcome. Where is William Edwards, anyway?

University of Georgia Summer Field School

Mark Williams

As reported in the spring issue of *Lamar Briefs*, The University of Georgia 1991 Summer Field School conducted two excavation projects and two survey projects in the area east and south of Athens. The work was partially supported by the United States Forest Service and by the Lamar Institute. Twelve students under the direction of Mark Williams successfully implemented this logistically difficult season of research.

The Fortson site near Washington, Georgia in Wilkes County, was relocated in 1988 as reported in the 1989 issue of *Early Georgia* by Dan Elliott and Steve Kowalewski. Our work there this summer consisted of mapping the substantial mound, shovel testing the thinly scattered village deposits surrounding the mound, and excavating two pits--a 2 meter square on the southern edge of the mound and a shallow 1 meter square on the mound summit. Elliott and Kowalewski suggested that the site was occupied in both the Woodland and Mississippian periods based upon brief examination of ceramics apparently recovered there by the late A. R. Kelly in early 1950s that are now housed in the UGA Laboratory of Archaeology. We found only Middle Woodland Swift Creek ceramics from the site during our work this summer. Further examination of Kelly's UGA collections revealed that the supposed Mississippian material was all from a single suspect lot--and probably was not from the Fortson site at all. The presence of moderate quantities of large nodules of high quality limonite in the immediate vicinity of the mound may provide a reason for the placement of this site at this location--as a source for this material in the wide-spread Hopewell trading system. The site, therefore, must be excluded from distributional studies of Mississippian period mound sites in the Georgia Piedmont.

The second site tested by the Field School this summer was the Copeland site, beside Lake Oconee in Greene County, Georgia. The work there is part of a larger examination of the Mississippian settlement system in the Oconee Valley. The site is a large Mississippian period village on United States Forest Service lands approximately, 1-kilometer southeast of the now destroyed Dyar Mound. Our work there this summer consisted of excavating and screening sixteen 2-meter squares around the large site.

The goal was to determine the distribution of Mississippian components, specifically to determine if the site was truly a large village, or if it was a series of small homesteads occupied through a long period of time. Earlier attempts at answering this question at this site by Jack Wynn and SGA volunteers were somewhat handicapped by the limited recovery of phase sensitive sherds in the forty-two 50 centimeter squares they excavated. Our work makes it clear that the site was settled about 1375, grew to its largest size by 1400, but was abandoned by about 1450 or earlier. Thus, it indeed was a large Mississippian period village, but was occupied for only a brief period of time.

The third part of the summer's work consisted of the survey of a 200-acre clear-cut tract in southern Greene County, approximately 2 miles northwest of the famous Shoulderbone mound site. A total of 32 sites was located in this, the Liberty Church clear-cut. The periods ranged from Early Archaic through nineteenth century. There was a particularly heavy concentration of small Lamar period sites of all phases, particularly of the early Lamar phases when the Shoulderbone mound center was at its peak. Presumably these sites represent farmsteads associated with that site. In the future, more clear-cut surveys must be undertaken closer to the Shoulderbone site.

The final part of the summer field-school was the survey by shovel testing of some 500+ acres of the Oconee National Forest along Little River, south and southeast of Eatonton, Georgia in Putnam County. This area was selected to look for potential Lamar occupation at an area half way between the Little River site in Morgan County and the Shinholser site in Baldwin County. Several archaeologists have suggested that this might be the location of yet another Lamar period mound center and set of associated farmsteads. Our survey found no Mississippian sites, and only a very few small Archaic and historic sites. Thus, for the moment anyway, the lack of Lamar sites may now suggest that there was not another Lamar mound center in this curious area. Certainly this initial observation must be further tested in the future, however.

What's New (or Old) From Etowah

Adam King

Between 1954 and 1958, the late Arthur R. Kelly of the University of Georgia, conducted extensive excavations west of and adjacent to Mound B at the Etowah site (9Br1). Unfortunately, since that time only two popular articles (Kelly 1954, Kelly and Larson 1957), written before the final season, have appeared in print. These excavations were the topic of my recently completed UGA Masters thesis (King 1991a). In it, I attempted to accomplish several goals. One was to use the large ceramic collections recovered by Kelly to refine the Etowah site occupational sequence. A second goal was to examine the possibility that Mound B was used or added to by the Late Lamar occupants of the site. Finally, I wanted to produce a report describing Kelly excavations.

The Site Chronology

For my thesis, I examined large collections (approximately 13,500 sherds) from the majority of the strata uncovered by Kelly. As Table 1 shows, my revised sequence

is merely a refinement of earlier chronologies (Sears 1953; Hally and Langford 1988). The main contribution of this new sequence was the division the Wilbanks phase into early and late subphases, based on the presence of several minority types and vessel shape modes. The criteria used to define the late Wilbanks occupation include the occurrence of Rudder Comb Incised, Lake Jackson like decorated sherds (Schnell et al. 1981), Pisgah-like rim modes, and Pisgah-like complicated stamped sherds (Dickens 1976); peaked and noded rims, punctated nodes and rows of cane punctations, plain rims with lugs, and collared, thickened, and early forms of pinched rims. These types and modes appear only in the stratigraphically latest Wilbanks contexts at the site. Until this distinction can be recognized in other collections, early and late Wilbanks should remain subphases of the Wilbanks phase.

This revised chronology brings out a very interesting point about the occupation of the Etowah site, which is not newly recognized (See Hally and Langford 1988). There seem to be two gaps in the occupation of the site, during the early Savannah and during early Lamar periods. Therefore, immediately before and after Etowah was at its peak, when the spectacular array of mortuary goods and the famous Etowah statues were interred in Mound C, the Etowah site was apparently abandoned. Interestingly, current understanding of the occupation of the Etowah River valley suggests that not only the Etowah site was abandoned, but the majority of the valley experienced population declines as well (King 1991b).

Late Lamar Use of Mound B

In their 1957 article, Kelly identified a stratum that he called the Lamar Bone Bed, because of its dense concentrations of animal bone and apparent Lamar ceramics. The existence of this stratum raised the question of a late Lamar use of Mound B. My analysis found that there were very few late Lamar ceramics in that stratum, but that it contained mainly late Wilbanks. However, I did find late Lamar Brewster phase pottery in the uppermost stratum on the flank of Mound B. Stratigraphically beneath these Lamar materials were mixed Wilbanks (1250-1375 A.D.) and Etowah (1000-1250 A.D.) period pottery. This layer rested on a late Wilbanks (1300-1375 A.D.) mound stage. Because the earlier Etowah pottery appears, mixed with Wilbanks pottery, on top of a Wilbanks mound stage, I (King 1991a) have suggested that the mixed zone is redeposited midden used for mound fill. Because Lamar ceramics were found on top of this zone, this stage was probably constructed and used by people during the Brewster phase. If this interpretation withstands further investigation, then Etowah probably was the capital of De Soto's sixteenth century chiefdom of Itaba.

The Excavations

In 1954, Arthur R. Kelly and a University of Georgia field school began excavations in the area west of and adjacent to Mound B. Kelly did not penetrate into the mound deeply enough to expose all of its construction stages, only the final four. Two of these stages dated to the early Wilbanks, one to the late Wilbanks, and one to the Brewster phase occupation. The late Wilbanks stage appears to have had an

extension that continued into the area adjacent to the mound, forming an artificial platform. Each of the first three stages consisted of alternating layers of sandy fill and a clay cap, while the final stage was built using redeposited midden.

Adjacent to the mound Kelly found two complete buildings (Structures 1 and 3), two partial buildings (Structures 2 and 4), and evidence for an unknown number of undefined buildings. Structures 1, 2, 3, and the undefined structures all dated to the early Wilbanks subphase, while Structure 4 dated to the late Wilbanks subphase. Structure 1 was a small (15 feet on a side), rectangular building with single-set posts and a depressed floor. Structure 3 was a large (42 feet in diameter), circular building that was rebuilt three times. The original Structure 3 had a wall trench, while the subsequent rebuilding were of single-set post construction. Structure 4 was a rectangular, single-set post building, built on the raised platform adjacent to Mound B. Its post pattern was incomplete, but measured 25 by 40 feet.

In addition to these buildings, Kelly uncovered four large, basin-shaped pits that he called saucers. These ranged in size from 10 to 35 feet in diameter and from 2.5 to 7 feet deep. These features dated to the Early Etowah phase and contained large quantities refuse, including pottery, animal bone, human bone, and plant remains.

Kelly also excavated 22 human burials adjacent to Mound B. One of these burials dated to the Early Etowah, one to the Late Etowah, Five to the Wilbanks, one to the Brewster, eleven to either the Wilbanks or Brewster phases, and three could not be assigned any phase. Only two burials showed any similarities to those interred around Mound C, one having four upright limestone slabs, and one containing an effigy water bottle.

Excavations Along the Middle Flint River of Georgia Confirm Early Mississippian Period Occupation

Maxwell Duke and John Worth

During the summer of 1991, research continued along the middle Flint River of Georgia regarding the investigation of early Mississippian occupations in that area. The investigations stem from a 1989 excavation at Hogcrawl Creek in Dooly County, which was recently reported in *Early Georgia* (Vol. 19, Number 1, 1991).

Several test pits were excavated which revealed stratigraphy and features of early Mississippian origin. Preliminary analysis of the collected data demonstrates that the early Mississippian Lester phase ceramic complex (A.D. 900 and A.D. 1150) forms a consistent archaeological assemblage in this region of Georgia.

The excavations were conducted by Georgia Studies students from Fort Valley Middle School under the direction of their teacher, Maxwell Duke, and John Worth. Funding and other logistical support were provided by the Peach County Historical Society.

Excavations at a Middle Mississippian Site in Southern Georgia

Keith Stephenson, Adam King, and Frankie Snow

This past winter, archaeological investigations continued at Sandy Hammock (9Pu10), a multi-component site located along the Ocmulgee River in the upper-interior Coastal Plain. The site is significant because it is the southernmost known major occurrence of Etowah and Savannah Complicated Stamped pottery in this area. Prior research had focused entirely on the small Mississippian platform mound. This year we made a contour map of the site and dug shovel tests across the site it to delineate the spatially distinct prehistoric components. Following this, work concentrated in the Savannah period village in an effort to understand intrasite patterning and to obtain an adequate ceramic sample that will contribute to a refinement of the regional chronology.

The excavation of seven 2 by 2-meter test units demonstrated the absence of a sheet midden, revealing instead, a thin distribution of Mississippian complicated stamped sherds. However, two small block excavations revealed two areas of organically rich midden from 10 to 30 centimeters below surface. These contained sherds, fired pottery coils, debitage, animal bone, seeds, nut shell fragments, and mussel shell. That these midden deposits were about 10 centimeters below ground surface indicates that refuse was discarded on the prehistoric occupational surface rather than deposited in abandoned storage pits. Although we observed no postmolds in any of our test units, these refuse dumps are quite likely waste accumulations from individual households and, therefore, serve as indirect evidence for nearby structures. The presence of these distinct refuse deposits suggests that site occupation was one of relatively short duration, probably no more than 50 to 75 years. The period of occupation was apparently sufficient for the construction of a small mound but not for the formation of a thick sheet midden in the village. The sherd assemblage and an uncorrected radiocarbon date of A.D. 1259 $\pm$ 47 years (UGA 6019) (corrected A.D. 1281) from the mound indicate that the Mississippian occupation occurred sometime between A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1350.

Archaeological Research on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Joseph A. Jimenez

Since 1981, David Hurst Thomas has conducted archaeological excavations of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, located on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. During the years 1981 through 1990, the research and excavations were focused almost exclusively on the mission compound at Santa Catalina. In an effort to expand our research focus to include the social, political, and economic context in which the mission was established and operated, a new three year research program was designed to find out more about the Guale who lived at Mission Santa Catalina. Another important objective of the expanded mission research plan is to determine how the lives of the Guale were transformed as a result of European colonization and missionization.

Beginning in 1991, with the generous support of the St. Catherines and Edward John Noble Foundations, we have expanded the scope of our investigations of the mission to include the Native American village at Santa Catalina. Based on the results of a systematic auger test survey conducted in 1981, we know that the archaeological

remains associated with the mission cover an area of at least 10 hectares. In order to learn as much as we can about such a large area we decided to use a battery of remote sensing techniques.

In January 1991, in collaboration with John Weymouth, we began to design and initiate our geophysical prospection of the Guale pueblo at Santa Catalina. For seven weeks in January, February, and April 1991, we utilized paired proton precession magnetometry, gradiometry, high-speed soil resistivity, and soil conductivity in an area immediately north and west of the mission compound. At the same time we also began work on a fine-grained topographical map of the site with contour intervals of 2 to 10 centimeters, and continued the systematic auger test survey begun in 1981. Throughout the area surveyed there are scattered shell middens visible from the surface as well as others that are not visible, but were discovered via subsurface probing and auger testing. Preliminary analysis of the magnetometer and soil resistivity data is underway. In the coming months we intend to continue the mapping and the remote sensing survey.

As part of our emphasis on looking at the mission in a larger social and temporal context, we have selected five additional sites on the island for detailed investigation. Three mission period sites in addition to the Guale pueblo at Santa Catalina will be investigated so that we can address questions relating to the degree of social, political, and economic impact of the mission enterprise on the Guale, who lived away from the mission proper. Two Irene period sites are included in the sample so that the effects of European contact on Guale lifeways can be measured through time.

During the months of July and August 1991, a crew of seven spent four weeks beginning the remote sensing and topographic mapping of Back Creek Village (9Li207), and Irene period site. This site of approximately 5 hectares also consists of numerous shell middens visible on the surface, as well as others not visible, which were discovered during subsurface probing. The same remote sensing techniques employed at the Santa Catalina pueblo were also used at Back Creek Village with the exception of gradiometry and soil conductivity. Analysis of the data collected this summer has only just begun, and work at this site will continue in 1992.

Utina Indian Pottery

Kenneth W. Johnson

Based on the results of several years of surveys in which more than 500 sites have been found in northern Florida, Ken Johnson and Cliff Nelson produced pottery seriations and identified a pottery complex associated with the historic Utina Indians (Johnson and Nelson, 1990, *The Florida Anthropologist* 1990). It is not known if this complex extends into southern Georgia, though the territory of the Utina (one of the most powerful of the Timucua groups) is thought to have done so. The complex, which they named the Indian Pond complex based on one of the type sites, includes cord marked, fabric marked, linear marked, punctated, and other sherds, but plain sherds are predominant. Linear marked sherds sometimes look simple stamped, brushed, or wiped, but were produced by dragging (not stamping) an unidentified tool (a small

shell?) across the wet clay surface. Linear marking replaced cord and fabric marked sherds though time, and the entire complex was eventually replaced by the Leon-Jefferson series in the seventeenth century in northern Florida. The Indian Pond complex had earlier replaced the Weeden Island series, beginning probably in the eighth or ninth century A.D. John Worth has subsequently subdivided the Indian Pond complex, calling it the Suwannee Valley series.

Johnson and Nelson are currently conducting another survey, this time in selected areas on the Florida side of the upper St. Mary's River, in Baker and Union Counties, Florida. The project is funded by a grant from the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation. Johnson and Nelson are finding numerous small sites along freshwater swamps and secondary streams back away from the river, but few sites along the river itself. They would like to hear from anyone with any experience on either the Georgia or Florida side of the St. Mary's River. They are puzzled why local informants are no reporting large pottery-bearing village sites along the upper St. Mary's River.

If you have any questions, you may want to give Jerry Milanich or me a call. I say to call Jerry because I am usually in the field, and rarely to be found at the Museum, though I do receive phone messages and mail there.

Current Research-Parkin Archeological State Park

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

On September 27, 1991 we finished a 12-week field season at the Parkin site (3Cs29 and 3Cs256) in northeastern Arkansas. With four field crews and a full-time lab crew composed of untrained local residents, I had more than my share of headaches. I can now relate more fully to the stories Charles Fairbanks used to tell about New Deal archaeology. Under the supervision of my assistant, John V. Marron, Jr., and crew chiefs Jim Barnes, Michael French, Chris Koweppel, and Tim Mulvihill, our crews moved a lot of dirt in four different areas of the site. Michele Marron and the Lab Ladies washed, sorted and numbered thousands of artifacts.

Locus 1 is a Middle Mississippian house floor (with two additional floors beneath it) that has been radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1300-1375 (calibrated). It appears to be a square wattle-and-daub structure, 4.5 meters on each side. Among other things, an intact incised bottle, a Mill Creek chert hoe blade, smudge pits filled with charred maize cobs, and lots of animal bone were recovered from the floor. This is outside of, and presumable predates, the moat or ditch surrounding the main village site. Future work will concentrate on proceeding down to the two occupation surfaces beneath this one.

Locus 2 was a trench across the moat on the eastern side of the village. We found that it was over 26 meters (85 feet) wide and about 1.9 meters (6.23 feet) deep at its deepest point. No evidence of a palisade was found, but we expect that one is located farther toward the main village area, and will search for it in the future.

Locus 3 was an area from which a house was moved in May by The Archaeological Conservancy. We decided to work here because of the undisturbed nature of the deposits. Lots of midden and three adult burials were found. The first

burial had an intact Mississippian head vase accompanying it. This is at least the sixth one recovered from Parkin, but is the only one ever excavated by professional archaeologists. We submitted the tibiae from the burial (an adult male) for radiocarbon dating, but the results were essentially indistinguishable from modern bone. We presume there is some sort of contamination in the soil.

Locus 4 is presently a field at the northern end of the main village area. A map in Phillips, Ford, and Griffin's 1951 volume indicated that a low mound used to be present in this area. Excavations were designed to test whether we could determine the location of this. We may have located part of a borrow pit associated with such a feature. In addition, the area is filled with postmolds and superimposed structures. Three burials were discovered, all subadults. Two had been disturbed by pothunters, and any grave goods had been removed. The third had an intact bowl with incised decorations inside and on the bottom of the exterior. Two copper or brass objects were found elsewhere in the area, one of which appears to be part of a gorget with an embossed decoration.

Work is scheduled to begin shortly on a Visitor Information Center at the site, which will include offices, laboratory, curation, and exhibit areas. Until then, we're housed in the back of the local dentist's office.

Tatham Mound Novel Published

Jeffery T. Mitchem

In September, William Morrow and Company published Tatham Mound, a novel by Piers Anthony. The story is loosely based on results of excavations at this burial mound in Citrus County, Florida. Piers supported the research, which resulted in two doctoral dissertations. Archaeologists will find much to quibble about in terms of details about cultural practices, belief systems, and other things were things we understand, but remember, it is a novel, not a site report. The novel is entertaining, but parental discretion is advised: the many sexual experiences of the main character are described in great detail. Hey, like Piers says, it sells books.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 19 - Spring/Summer 1992

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 42.
Aim always for 50-year chronological units.

Ebenezer

Daniel T. Elliott

Two sessions of archaeology at the Ebenezer town site in Effingham County, Georgia recently were conducted by the Georgia Salzberger Society as part of the Elderhostel program for the chronologically challenged. The Lamar Institute was proud to be part of this effort. The participants, 76 in number, received hands-on instruction in field and laboratory methods, as well as several lectures on the archaeology and history of Georgia's German heritage. The research resulted in partial excavation of a burned colonial house and a more refined understanding of the town plan as it relates to the modern-day geography of the site. A final report of this project is presently being prepared, and future Elderhostel sessions are anticipated.

Jamestown Reconnaissance

Daniel T. Elliott

The Lamar Institute, in cooperation with Diachronic Research, Incorporated, recently completed a preliminary reconnaissance of the early eighteenth century town of Jamestown, which was a frontier settlement of French Huguenots on the lower Santee River in Berkeley County, South Carolina. This was the first archeological work conducted at the site. Shovel test sampling and surface observation provides an exciting first glimpse into the research potential of this site. Hopefully, this effort can serve as a springboard for future studies on ethnicity in the region. A report of this reconnaissance is available from the Lamar Institute.

Swift Creek Symposium

Daniel T. Elliott

The Lamar Institute will host a scholarly symposium on the Swift Creek culture in the spring of 1993 at Macon, Georgia. Invited participants will join in an exchange of ideas about this unique cultural manifestation which, hopefully, will culminate in an edited volume of papers on the subject. This is seen as a logical evolution from our earlier Lamar culture symposium, which resulted in a University of Alabama Press publication. The session is expected to last one day.

I was a Teenage Archaeologist

Rita F. Elliott

The Lamar Institute, in cooperation with the State Botanical Gardens of Georgia, recently sponsored a series of archaeology educational experiences for kids in northeastern Georgia. This project, directed by Rita Elliott and arranged by Anne

Shenk, evolved out of the *Dig It* educational program developed by Emory University. Almost two dozen kids, age 7-13 participated in the first two sessions, which included a video, short lectures, and hands-on activities, culminating with the excavation of a mock archaeological site. This pilot undertaking was called *Archaeo-Fest* and several additional sessions are scheduled for August at the Botanical Garden.

Teacher's Workshop Revived

Rita F. Elliott

After a brief lull, the Lamar Institute, in cooperation with the University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology, has resumed its archaeology education workshop for Georgia's grade school teachers. This two-week program, led by UGA Graduate Student David McKivergan, included six participants who were exposed to a blitz of lectures, field trips, and laboratory instruction about the prehistory of Georgia. Additional sessions are anticipated in the future, possibly including advanced seminars for teachers who are serious about the study of archaeology.

***Early Georgia* Volume for Teachers**

Rita F. Elliott

The next volume of the Society for Georgia Archaeology's *Early Georgia* (Vol. 20, #1) journal is a manual and resource guide for grade school teachers who teach archaeology. This volume brings together long-needed information from many areas, and it should prove to be a useful training aid for informing the public about archaeology. Rita F. Elliott serves as the guest editor on this volume.

Brown's Mount Revisited

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute is about to receive a private grant to produce both technical and popular reports on the 1935 WPA excavations at the Brown's Mount site east of Macon, Georgia. This site has recently been saved from development and will be owned and administered as a nature-archaeology park by the Macon Museum of Arts and Sciences. This site has been referred to often in connection with the famous Macon Plateau site (Ocmulgee National Monument), but no site report has ever been prepared. Brown's Mount had a circular earthlodge very similar to the reconstructed one at Macon Plateau. There is a small earth mound still present at the site, perhaps another earth lodge. Over 3000 feet of 5-foot wide trenches were excavated in the village area around the mounds at the site. Mark Williams will produce the reports for the Institute by the first of the year, just in time for the 58th anniversary of the excavations! As part of the project, work done there in the late 1950s by Richard Marshall and John Walker will also be incorporated, as well as Williams own brief testing in 1990 and 1991. Stay tuned for more developments and reports on this neat early Mississippian site.

Archaic Research in the Central Savannah River Region

Daniel T. Elliott

Southeastern Archeological Service, Incorporated, Athens, Georgia, is completing a major research effort at three sites near Augusta, Georgia prior to the construction of a section of the Bobby Jones Expressway. Extensive stripping at the Lover's Lane site exposed the settlement plan of a residential site that was repeatedly occupied from ca. 2000-1300 B.C. The excavations yielded numerous house patterns, features, and a wealth of material culture from the Late Archaic period. Stratified deposits at the Phinizy Swamp site produced additional data on the Early and Middle Archaic periods, including the first radiocarbon date for the Guilford culture in the Southeast. The report of investigations will be distributed by the Georgia Department of Transportation, who funded the data recovery project.

LaGrange, USVI Reconnaissance

Daniel T. Elliott

Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated, recently completed a reconnaissance of the LaGrange Gut, St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands for the United States Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District. The work resulted in location of 9 sites including an early fort, plantation, slave cemetery, Moravian church and school, as well as a prehistoric chert quarry (the first described on St. Croix). The report on this study is available through the United States Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville Office.

Society for Georgia Archaeology's *Joseph R. Caldwell* Award Goes to Frankie Snow

Adam King

At the spring meeting of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Frankie Snow became the second recipient of the Joseph R. Caldwell Award. This honor is given by the Society for Georgia Archaeology's Board of Directors to the Society's outstanding member. A standing ovation for Frankie by the membership showed unanimous agreement that a better choice could not have been made. For over twenty years Frankie has proved himself to be one of the outstanding members of Georgia's archaeological community. His years of opportunistic survey and salvage excavations have provided the basis for our understanding of the cultural history of south central Georgia. His willingness to share what he knows with others has provided the opportunity for both professional and avocational archaeologist to learn from him. In addition to publishing his research, Frankie is a faithful participant in artifact identification days, and on many occasions has lent his expertise to professors and graduate students conducting research in the area. Frankie has also remained active in several archaeological organizations. He is a former president of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, the director of the South Georgia Archaeological Research Team (SOGART), and is a member of the Georgia Council for Professional Archaeologists. Currently Frankie is finishing a report documenting the salvage excavations conducted by himself and Keith Stephenson on a Swift Creek mound at the Hartford site (9Pu1), as well as continuing salvage excavations on the Savannah period mound and village at the Sandy Hammock site (9Pu10). Somewhere in the midst of all of this Frankie

maintains his position as director of the science lab at South Georgia College in Douglas, Georgia. Through his constant efforts, Frankie epitomizes the best that the Society of Georgia Archaeology stands for, and truly deserves this award.

Missionization and Rebellion in Timucua

John E. Worth

After several years of investigations relating to the Spanish mission province of Timucua in northern interior Florida during the late precolumbian, early contact, and mission periods, I have recently completed my dissertation entitled *The Timucuan Missions of Spanish Florida and the Rebellion of 1656* (1992) under the direction of Jerald Milanich at the Florida Museum of Natural History. Beginning with an examination of the aboriginal cultures of this region prior to European contact, I have endeavored to trace sixteenth and seventeenth-century interaction between Spanish explorers and colonists and the Indian societies ultimately to form the Timucua mission province. A primary focus of the study is the Timucuan Rebellion of 1656, and the bulk of the study is devoted to an in-depth examination of the role of Timucua in the colonial system of Spanish Florida, and the internal stresses (associated with the labor system and ongoing demographic transformation) that eventually led to the uprising. A substantial amount of previously unexamined Spanish documentary evidence (much of it relating to details of the rebellion) was marshaled for this study and a large appendix of new translations is provided following the text of the dissertation. Additionally, I have drawn upon the growing body of recent archaeological research in this region in order to inform the ethnohistoric record.

Unlike other major mission revolts in Florida, the Timucuan Rebellion was not a classic uprising against Spanish missionaries, religion, and culture. Instead, the rebellion represented the culmination of a jurisdictional struggle between aboriginal caciques, led by Lucas Menendez of mission San Martin and the Spanish military government of St. Augustine, led by Governor Don Diego de Rebolledo. At stake was the political structure of Spanish Florida, centering on the role of aboriginal leadership and the degree of autonomy in the mission provinces. With the failure of the rebellion, Timucua was subjected to sweeping political and geographical transformations, resulting in a late seventeenth century province that was less a truly aboriginal society than a functional component in the Spanish colonial system. Ultimately, the Timucuan Rebellion serves as a point of departure for an exploration of the complex and dynamic character of the Spanish colonial period, and provides a detailed case study in the transformations experienced by aboriginal societies in Spanish Florida.

Recent Research at the Bottle Creek Mounds, Southwestern Alabama

Richard S. Fuller and Ian W. Brown

Bottle Creek, 1Ba2, is a major Mississippian mound site 35 kilometers northeast of Mobile. This primary center of Pensacola culture is situated on Mound Island, a large swampy tract in the Mobile Delta. Containing at least fifteen mounds, it is the largest mound site on the northern Gulf Coast.

The earliest collection believed to be from Bottle Creek was five pottery effigies obtained by Bienville in 1702. The first excavations there were by the Alabama Museum of Natural History in 1932. A recent re-analysis of the collection indicated the principal occupation in the vicinity of the 1932 excavations dates to the Bottle Creek phase, about A.D. 1250-1550.

In the summer of 1991, the Gulf Coast Survey of the Alabama Museum of Natural History conducted limited fieldwork at Bottle Creek. The goal was to obtain representative surface collections and to test one location that might provide some stratigraphic time-depth. Forty surface collections were made, with each mound represented. The collections indicate the most intensive, wide-spread occupation was during the Bottle Creek phase. There were some eighteenth-century European and Indian materials, but these seem to represent spatially isolated components.

Two 1 by 2-meter units were opened up in one of the medium-size mounds. One went down 250 centimeter before pre-cultural swamp deposits were reached. A small amount of Bottle Creek phase pottery was found in the pre-mound and early construction layers. Also in these strata were a couple of cores, several small blades and flakes, and a few small fragments of mica. A similar lithic assemblage was found in the earliest mound occupation zone, represented by a burned surface, a hearth, and some post features. The latter indicated a rectilinear wall-trench structure dating to the Bottle Creek phase. A second construction stage covered this initial occupation zone. In one unit, rows of fugitive post features suggested a retention wall had been used to hold mound fill in place.

A series of thin burned and unburned surfaces made up the middle levels of the mound. Scattered across these surfaces were a number of microliths of Coastal Plain agate. We have identified small perforators, retouched cutting tools, unmodified splinters and bladelets, and various debitage. Bottle Creek can now be added to the list of Mississippian sites with microliths. However, they apparently occur slightly later here than elsewhere and as yet there is no real evidence of shell working. The several mica fragments in the lower and middle levels of the mound suggest that this may have been one material worked by the microliths.

Ceramics in the lowermost of these strata were largely Bottle Creek phase wares; but there was a change in the assemblage in the upper part of the zone. Mixed in with Bottle Creek phase markers were Mississippian sherds that seem foreign to the region. Although presently unclassified, they appear to post-date the Bottle Creek phase in terms of general Mississippian styles. Our guess is that the local sherds were incidental inclusions and the other sherds represent the actual occupants, whoever they were. For now all we can say is this part of the mound represents a definite break with the underlying Bottle Creek phase components.

When the final clay cap was added, the function of the mound changed. The remains of two superimposed structures were evident. The earlier one is either protohistoric or early historic. The final structure is historic, as indicated by some very late Indian pottery and several European artifacts.

The Bottle Creek site has been donated to the State of Alabama by Scott Paper Company, and the National Endowment for the Humanities has agreed to fund some additional fieldwork. We hope to excavate the two late structures. Because they bridge the period between the prehistoric and historic eras, they can contribute to our understanding of European impact on Indian culture. We also will sample midden deposits at the site to gather data on the everyday lives, foodways, material culture, and history of the Bottle Creek Residents.

Young Scholars Program in Archaeology at Old Mobile

Marvin T. Smith

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of South Alabama will again hold its Young Scholars Program in Archaeology sponsored by the National Science Foundation. Fifteen high school students were chosen from applications around the country. They will be taught field excavation and laboratory techniques by Gregory Waselkov and Marvin T. Smith during an intensive four week program. Research will center on the site of Old Mobile, 1702-1722, the French capital of Louisiana, but additional field trips will be scheduled to visit other sites and museums. This is the final year of the two-year program.

Continuing Research at Old Mobile

Marvin T. Smith

Under the direction of Gregory Waselkov, work has continued at Old Mobile, capital of French Louisiana from 1702-1711. The excavation of a fourth structure is nearing completion. This structure appears to have been constructed with a post-in-ground style of architecture, and is perhaps the best preserved house yet excavated. Extensive midden deposits were found around the structure, yielding an abundance of refuse.

Work has also progressed on the shovel testing survey of the entire town. Tests are being excavated across the site at 4-meter intervals. Clusters of artifacts, representing households, are readily apparent, and progress is being made in correlating the testing data with historic maps of the town. It is now apparent that a portion of the town has eroded into the river, but much remains to be excavated.

A technical report on the initial survey and excavations at the Old Mobile is now available. *Archaeology at the French Colonial Site of Old Mobile (Phase 1: 1989-1992)* edited by Gregory Waselkov, contains 230 pages and is illustrated with 126 photographs, drawings, and maps.

Research at Dog River Bridge

Marvin T. Smith

Under the field direction of Julie Barnes Smith, the first phase of mitigation at the Dog River Bridge construction site just outside of Mobile Alabama has been completed by the University of Alabama Division of Archaeology. Excavations revealed an eighteenth-century French structure and associated artifacts, as well as artifacts related

to an early nineteenth century occupation of the site. These materials are currently being prepared. Historic period aboriginal ceramics are common on the site, and those recovered are currently being analyzed by Diane Silvia Mueller.

Archeological Investigations at Hickory Ground, Elmore County, Alabama

Marvin T. Smith

With funding from the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Diane Silvia Mueller recently investigated the historic Creek village of Hickory Ground on the Coosa River near Wetempka, Alabama. Investigations included extensive testing and the excavation of five structures. Three structures appear to date to the late eighteenth century Tallapoosa phase, one perhaps to the early nineteenth century, and the other may be earlier, dating the to Atasi phase (A.D. 1640-1715). The eighteenth century structures were of the rectangular summer house type. The results of this work suggest that the population of Hickory Ground was never very dense, and that family groups were dispersed over a large area.

Tatham Mound Exhibit Funded

Jeffrey M. Mitchem

The Department of Interpretation at the Florida Museum of Natural History has received funding from the Florida Department of State, through its Grants-in-Aid program, for a traveling exhibit and accompanying eight page publication entitled, *Tatham Mound: A Time Capsule of Native American History*. The exhibit will tour small museums and historical societies in Florida, emphasizing the need to study and preserve similar Florida sites before they are destroyed by development.

The Director of the project is Susan Milbrath. Jerald T. Milanich, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and Lee Miller will serve as consultants. The Tatham Mound is also featured in two other traveling exhibits developed by the Florida Museum of Natural History. *First Encounters* has been traveling to major museums in the country since 1989. *Conquistador*, a smaller version of the *First Encounters* exhibit, has been displayed at smaller venues in several states. Both the latter exhibits were designed by Jerald Milanich and Susan Milbrath, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 20 - Fall/Winter 1992

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 84.
Every important site should have new excavations at least every 20 years.

This special issue of *Lamar Briefs* presents a paper on the recently excavated Tarver site, near Macon, Georgia. Known since the 1930s, this important site has finally been tested, and forms an important contribution to Lamar Archaeology.

Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Investigations of the Arthur Tarver Site, 9Jo6 Jones County, Georgia

Jeff Price, R. Jerald Ledbetter, and Chad O. Braley

Background

The Tarver site is located in southwestern Jones County, Georgia, near present-day Macon. It was first brought to the attention of the archaeological community nearly 50 years ago. While massive excavations were ongoing at Macon Plateau, Gordon Willey and A. R. Kelly visited several sites reported by workers and local informants; the farm of Arthur Tarver was one of them. A surface collection, never fully documented, was made by Willey consisting primarily of historic Creek ceramics. No excavations were conducted on the site at that time. Willey's collections are presently curated at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon. With the Park Service's permission an inventory was made. The pottery inventory is listed in Table 1. Figures 1-3 illustrate selected artifacts found in Willey's WPA era collections.

Charles Fairbanks studied the material from the site to some extent and felt hat several middle Georgia sites, which included the Tarver site, Ennis site, and Oconee Old Town were historic Creek sites dating to the late seventeenth and very early eighteenth centuries (Fairbanks 1952:299). The Tarver site has been known to collectors for over 100 years. According to one newspaper article from the 1880s the site was known as an excellent place to find Indian beads, shells, and arrowheads (Gray-Jones County News, September 13, 1907). Unfortunately the only documentation the WPA work at the Tarver site is Fairbanks' brief reference in *Archeology of Eastern North America* and a letter now in possession of the Park Service. In fact, the exact location of the Tarver site was never properly recorded.

The Tarver site is historically significant. During the late seventeenth century the Indians living along the Chattahoochee River were the object of attention both the Spanish and English. When the Spanish learned that Henry Woodward and other English traders were operating in the lower Chattahoochee Valley, they burned the villages of Coweta and Kasita in 1685. They then built Fort Apalachicola 1689 just south of present day Columbus. This caused many of the Indians to move closer to the English traders. This movement and essentially all of the Creek

Table 1. Sherds Collected from the Tarver Site (1Jo1) During the WPA period of Approximately 1938 (Park Service Accession Number 259).

Pottery Type	Count
Historic Aboriginal	
Ocmulgee Fields Incised	133 (19.59%)
Shell Tempered Incised	10 (1.47%)
Ocmulgee Fields Plain	225 (33.14%)
Walnut Roughened	38 (5.60%)
Plain Shell Tempered	172 (25.33%)
Chattahoochee Brushed	17 (2.50%)
Kasita Red Filmed	3 (0.44%)
Subtotal	598 (88.07%)
Probable Woodland / Mississippian	
Check Stamped	5 (0.74%)
Napier Complicated Stamped	5 (0.74%)
	26 (3.83%)
ped	3 (0.44%)
	3 (0.44%)
	31 (4.56%)
	6 (0.88%)
npered)	1 (0.15%)
	80 (11.78%)
Late Archaic Pottery Types	
Fiber Tempered (Decorated)	1 (0.15%)
Total	679
Special Forms	
Pipe Stem	1 (Totaled under Ocmulgee Fields Plain)
Loop Handle	1 (Totaled under Grit Tempered Plain)

policy from this time on were determined by one chief whom the English called Emperor Brim. His real name was Hoboyetly, chief of the Cowetas. Governor Laureano de Torres Ayala of Florida described a Spanish expedition in 1695. It consisted of 7 Spaniards and 400 Apalachee sent out for the Creek settlements on the Ocmulgee to avenge recent raids on the Apalachee. They arrived to find six villages; Coweta, Oconi, Kasita, Ocmulgee, Uchichi (Yuchi?), and Taisquiqui all abandoned prior to their arrival. They managed to take 50 prisoners.

In 1703 Col. James Moore, with a party of 50 English soldiers, joined 1000 Creek warriors at Achito (Hitchiti) and attacked Spanish settlements and Indian villages of Apalachee. This was a decisive blow to the Spanish and Apalachee. The English immediately began dealing with the French to the west. In 1711 Captain Theophilus Hastings and Emperor Brim were issued commissions to lead raiding parties against the Choctaw with whom the French sought to form an allegiance, seal a truce with the Chickasaw, and eventually move against-the English. Brim was willing to strike at the

French by attacking their Choctaw allies, but did not want to leave the English as the sole power in the Southeast with whom he must negotiate or defend against. The Creek expedition into Choctaw territory was symbolic at best.

Pressure from the English to trade or be enslaved had created such fear and resentment among the Indians in the Carolinas and eastern Georgia that a plan was devised, probably by Brim himself, to unite all of the Indians in the area and destroy the English. The Yamassee struck first, killing English Indian agents and attacking several outlying settlements around Charleston. Over 400 colonists died in the attacks. The English sent the militia to the Cherokee seeking their aid. They were shadowed by the Creeks who waited for the Cherokee to split the English into small groups malting it easier to attack them simultaneously. In a surprising move, the Cherokee double crossed the Creeks and killed several of their warriors, essentially sealing the fate of the uprising. The English and Cherokees pursued the Creeks all the way back to the Ocmulgee River where they soon abandoned all settlements and moved back to the Chattahoochee River. Thus the Tarver site would have been occupied for only a few years (ca. 1685-1716).

The Tarver site was rediscovered during a 1989 survey and testing for the Macon Water Authority's, Town Creek Reservoir. This work was conducted under the supervision of Steve Webb for the engineering film of Tribble and Richardson (Webb 1990). By identifying the historic Creek ceramics and conducting background research, the exact location of the Tarver farm and the Tarver site was confirmed. Webb defined the Tarver site as situated on a broad ridge top overlooking the confluence of Town Creek and the Ocmulgee River. Webb determined that the site minimally extended over an area of at least 325 by 325 meters (10.5 hectares).

Webb conducted testing to collect stratigraphic information and component data and to determine the site's integrity. Testing was limited to the portion of the site owned by the Macon Water Authority. This consisted of shovel tests excavated on a 10-meter grid, excavation of four 1 by 1-meter test pits, systematic surface collections from plow strips across the site, and excavation of five short strip trenches to determine the presence of sub-plowzone features. Results from testing indicated the presence of large quantities of artifacts dating from the late Paleo Indian through Historic periods, with localized deep deposits, and a high potential for encountering archaeological features, including burials. Historic Creek artifacts were abundant and clearly represented the most significant component present on the site. Webb concluded that the site was clearly eligible for the National Register of Historic places and recommended that recovery should be implemented.

Data Recovery

Southeastern Archeological Services was awarded the contract to conduct data recovery. Fieldwork was supervised by Jerald Ledbetter with Jeff Price as field assistant. The responsibilities of Principal Investigator were shared with Chad Braley. Prior to excavation we contacted the Creek Nation in Oklahoma to comply with recent

state and federal regulations concerning burials. Three was a very real possibility that Creek burials would be encountered.

Our data recovery investigations were conducted during the fall of 1992 and were limited to the direct impact zone totaling 2.3 hectares. According to the testing results most of the historic Creek component and the other prehistoric material occurred on portions of the site outside of this impact zone. Surface deposits from a nineteenth and twentieth century domestic structure are clearly within this area. The data recovery plan consisted of the excavation of six 2 by 2 meter test units, the excavations of backhoe trenches on a 10 meter grid and the block stripping of a minimum of 800 square meters to record features. Figure 4 shows the extent of our excavations.

Aerial photos taken over the last fifty years show the site area under nearly continuous cultivation. The fence line / hedge row that artificially separates the northern and southern portions of the project area remained unchanged as are the boundaries of most of the surrounding fields. The farmhouse and several outbuildings located within the vicinity of the house lay within our project area until approximately 1970. The years of plowing appear to have disturbed most of the cultural deposits. An accumulation of sediment up to 40 centimeters in depth lies below the most recent plowzone along the western side of the hedgerow and seems to be slope wash. When freshly plowed and exposed without protective ground cover, the fine sandy loam soils were easily eroded, even on the gentle slope of this site. Over many years of cultivation the slowly creeping slope wash accumulated against the hedgerow, which prevented the soil from moving further down hill. This hedgerow has provided at least two benefits to the archaeologist. First, it has restricted the spread of artifacts from the uphill portion of the site beyond the hedgerow. Second, the hedgerow appears to have limited the erosion on the lower portion of the site. Within our project area subsoil-intrusive features were not encountered above the hedgerow, but were numerous below.

Systematic trenching with a smooth bucket backhoe was used to expose soil profiles and determine the presence, condition, and concentration of sub-plow zone features prior to selecting areas for test pits and block striping. Grab collections were made as trenching proceeded. The base of each trench was shovel scraped and any stains or features were recorded on prepared forms, along with soil descriptions and other general observations. Stains in the trenches were cored to evaluate whether they were natural or cultural.

Following the trenching four large areas were opened using the backhoe. Because relatively few features were encountered block striping proceeded quickly. As stripping proceeded, one or more persons would shovel scrape, cleaning and flagging any possible features as they went. Other crew members would map these stains and begin excavation. Stains were given feature numbers only after they were determined to be cultural features. Stains that were determined not to be cultural features, such as trees, were still mapped. Four blocks totaling slightly more than 1600 square meters were eventually excavated during the five-week project.

Preliminary Results

Results are very tentative at this time as very little analysis of the data recovery phase material has been completed. There are some general observations that can be discussed however. There is a significant historic Creek component on the site. Ocmulgee Fields, incised plain shell tempered, shell tempered Walnut Roughened are the primary constituents of this component. Small numbers of Chattahoochee Brushed and Kasita Red Filmed sherds were also present. Based upon a comparison with other sites the ceramic types occur in nearly the same proportions as they do on late seventeenth century Creek sites on the Chattahoochee River, such as Fort Apalachicola (Graph). The clear similarities in the ceramic assemblages strongly supports a date of the late seventeenth century for the Tarver site and supports the proposition that the site represents an intrusive settlement in the Ocmulgee Valley. This partially confirms early historic documentation relating to the history of the Creek Indians in Georgia. A few pieces of brass and other early non-Creek artifacts including beads, kaolin pipes, and gunflints also date to this time period. While a broad scatter of Creek ceramics across the site may be related to dwellings or other activities, no definite Creek features were found during data recovery. It should be noted that during Webb's testing, Creek features, consisting primarily of postmolds, were identified to the west of the data recovery project area. Our investigations simply confirmed Webb's observation that Creek material is most concentrated to the west of our project area. Intact Creek features are still preserved in those areas and will be protected through a preservation plan.

Following the historic Creek artifacts, Woodland ceramics were the most commonly identified diagnostic artifact type found on the site. Napier ceramics are fairly common, but are outnumbered by simple stamped sherds. Fiber tempered pottery, minor amounts of soapstone, and a variety of stemmed points indicate a Late Archaic occupation. Unexpectedly, this component fumed out to be the most intact. Early and Middle Archaic points were also recovered during the various phases of investigation thus indicating occupation of the site sporadically throughout most of the last 10,000 years. Nearly all of the artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. The features preserved below the plow zone are numerous but consist primarily of postmolds that generally contain very few, if any, artifacts.

Initial analysis and interpretation has been directed to the largest machine excavated block (Block A). Features within Block A are primarily associated with a large Late Archaic structure which extends across an area measuring approximately 9 by 11 meters. Postmolds and pits in two other blocks also appear to form structural patterns dating to the Late Archaic or possibly the Woodland periods. The structure in Block A appears to contain both interior and exterior post patterns (Figure 5). The interior pattern is rectangular and consists primarily of small posts, while the larger exterior pattern appears more oval in shape and consists of larger posts. This may represent a rebuilding or the two patterns may simply represent the full extent of posts relating to a single large Late Archaic structure. The Block A structure contains a large interior pit and several exterior pits. Two cooking features are located outside and a

few meters to the northeast. A disturbed hearth was defined by an abundance of fire-cracked rock in the plowzone immediately southwest of the structure. The features associated with the Block A structure contained only Late Archaic fiber tempered sherds and chipped stone.

Block B contains numerous postmolds making the definition of a house pattern more difficult. The hearth location appears to be the key in Block B. If the hearth is located just outside the structure, as it is in Block A, there would be a structure roughly in the center of the block. The pattern tentatively defined for Block B is similar to the Late Archaic structure in Block A but slightly larger. An oval postmold pattern, approximately 8 meters in diameter, was identified in Block D. Unfortunately, the features excavated in that block produced no diagnostic artifacts.

Excavation of a portion of the Tarver site has and will continue to produce important new information. The historical importance of the site associated with the Creek occupation has been documented and will continue to be addressed during analysis. The identification of Late Archaic structures was unexpected, considering that not one fiber-tempered sherd was recovered during the survey and testing phases. This simply demonstrates the importance of large-scale block excavation as a critical investigative technique for site interpretation.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 21 - Spring /Summer 1993

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 316b.
The More You Dig the More you Find.

Preface to Colburn's Report

Daniel T. Elliott

A short article concerning William B. Colburn's excavations at the J. J. Greenwood Mound site (9Ra1) was published in 1936 in the Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters (Colburn 1936). At the end of this article Colburn lists his affiliation with the Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. This article focused on a stone alignment that was found south of the large mound, and which Colburn interpreted as a Cherokee "bowling alley" for beveled stone discoidals. Colburn's article consisted of 3.5 pages of text, two plan drawings, and three photographs.

This important site, located on the headwaters of the Little Tennessee River near Dillard in Rabun County, Georgia, has received little additional attention since Colburn's visit. Wauchope (1966) mentioned Colburn's work on the site in his survey of northern Georgia and he identified the site as 9Ra3, although the official state designation has been changed to 9Ra1. Mark Williams rediscovered the mound while on his first honeymoon in 1969. I "discovered" the mound in 1977 during a survey for the Soil Conservation Service (Jefferies, et al. 1978) while examining an area on the side opposite from Greeenwood Mound on the Little Tennessee River. Limited test excavations were conducted on the mound during 1987 by the University of Georgia, under the direction of David J. Hally and Marshall W. Williams, but a report has not been completed. Apparently Etowah and Lamar components were identified in their excavation. Wynn (1990) discussed the site in his review of Mississippian research in Georgia's Blue Ridge Mountain province, but provided no additional specific information about the site.

Recently, however, Elliott uncovered additional documentation and artifacts at the Smithsonian Institution related to Colburn's excavations at Greenwood Mound during the 1930s. A portion of this find, a report written in 1932 by William B. Colburn to Neil M. Judd, Curator of Archaeology at the Smithsonian, and two of Colburn's line drawings also are reproduced, verbatim, in this issue of the Lamar arm; (Glenn 1992; United States National Museum 1932). We assume that William Colburn is since deceased, and are publishing his report posthumously, but we welcome any facts to the contrary! A set of photographs showing the excavation in progress is not reproduced, but are available at the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, for examination. A site plan map, other than that shown here, is suggested in Colburn's report and letters, but it was not located.

A small collection of pottery from the Greenwood Mound site was presented in 1944 to the United States National Museum by Burnham S. Colburn, William Colburn's brother, where it is housed as Accession 172293, Catalogue Number 388121. This type

collection consists of one drawer of pottery sherds. This collection was briefly examined by Elliott in March 1993, and found to contain predominately Lamar ceramics. The collection was not completely analyzed due to research constraints. Other information about the work at Greenwood Mound is contained in letters to and from Neil Judd and the Colburn's, which are curated in the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution. The letterhead on some of these letters suggests that both William and Burnham Colburn were affiliated with Biltmore Forest, Biltmore, North Carolina during the 1930s.

Although there is overlap in the content of Colburn's 1936 article and his 1932 excavation report, the excavation report contains many details not found in his published writings. The report shows that the excavations were far more extensive than described in print, including two excavations on the summit of the large mound, extensive excavation on the southern slope of the mound, and near complete excavation of the smaller mound. Extensive deposits of pottery and pipes were encountered south of the mound. According to the report there were more than 32 cubic feet of sherds recovered from the site, and the present whereabouts of these collections is unknown. Two burials, at least two occupation floors with hearths, a possible crematorium, and numerous postmolds were found within the mound. There are significant differences between Colburn's 1932 plan map and that published in his 1936 article. Please notice that the North-South grid designations are entirely changed. Both are reproduced here for comparison. Together, these two versions of Colburn's excavations provide a greater understanding of this important mound site. This mound was excavated in the transition from the "Warren K. Moorehead school of mound plundering" and the more methodic WPA-era of mound research. We welcome any additional information the readers may have concerning William and Burnham Colburn.

The Investigation of the J. J. Greenwood Mound, near Dillard, Georgia

William B. Colburn

The J. J. Greenwood Mound is situated one-half mile northeast of the village of Dillard, Georgia, one quarter of a mile east of the main road between Franklin, N. C., and Clayton, Georgia, and about two miles South of the North Carolina line. It lies in a sheltered valley, through which runs the Little Tennessee River, which has its source in the mountains a few miles from this spot.

On January 28, 1932, the writer, accompanied by Mr. Milkey, a government surveyor from Franklin, N. C., assisted by the owner and two men, surveyed the mound and its immediate surroundings and enclosed the mound proper in a rectangle one hundred and seventy-six and one-half feet long by one hundred and thirty-five feet wide, placing posts at intervals of fifteen feet, as shown on the accompanying map.

On February 1st the actual work of excavation commenced with the digging of a five-foot trench between the five and ten-foot lines at the southerly end of the rectangle. This trench was excavated to a depth of approximately two inches below the undisturbed earth and entirely crossed the width of the rectangle, except for two and

one-half feet at each side. At the easterly end of this trench the depth necessary was approximately three feet. At the westerly end it proved to be slightly over five feet.

This trench was purposely excavated below the mound proper, and as very few potsherds and no charcoal was found in either end of this trench, it was decided to continue the excavation towards the mound on a sixty-foot front, thirty feet on each side of the center or zero post.

The method employed from this point on was by completely excavating in five-foot strips so that at each five-foot line the face of the wall could be carefully examined, of course noting anything of importance uncovered during the work.

During the first ten feet of this work a great quantity of potsherds was found with considerable charcoal, broken pipes, and a few discoidal stones. No stratification was evident in the walls and the condition of the potsherds indicated that this had evidently been dirt graded down from the mound during many years of plowing and that the original mound had not been reached.

During the excavation of the third five-foot strip in the sixty-foot cut, at a depth of approximately three feet, at the easterly end a number of field stones were discovered which upon being carefully cleared were found to be placed in a definite pattern. To the west of these stones for a distance of fifteen feet at the same level with them were smooth hard-baked clay runways, which were only partially uncovered when a cloudburst destroyed all possibilities of taking a complete photograph, of what I believe to have been some kind of a bowling alley.

The field stones were arranged when originally uncovered in three lines of three squares each on three different levels, approximately six inches high, one below the other and an opening to each line of squares at the left hand side. Between the upper and the one next below there appears to have been some kind of a plank lying in the ground at a level with the hard-baked clay to the west of the squares. The arrangement is indicated on the accompanying sketch and the arrangement of the field rocks is still somewhat outlined in the photograph taken immediately after the cloudburst.

To the west and at both sides of the hard baked clay runways were eventually found some thirty-two discoidal stones, a good proportion of these with beveled edges so that when rolled they would take a natural curve. No discoidal stones were found hollowed in the center.

The next five-foot cut still showed no signs of the original mound contours but an increase of potsherds and charcoal was noted in the westerly half.

The five-foot cut between the thirty and thirty-five foot lines showed the first signs of mound contours and in the westerly half continued the profusion of broken pottery, pipes, and discoidal stones. The east end, however, of approximately fifteen feet, below a depth of six inches, was entirely barren of either potsherds or charcoal. In the next five-foot cut there appeared a marked decrease in the potsherds and charcoal at the western end and an entire absence of either at the east end. Therefore it was decided to continue this cut from the forty-foot line on a forty-five foot front from the east fifteen-foot point to the west thirty-foot point. This cut was continued for a

distance of twenty feet towards the center of the mound or to the sixty-foot line, each five-foot strip showing less and less of potsherds or charcoal.

During this excavation I had talked with a number of farmers who had lived in this vicinity for a great many years and had learned that originally there had been a small mound close to the larger one, due south from it, and while the work was going on in our main cut I excavated as shown on the map, but found only a profusion of broken pottery and broken pipes. This excavation was all done to an inch or two below the undisturbed dirt.

On account of the disappearance of the potsherds and charcoal in the main cut or any signs of burials, an eight-foot cut was made between the ninety-second and one-hundred-foot lines from the western side of the mound directly towards the center, completely excavating this trench. This work progressed at the same time with the main cut to a point nineteen feet from the center post of the mound, before finding anything more than layers of charcoal and burned clay. At this point immediately on the floor of the cut at a point designated as (92-93)-(W1819) a pile of small field rocks were uncovered which seemed to be definitely arranged and pointing towards the southerly wall, at which point we tunnelled [sic] for a distance of three feet and found two larger field rocks placed at a level five inches higher than the smaller rocks and twelve inches to the South. In continuing the excavation of this eight-inch trench, on a level fifty inches higher, a large flat rock, evidently well burned, was found at a point designated on the map as (95 1/2-97)-(W16-17), and thirty-three inches higher, still another flat rock was found at (98-99) -(W11 1/2-121/2) and eighty-two inches higher than this stone, was found what is thought to be a cremation bowl formed of fitted flat rocks, so that the edges, which were roughly rounded, would form a hollow bowl, the rim of which was approximately three inches higher than the center of the whole. This was located at 93 1/2-W5 and was fifteen inches below the surface of the top of the mound, as it then existed.

After uncovering these four items in the eight-foot trench the men were transferred to the seventy-five foot line from Wl5 to E20, where a trench five feet wide, or to the eighty-foot line, was excavated to a depth of approximately six feet at the center. No potsherds, bones, or other signs, with the exception of charcoal, were discovered. However, in the next cut, between the eighty-foot and eighty-five foot lines two different floor levels were found and cleared, the lower one having a number of field stones scattered over it, as shown in the picture of this section. Between the eighty-five foot and ninety-foot lines in the same cut the door level at the top remained the same, while the lower floor was some six inches higher than in the previous five-foot cut. Also post holes were found at three different points, the westerly one at 90-W11 1/2; the next at 85-W4 1/2, and the third at 84-E11. A burial was also found at a depth of four feet at (88-90)(E12-15). This was found to be in such a bad state of decomposition that it could not be prepared for a satisfactory picture and it was impossible to tell in what position the body had been buried. The trowel in the picture is pointing to one of the thigh bones. One arrowhead was found with this body.

As this last cut had left only a two-foot wall between this cut and the eight-foot cut, work was commenced on a five-foot trench between (90-125)-(E35-30). This was excavated only to a depth of approximately three feet so that it would coincide with the deepest part of the last cut. A post hole was found at 93- E29. In the next five-foot cut towards the center of the mound two floors, about six inches apart, were found at depths of approximately two and a half feet and three feet, a fire-place being located on the higher at (103 1/2-108)-(E22-24 1/2) and on the lower at (90-95)-(E22-24 1/2), and a post hole through the center of this fireplace at 93-E23. The next excavation was seven feet in width towards the center of the mound, in which both these floor levels continued, and another fireplace was located at (97 1/2-102)-(E17-19 1/2) and immediately beside it, to the South, a burial was found at a depth of four feet, six inches lower than the fireplace. This burial was in the same condition as the other and nothing was found with it.

When the work at the mound had progressed to this point it was visited by Warren King Moorehead and it was decided to complete the excavation of the eight-foot cut and an additional ten feet which would cut the center of the mound. This was completed some few days later and as nothing in the way of burials or relics of any kind were discovered, the work was abandoned. However, near the bottom of this cut five new post holes were found, approximately on the one hundred foot line, between W19 and 11, at approximately two feet intervals. These post holes extended above the floor for a distance of about three and a half feet and into the undisturbed dirt for about an additional twelve inches. All of the post holes found in this mound contained a small amount of charcoal, the burned remnants of the original posts. The posts on the floor of this eight-foot cut were of approximately the same diameters, of about four and a half inches. One large post hole was found at 96-E7 with a diameter of ten inches. The bottom of this post hole was only five feet below the surface of the mound.

In caving in the wall running north and south, on the line between the E18 posts, a post hole was found at 100-E18, its bottom being twelve inches below the bed of the fire-place, which may have been used for some sacrificial purpose.

In exploring the immediate vicinity of the mound a deposit of white pipe clay was located one hundred and fifty yards northeast from the center of the mound through which ran the drain ditch shown on the large map, and less than a quarter of a mile southeast of the mound, on the banks of Kelly Creek, there is a deposit of red clay suitable for making of pottery and pipes. It was also found that the channel of the Little Tennessee River had originally been within eighty feet of the mound and due south of it, as shown by the dotted lines on the map. The course of this stream was changed to facilitate farming in this valley.

One of the interesting finds made close to the bowling alley was a discoidal stone of the beveled edge type from which one large flake had been chipped off. This chip was discovered three days after the stone itself was recovered some fifteen feet away, and upon being placed in position on the originally stone showed dearly that after breaking off of this chip the discoidal was reworked by the Indians. Also several

discoidals were found made of a mica schist. These, of course, were very roughly finished but were interesting from the amount of sparkle from the mica.

No complete pots were found, but sixteen cartons of over two cubic feet capacity each were filled with potsherds from the early excavations before readying the mound proper. These potsherds, while fragmentary, show a great many different types of designs, from very rough with little decoration to very highly incised and paddle decorated bowls and urns, some of which must originally been two or three feet in diameter. A few of these designs are shown n the accompanying photographs of potsherds recovered during this work.

Clark Hill / Strom Thurmond Lake Survey

Daniel T. Elliott

The Lamar Institute is researching the River Basin Survey collection from Clark Hill (now known as Strom Thurmond) Lake on the Savannah River in Georgia and South Carolina. The survey, described in a preliminary summary by Carl Miller (1949), has never been adequately reported. The goal of this project: publication of a survey report, is nearing completion and should be available by December, 1993. The survey identified more than 200 cultural resources within the 78,000-acre lake and surrounding areas. Most of these sites contained temporally diagnostic artifacts and a significant body of settlement data is being assembled for this region. This research has been supported in part by grants from the Savannah River Archaeological Research Project and Southeastern Archeological Services, Athens.

The Lamar Swift Creek Conference

Mark Williams and Daniel T. Elliott

The Lamar Institute hosted a two-day conference on the Swift Creek culture on May 28 and 29 at Ocmulgee National Monument, Macon, Georgia. Nearly two dozen participants came from the southeastern States to share their ideas on what it means to be Swift Creek. This was an exciting interchange, and the results will hopefully be presented in book form in the near future.

The 1993 Lamar Teacher's Workshops

Rita F. Elliott

The Lamar Institute, in cooperation with the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Emory University, sponsored a workshop for teachers on Georgia Archaeology. Nineteen teachers, spanning Kindergarten through High School, and including teachers of gifted and handicapped students attended this weeklong extravaganza during June 1993. Teachers from eight Georgia Counties, and as distant as Brunswick, Georgia, actively participated in presentations by various speakers, activities, videos, and a field trip. Rita Elliott, Jackie Saindon, and Theresa Groover conducted the workshop in Atlanta. This workshop was a rousing success and plans are being made for another round in 1994.

An advanced teachers workshop will be held in July, 1993 in cooperation with the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, Lamar Institute, and the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service's Passport in Time Program. David McKivergan will direct this project which will include excavation at a site in northern Georgia.

Dig It!

Rita F. Elliott

Emory University continues to sponsor the *Dig It* educational program for children ages 5 to 18. Each child is exposed to a daylong dose of archaeology and site preservation, consisting of including instruction, a museum visit, and hands-on archaeological activities. The sessions ran from late June to early July and Rita Elliott serves as the instructor. Last year almost 300 children participated in the *Dig It* experience. In addition, this year Emory has added a *Dig It* program for adults.

Archaeofest

Rita F. Elliott

The State Botanical Gardens of the University of Georgia and the Lamar Institute will co-sponsor a second season of Archaeofest for children to be held during July 1993. Similar to the Dig It! program, Archaeofest exposes kids to a variety of archaeological concepts, including the importance of site recording and preservation, as well as providing hands-on digging experience at a mock archaeological site.

Research Slated for Vernonburg, Georgia

Mark Williams

The Lamar Institute received an $8,000 grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to conduct intensive archaeological survey, limited testing, and National Register District Nomination for the colonial town of Vernonburg, located at White Bluff in Chatham County, Georgia. The town, identified during an earlier reconnaissance by the Lamar Institute, was originally settled by indentured German servants in 1742. The field study will last approximately one month and is scheduled for September and October 1993. Those interested in volunteering, or otherwise contributing, should contact Dan or Rita Elliott.

LAMAR BRIEFS - Number 22 - Fall / Winter 1993

The theme for this issue is Lamar Institute Bylaw 2-K-3b
The Last Place You Look is Where It will Be.

Editor's Note

Daniel T. Elliott

A.D. 1993 marks the 10th anniversary of the *Lamar Briefs*. Since President J. M. Williams bestowed upon me the grand title of editor of this publication earlier this year, contributions and subscriptions have continued to plummet. Is it my breath? One function of this publication is to spread the word of the research and education activities of the Lamar Institute, but it also has been available for rapid release of hot archaeological info for anyone working in the southeastern United States (including the Caribbean islands man!). Since the first issue, the *Briefs* contained dozens of short articles on current research, as well as a few longer articles. Last year the Board of Directors of the Lamar Institute debated whether or not to continue producing the *Briefs*. We decided that its fate depended in large part on its audience, and the board voted to continue production of the *Briefs* until further notice. Perhaps, we speculated the usefulness of the *Briefs* as a vehicle for rapid spread of archaeo-information had been replaced by other mediums such as the Current Research sections of various scholarly journals and newsletters. Or perhaps, the *Lamar Briefs* was merely a temporary artifact of the Reagan revolution and not apropos for the 90s? At our most recent meeting of the board of directors, the board voted to discontinue the LAMAR Briefs.

Excavations in the Catawba Valley, South Carolina

Janet E. Levy

During May-June, 1993, Rita Kenyon, Alan May, and Janet Levy, with the help of Ann Tippitt conducted a third season of excavations at 38Yk3, the Spratts Bottom site, near Fort Mill, South Carolina. Field school students from University of North Carolina Charlotte and volunteers and interns firm the Schiele Museum and the Museum of York County and from the community participated. The site, located in a large bottom along the Catawba River, has at least two horizontally separated components. This year, we concentrated on the historic component of the site, which we tentatively date to around 1700, about the time of John Lawson's visit to the Catawba towns. Fifteen 2 by 2-meter units were excavated and all sediments were water screened through fine mesh, leading to the recovery of a large collection of glass seed beads, as well as lithic debitage.

We continue to be surprised by the variability in the stratification at the site, which has been repeatedly flooded, eroded, plowed, borrowed, and potted. Relatively few features were uncovered in the historic component, but plow zone contexts yielded aboriginal ceramics (mostly plain, but also mostly in small pieces), aboriginal lithics, glass beads, English white clay pipe fragments, and infrequent metal fragments. Near

the end of the excavation period, we uncovered a large cob-filled pit that yielded dozens of complete and fragmentary charred corncobs. A second cob-filled pit was badly disturbed by the placement of a modern fencerow.

On the last day of the excavation (of course!) we began excavating a rather unpromising looking feature that had a barely distinguishable outline at the base of the plow zone. This turned out to be a medium-sized trash-filled pit containing: a Stable cord-marked pot; sherds of several other aboriginal vessels, including one decorated with large, messy curvilinear stamping with a very Qualla look; one sherd of glazed earthenware; one flake of possible European gun flint; glass seed beads; white clay pipestem; a complete tanged iron knife blade; and a complete charred peach pit. This pit is by far the best context we have recovered at the site and will make a major contribution to our understanding of the contact experience in the Catawba area.

During the academic year 1992-1993, archaeobotanical analysis of some of the flotation samples from the prehistoric component of the site were conducted at Gail Wagner's lab at University of South Carolina. Preliminary results yielded no maize remains. If maize continues to be missing from the prehistoric component, this will be a clear contrast with the historic occupation. We also received two radiocarbon dates from the prehistoric component: 760 $\pm$ 90 BP (A.D. 1190; Beta 61515) and 1120 $\pm$ 90 BP (A.D. 830; Beta 61516), both as yet uncalibrated. The bad news is that the dates overlap only at the outermost edges of the 2 sigma range; the good news is that they both probably predate A.D. 1250 which corresponds with our guesstimate based on a preliminary review of the ceramic assemblage which mostly lacks typical Lamar ceramics.

Almost all of our excavation has been done by hand, but we took the opportunity of having a backhoe in for backfilling to put in some small test trenches in areas near the river in hopes of beginning to learn about the alluvial history of the site. In an area we assumed would be too low for occupation because of flooding, we found postholes under a very shallow plow zone. This discovery up a whole new set of questions for future excavation.

The Search for the Old Evans Place

Daniel T. Elliott, Chad O. Braley, T. Jeffrey Price, and George L. Lewis

The Old Evans Place, also known as the Davis Plantation, is located in Burke County, Georgia on tributaries of the Ogeechee River system. Converging lines of evidence led four researchers to search for and relocate this place. The story starts around 1840 with the birth of one Roland A. Steiner, one of Georgia's first archaeologists. Steiner was raised near the Old Evans Place and during his life collected more than 30,000 artifacts from the vicinity. These artifacts were purchased by the Smithsonian Institution during the 1890s, where through the years they sat in storage and attracted the interest of William Henry Holmes, Thomas R. Wilson, Joseph R. Caldwell, Henry B. Collins, Bruce D. Smith, and the members of the present search team. In addition to the artifacts sent to the museum, Steiner wrote several letters describing the area and in one of these letters he included a sketch map of the site. The

first serious modern attempt to relocate the Old Evans Place was in 1959, when Collins, normally an Arctic scholar, made the train trip to Augusta, hired a driver, and spent a couple of days reconnoitering the locale. Collins was intrigued by the similarity of a tool type found at the Old Evans Place (possibly the Edgefield Scraper?) to tools found on Dorset culture sites. Collins, with the aid of local guides, collected artifacts from what he considered to be Steiner's Old Evans Place, as well as several other prehistoric sites in the county. Collins returned to the Smithsonian where he wrote a brief manuscript on his survey and he deposited more than 1,000 artifacts that he had collected in the National Museum. If Collins prepared a map of his sites, it has not been found.

Within the past few years, a new search began. A copy of Steiner's sketch map was secured by Elliott. Steiner's map showed an enclosure on the edge of Buckhead Creek. Two mounds and a workshop were located within the enclosure and two mounds were indicated outside of it. This map was compared by Braley and Price with topographic maps, highway maps, and aerial photographs from various periods in preparation for a field visit. A check of the Georgia site files at UGA revealed no recorded sites anywhere near the study area. Coincidentally, Braley and Price were in the midst of surveying the Di-Lane Plantation, which was located near the suspected location of the Old Evans Place. While surveying Di-Lane, Price met Ray DeLaigle, one of Collins' guides from the 1959 expedition. The search was narrowed to two possible locations for the Void Evans Places, and further study of the maps and photos produced a prime candidate for Steiner's site.

The primary field team consisted of Elliott and Braley. Lewis, who had visited the general vicinity in years past, went along for the ride. After stopping at the Burke County Courthouse to identify the current property owner, permission was obtained to walk the property. It was just after noon on one of the hottest days of 1993. Braley drove to the spot, which was largely overgrown, but a fire-break/road around the edge of the field afforded some visibility. The ground was traversed and large quantities of chert debitage, including some large chunks, were observed. A few Stallings Island Plain pottery sherds were found con the surface, but no later wares were found Traces of the ditch enclosure, sketched by Steiner, were observed on the aerial photo and on the ground. A light scatter of later pottery was found outside the enclosure in a recently logged area, but nowhere was the pottery dense enough to suggest a major mound site. Another field with limited surface visibility was walked, but no artifact concentrations were found No visible sign of any earthen mounds were observed No excavations were conducted by the search team, and it was so damn hot that we went home. There was some relatively recent evidence of pothunting observed, however, in one area near the creek. The site was recorded in the files, and the area awaits additional study. Elliott is compiling a book about Steiner that will include a detailed account of the Old Evans Place. Look for it in bookstores around the year A.D. 2000.

Ellijay Middle School Archaeology Project

Rita F. Elliott

What do you get when you cross sixty sixth-graders, two energetic teachers, two nervous archaeologists, and a supportive community? You get amazing results!

In May 1993, two teachers, Linda Smith and Cindy Zager, from Ellijay Middle School attended a weeklong teachers' workshop sponsored by the Lamar Institute and the Michael C. Carlos Museum of Art and Archaeology at Emory University. There they absorbed presentations, lectures, and field trips about prehistory and archaeology. The more they listened, the more they realized that their school sat on a prehistoric site that would be perfect for archaeological investigation. That realization was the easy part. They broached the subject of possibly excavating some of the site with professional archaeological supervision and received the standard non-committal, polite reply about the lack of enough trained archaeologists to cover all sites, the lack of funding, etc. It was at this point that they cornered one of the workshop speakers, Dean Wood, with their enthusiastic ideas. Being a sucker for sites in the Blue Ridge area, Dean was instantly enticed by the idea of excavating an area he had seen many times throughout the years in his travels to the northwestern Georgia Mountains. He agreed to come up with some ideas for a potential archaeological project at the school.

While Dean worked on an outline for fieldwork, Cindy and Linda approached the Ellijay community, who responded generously. School staff donated he use of a mountain cabin for a field house for the visiting archaeologists. Three local banks made donations towards salaries for professional archaeologists, the school principal gave wholehearted approval and support, and the students' parents donated the use of shovels, constructed screens, and provided refreshments during the fieldwork. Linda and Cindy secured the use of the Science Bus, a high-tech renovated school bus with satellite and computer facilities, for a mobile site laboratory.

Back at the ranch, Dean was beginning to come to his senses and wondering just what possessed him to take on sixty kids, so he conned Rita Elliott into working with him. Several critical factors were decided upon, including the following: The site would be professionally investigated, with professional standards and ethics maintained at all times; the students would not be digging, solely, but would be involved in all aspects of the research project; only a portion of the site would be excavated, saving most of it for future research and preservation; professional reports would be generated upon conclusion of field and lab work; and features would not be excavated by students.

The teachers prepared their students remarkably well during the several weeks preceding fieldwork. Archaeologists arrived finding the students knowing the periods of prehistory, archaeological techniques, and general artifact information. The students were then challenged to come up with a valid research design before excavating site, which they did. The first week of fieldwork consisted of establishing a grid, excavating sixty-nine shovel tests, washing the artifacts and doing preliminary sorting and analysis. The students then learned the importance of data manipulation and the tedious nature of archaeology by making hand-made dot-density maps of shovel tests information. Each student used math-graphing skills to plot shovel test data for fire-

cracked rock, pottery, quartz, and chert artifacts. These maps were used in deciding the location of four 2-meter square excavation units.

The second week of fieldwork consisted of test unit excavation and limited laboratory work. Excavations were conducted under the supervision of three professional archaeologists (at this point, Rita conned Dan Elliott into volunteering for this noble and interesting project!), and two knowledgeable teachers. The students excavated these units in the same manner as professional archaeologists, digging ten centimeter levels, separating the artifacts by level, filling t level forms, trowelling, taking photographs, and drawing scaled unit profiles. They got lessons in transit use and laying out units.

While excavating the students learned that their site consisted primarily of Etowah component, with minor traces of Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and boric Cherokee artifacts. A portion of one feature (a small pit or post) was recovered in the four test units. It was mapped and photographed, but not excavated. al analysis of the artifacts is being conducted and reports are being compiled both Dean Wood and the students. The students are also preparing a traveling exhibit at the site that will be displayed at the three local and banks with final deposition at Ellijay Middle School.

Now, after a week to recover, the question is, “Was the Ellijay Project a good idea?” The answer is a resounding YES! First, from an archaeological perspective, new and important information from a relatively unknown area of northern Georgia was acquired The site was not sacrificed in order to teach students. All archeological work met professional standards and most of the site was preserved for future investigation. Second, the project was an incredible success from an educational viewpoint. The students used English, writing, reading, math, geography, and science. They kept a daily journal of the project and read a lot of background information to prepare themselves. They will prepare their own site report and exhibit. They learned about the Pythagorean theorem while laying out test units and learned how to plot points on a graph while doing dot-density maps. They took a three-dimension object, such as their test unit, and converted one wall to a scaled profile drawing. They used the metric system with ease while taking level excavations and drawing profiles. They learned how to read a map by studying the site map, and learned compass directions while laying out the site grid and recording the coordinates of their units. They studied scientific reasoning and learned about hypotheses while developing a usable research design. Some less tangible lessons the project taught were teamwork, responsibility, discipline, and hard work. Teachers reported a near zero rate of absenteeism during fieldwork. Students who often had difficulty in class, shined in the field Archaeology, with it myriad of physical tasks and mental activities offered something for everyone. Those students who were high achievers in the classroom had an opportunity to challenge themselves to new concepts, and to tasks requiring manual dexterity. Most surprising of all, discipline was not a problem. We archaeologists were greeted daily by sixty young, enthusiastic faces and even more truly thoughtful questions. We left the experience exhausted, but exhilarated. We even got a few hugs!

While the Ellijay Project is not suitable for all schools and all situations, it shows what can be done when conditions are right. Without the energetic work of Linda and Cindy, without community and parental support, and without the proper classroom preparation of students, none of this would have been successful. We want to stress that a project consisting of archaeological investigations cannot be done without the on-site supervision of professional archaeologists. Under the proper circumstances, however, such a project can benefit both the archaeological and educational communities. We look forward to future work with the students and teachers of Ellijay Middle School.

Ebenezer Elderhostel, October, 1993

Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott

Out of the frying pan and into the fire! After a one week break from the Ellijay mutant ninja turtles, the Lamar Institute team of Dan and Rita Elliott shifted gears to work with the chronologically challenged, approximately 30 senior citizens who registered for an Elderhostel experience at New Ebenezer (9Ef28) in Effingham County, Georgia. Mature individuals from across the United States converged on the Berman colonial settlement to uncover more secrets from the eighteenth century. Excavations continued in the West Ward of the town on the lot of Christopher Stephen Rottenburger, a skilled mechanic, carpenter, farmer, mason, cooper, and engineer. Last years excavation discovered the possibly burned Rottenburger house site and this season's work sought to better define Rottenburger's house and yard. This season's excavation confirmed that the house had indeed burned, sometime around 1740. A combined report of the 1992 and 1993 Elderhostel digs will be prepared by the Elliotts and will be available through the Lamar Institute by late 1994.

Vernonburg Archaeological Survey

Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott

During November and December 1993, a survey team of four from the Lamar Institute (Dan Elliott, Rita Elliott, Joel Jones, and Kathleen Mulchrone) attacked the colonial village of Vernonburg in Chatham County, Georgia (approximately 8 miles southwest of Savannah). Vernonburg was created in 1742 as a Christmas present for several dozen families of Palatine German colonists who had arrived in Georgia in 1737 and served for 5 years as indentured servants. The Georgia Trustees provided them with a 60 by 90-foot town lot and a 50 acre farm lot. The surveyor Avery laid out 64 lots for the village, and by 1743 approximately 30 families had settled there. The survey focused on relocated the early Berman village at Vernonburg, although the general vicinity continued to be occupied throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Several hundred shovel tests were excavated on a 20 meter and 10 meter grid and fourteen 2 by 1 meter test units were placed in areas that yielded colonial period artifacts. Most of the features found during testing were created sometime after 1762, but probably before 1800. A new chapter in the history of colonial Georgia is about to

be written, one that emphasizes the influence of Germany in the early growth of the colony.

First Annual Georgia Archaeology Awareness Week

Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott

The Lamar Institute enthusiastically helped kick off the First Annual Georgia Archaeology week with a host of activities. Institute associates tried to increase public awareness of archaeology in the state through a variety of events. Members of the public were given the opportunity to glimpse a behind-the-scenes look at archaeology up-close and personal through two open houses. Tom Gresham, along with an industrious staff invited the public for tours of activities at Southeastern Archeological Services, Incorporated in Athens. Tad Britt and several colleagues made logistical arrangements and plans for the open house at Garrow and Associates, Incorporated in Atlanta. Two public lectures were given, including one by Marvin Smith at Valdosta State University and another by Mark Williams at the Athens Regional Library. Dan Elliott sent press releases to the Atlanta Journal and Department of Natural Resources Public Relations official concerning recent Institute excavations at the German settlement of Vernonburg. Three library displays were created. Dave McKivergan constructed an exhibit at the Athens Regional Library. Rita Elliott put up displays at the Hartwell and Royston Public Libraries. The week of statewide events sponsored by organizations and individuals across the state culminated in a fun-filled, well-attended bar-b-que reception and field-trip meetings sponsored in part by Lamar associate Dean Wood, Southern Research, the Columbus Museum, and Fort Benning Military Reservation. While the First Annual Georgia Archaeology Awareness Week was a success by its very existence and the creation of Archaeology Week posters, the attendance at public functions and the Awareness by the public of the week-long, state-wide program was rather disappointing. The initial response does serve, however, to illustrate just how unaware the public is and how sorely such an Archaeology Week is need in the state of Georgia. Now that the ground work has been laid, we can look forward to a more widely promoted Second Annual Georgia Archaeology Awareness Week in 1995, with continued participation by Lamar Institute and a greater participation by both the archaeological community and the public.

Archaeology Workshops

Daniel T. Elliott and Rita F. Elliott

United States Forest Service Passport in Time / Lamar Institute Teacher's Workshop. Administered by Forest Archaeologist Jack Wynn and Lamar Research Associate David McKivergan. Enrollees participated in lectures, discussions, and excavation of a rock shelter in northeastern Georgia during July 1994.

Lamar Institute / The Michael C. Carlos Museum of Emory University Teacher's Workshop. Administered by Lamar Associate Rita Elliott. Attendees participated in lectures and discussions concerning prehistory, history, and archaeology; toured the

museum and conservation lab; took part in archaeological activities designed for students; and attended a field trip to the grounds and Discovery Room of Ocmulgee National Monument. The workshop was conducted during June 1994.

The State Botanical Gardens of Georgia in Athens sponsored Archaeo-Fest II, an archaeological workshop for children on June 29 and 30, 1994. The workshop was administered by Associate Rita Elliott and will include a series of new hands-on activities designed to foster knowledge of, and an appreciation for archaeology, scientific research, and site preservation.

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INDEX

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

Y