

THE CHICKASAWS

Statement of Significance and Impact

The Chickasaws were quick to take advantage of their strategic location on the frontier of the colonial South during the Indian slave trading period of the early 18th century. Because of their early access to the new tools of warfare, the Chickasaws were able to raid to the west, north, and south with remarkable success. As more and more of their neighbors established trade relations with the Europeans, the initial advantage of their extreme western location was transformed into a liability, especially when trade shifted from slaves to skins.

However, the Chickasaws assumed a new role in the politics of the region, a role that built on the reputation as fierce warriors they had established during the slave trade. Both the English and the French recognized the importance of the Chickasaws in controlling communication between the French colonies in Louisiana and Illinois and dealt with them accordingly. Therefore, a clear understanding of the position of the Chickasaws within the international conflicts that raged throughout the South during the colonial era is essential in understanding this period.

Recent research using both historical documents and archaeological data has suggested that the Chickasaws were much more subtle in their relations with the Europeans than is usually portrayed. Factions within the tribe dealt with the French and then the English and sometimes with both. And we are beginning to be able to identify these factions in the archaeological record.

The proposed research will use material excavated from Chickasaw sites during the 1930s to document changes in the nature of external and internal relationships during the early contact period. The results will be of interest to anthropologists, historians, the general public, and the Chickasaws themselves. A portion of this collection is scheduled to be repatriated and we are coordinating this research with the cultural resource officers for the Chickasaw Nation.

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A Research Proposal Submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities

Jay K. Johnson, University of Mississippi

(662) 915-7339, sajay@olemiss.edu

John W. O’Hear, Mississippi State University

(662) 325-3826, jwol@ra.msstate.edu

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List of Project Participants

Robbie Ethridge
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Mississippi
University, MS 38677
(662) 915-7317 Office, (662) 513-0177 Home, rethridg@olemiss.edu

Keith P. Jacobi
Assistant Professor of Anthropology and
Curator of Osteology
University of Alabama Museums
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0340
(205)348-0338 Office, (205)752-4218 Home, kjacobi@ua1vm.ua.edu

Jay K. Johnson
Professor of Anthropology and
Associate Director
Center for Archaeological Research
University of Mississippi
University, MS 38677
(662) 915-7339 Office, (662) 236-1720 Home, sajay@olemiss.edu

Brad Raymond Lieb
M.A. Candidate
Department of Anthropology
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210
(205) 348-5947 Office (205) 339-7926 Home brad.lieb@ua.edu

John W. O'Hear
Curator of North American Archaeology
Cobb Institute of Archaeology
Mississippi State University.
Starkville, MS 39759
(662) 325-3826 Office, (662) 324-0774 Home, jwol@ra.msstate.edu

Susan L. Scott
Susan Scott and Associates
105 Beverly Lane
Hattiesburg, MS 39402
(601) 261-0829

Narrative Description

Substance and Context

In the winter of 1540-41, the Spanish conquistador Hernando de Soto and what was left of his army after the battle of Mabila encamped at the village of Chicasa, in present-day northeast Mississippi. Four months later, de Soto and his army awoke to an attack by the people of Chicasa, and they quickly fled. Although the connection has yet to be demonstrated conclusively, the people of prehistoric Chicasa are likely forebears of the better-known Chickasaws of the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. At the least, both were located in the same general vicinity until Indian Removal in the 1830s. The Chicasas of de Soto's time, like all native societies in America, were profoundly affected by contact with Europeans. Old World disease decimated Indian populations throughout the hemisphere. Disease certainly impacted the Indians of the American South, but the real juggernaut came with French and English colonization in the South and the incorporation of native peoples into the global market economy.

In 1682, René Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle made his famous voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Near present-day Memphis, he met a small group of Indians whom he called Chickasaws and who said they were several days travel from their towns. The Chickasaws do not reappear in the historic documents until three years later, in 1685, when the English adventurer, Henry Woodward, made his way into present-day northern Mississippi. Woodward came as a trade representative of businessmen in Charles Town (settled by the English in 1670). Traveling throughout the South, soliciting Indian trade partners in the wildly profitable trade in Indian slaves, he easily engaged the Chickasaws as allies and partners. Armed with guns provided by the English, the

Chickasaws began a series of debilitating slave raids on their Indian neighbors.

Following the Indian uprising of 1715, European trade interests switched from slaves to deerskins. The eighteenth century was also an era of intense competition between European nations for the economic resources of North America. Indians across the continent were caught up in this rivalry as Europeans attempted, through trade and diplomacy, to use separate Indian groups to buttress European military footholds, secure borders, and to make money in the Indian trade. By the early eighteenth century in the South, this competition was most intense between France and England, although Spain had enough of a presence in *La Florida* to make it a tripartite competition.

Indian groups likewise capitalized on the rivalry by manipulating vying European trade partners and by exploiting trade-related benefits in the interest of internal political machinations and private and public commercial gains. In the South, the Chickasaws held an especially strategic geographic position at the western limit of English trade and between the French colonies of Louisiana and Illinois (Fig. 1). Because of the early, slave-trading alliance between the English and the Chickasaws and because of the manufacturing and price advantages the English could offer in later years, many historians and anthropologists have assumed that the Chickasaws were firm trading partners of the English. According to this scenario, the English then used their Chickasaw allies as a wedge to separate French Illinois from French Louisiana.

Such a one-dimensional picture can no longer go unchallenged. As recent history, archaeology, and anthropology has shown all too clearly, Indian/European relations were anything but simple. The dynamics of Indian/European relations played a pivotal role in the formation of America, and the dynamics of Indian/European relations transformed native societies as they became savvy participants

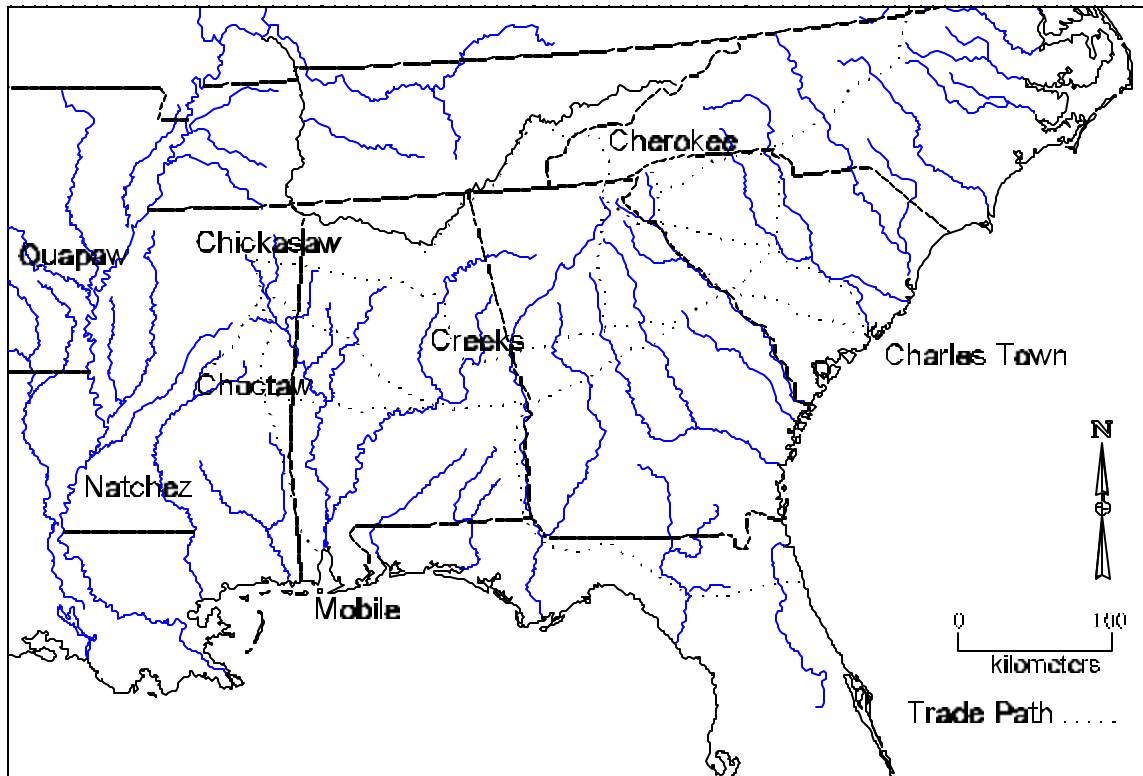


Figure 1. Map of the southeastern United States showing selected Indian groups and early 18th century trade routes (after Crane 1928:frontispiece).

in global economics and politics.

In fact, recent work has challenged the idea that the Chickasaws were faithful Anglophiles. A closer reading of the French documents (Galloway 1996b) and an examination of the rate at which stone tools were replaced by metal tools throughout the Southeast and within Chickasaw territory (Johnson 1997a) suggests that the Chickasaws took advantage of some indigenous, internal factionalism to play the English against the French, and vice versa. This project proposes to bring this factionalism and the ways in which the Chickasaws may have used it to their economic and political benefit into clearer focus. Not only will this shed light on European jockeying in the South, but it will also demonstrate that the Chickasaws, like Indian groups throughout America, quite clearly understood the new world in which they found themselves and that they were more than capable of manipulating

and changing that world to better suit themselves.

In understanding the relationships between the Chickasaws and the Europeans as well as with their Indian neighbors, it is useful to recognize what appears to have been a primary division of the tribe, one that is reflected in the location of the villages during the first half of the 18th century. The French mapped two settlements located on the uplands in and around the present day city of Tupelo in northeast Mississippi. The northernmost they called the Large Prairie and the other the Small Prairie (Fig. 2). Preliminary study of the contrasts in the artifact assemblages found at sites in these two areas has found differences which can be interpreted in terms of alliances and trade relationships (Jennings 1944; Johnson 1997a). Simplifying, the Large Prairie villages maintained a primary alliance with the English during most of the first half of the 18th century while the Small Prairie leaders dealt with both the French and the English. This appears to have provided a greater access to trade goods in the Small Prairie. The evaluation of this dichotomy will be a primary focus of the proposed archaeological and documentary analyses.

The Large Prairie/Small Prairie factionalism may have directed inter-Indian relations as well. For instance, the Natchez 's primary connection appears to have been with the Large Prairie villages, and Natchez sherds are found in many of the Large Prairie sites (Jennings 1944). The Chickasaws also developed quite complicated relations with the Creeks, Cherokees, and especially the Choctaws, as well as with some of the smaller Indian groups living in the Mississippi Valley and this is also reflected in the archaeological record (Wild 1997; O'Hear and Ryba 1999). Before contact, the Southeast was a purely Indian world; a world wherein relations

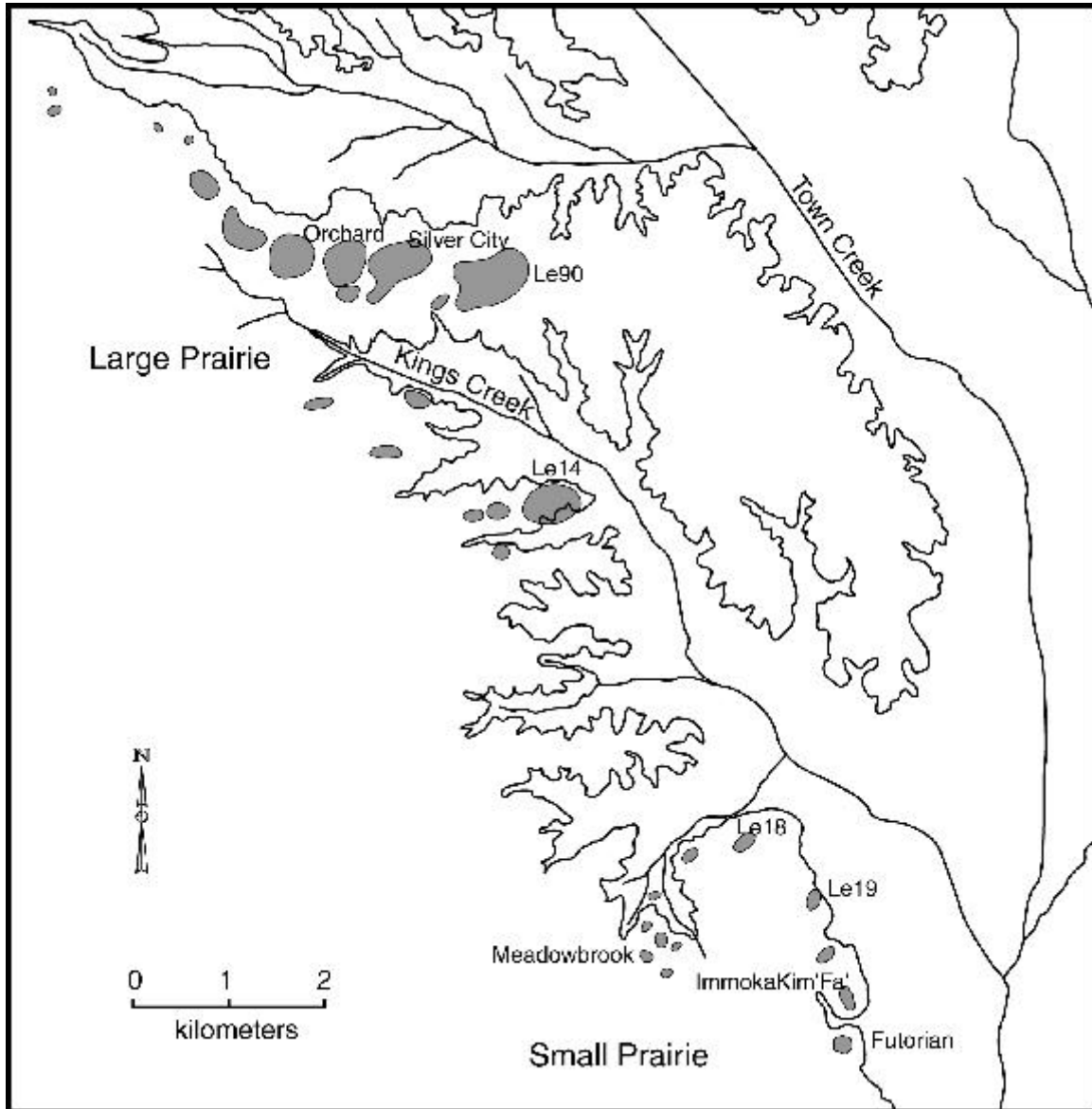


Figure 2. Map of the Tupelo vicinity showing early 18th century Chickasaw site locations.

between Indian groups were based solely on Indian politics, economics, rivalries, co-operations, and, perhaps, deep-seated animosities and friendships. After contact, relations between Indian groups were part of a larger complexity of interactions between Indians, Europeans, and Africans, with all of the interlocking dimensions and subsets of these interactions (Usner 1992). It stands to reason, then, that among the Chickasaws, the internal factionalism that worked so well with competing Europeans would

have likewise been a smart mechanism for dealing with competing Indian groups. This work proposes to explore the historic documents to determine if and how the Large Prairie/Small Prairie factionalism influenced Chickasaw relations with other Indian groups, and then to determine if such relations can be seen in the archaeological record.

The second major emphasis of the proposed research will be the nature and rate of culture change during the early contact period. This will be measured by looking at a number of different aspects of the archaeological record. The way in which trade goods replaced or supplemented artifacts of native manufacture will be examined closely. Not only will we record the rate of replacement, we will also look at the changing roles that these artifacts played in native culture. For example, were trade goods used primarily as ornaments to mark differences in status or were they used as tools which improved the Chickasaw's success in hunting and warfare? And, of course, how did this role change through time? We will also be looking at changes in subsistence as reflected in the bones recovered from 18th century Chickasaw trash deposits. How and at what rate did domesticated animals replace animals which are native to the region? How did the deer skin trade impact the local animal populations and was the new hunting technology reflected in the kinds of animals that were killed? For example, bison and bear became much more common during late prehistoric and early historic times in Chickasaw sites. Finally, what impact did the changes in economy, subsistence, warfare, and social organization which were brought on by relationships with the Europeans have on Chickasaw health and mortality? This will be measured using burial data.

During the late 1930s, Jesse Jennings and Albert Spaulding conducted excavations in anticipation of the construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway near the present day city of Tupelo in

northeast Mississippi. Jennings' (1941, 1944) reports on this work set the foundation for Chickasaw archaeology, one that is unusually detailed for that period of American archaeology.

As a result of salvage archaeology done in advance of the rapid expansion of Tupelo during the last decade, four 18th century Chickasaw sites have recently been excavated (Blake 1992; Breitburg 1997; Johnson, Yearous, and Ross-Stallings 1994; Johnson 1997b; O'Hear et al. 1996; O'Hear and Ryba 1999; Wild 1997; Yearous 1991). Work on terminal prehistoric and protohistoric sites to the south of Tupelo (Johnson and Sparks 1986; Johnson et al. 1991; Johnson 1991, 1996; Sparks 1987) has begun to yield information about the origins of the Chickasaw.

The recent research has led to the beginnings of a reassessment of the Chickasaws (Johnson 1996, 1997a, 1997b, 1999; Johnson and Lehmann 1996; Johnson, Scott, Atkinson, and Shea 1994; Johnson, Yearous, and Ross-Stallings 1994; O'Hear and Ryba 1999). In particular, we have begun to measure the rapid changes in Chickasaw economic and social organization that resulted from the intensive interaction with Europeans that began at the end of the 17th century. The transition from corn agriculture and deer hunting to the deer skin trade had profound effects on the economy (Johnson, Scott, Atkinson, and Shea 1994; O'Hear and Ryba 1999), social organization (Johnson and Lehman 1996, Johnson 1997b), and technological organization (Johnson 1997a; O'Hear and Ryba 1998) of the Chickasaws.

We are now in the position to combine the archaeological and documentary record in a way which will allow us to answer important questions about early Chickasaw history and cultural adaptation. Unfortunately, because the 18th century Chickasaw villages are within or near the cities of Tupelo and Beldon, the archaeological record has been almost completely destroyed. However, the

material recovered during Jennings' excavations of four Chickasaw sites has been stored by the National Park Service at the Southeast Regional Center in Tallahassee. Although Jennings' (1941, 1944) reports on this work provided the baseline for Chickasaw archaeology, he followed the archaeological paradigm of the day, emphasizing culture history. The collections are ideally suited for reanalysis. Two of the excavated sites (Le14 and Le90) are located in the Large Prairie and the others (Le18 and Le19) are in the Small Prairie (Fig. 2). One of the Small Prairie sites is a likely candidate for the village of Ackia, a focus of the failed French attack of 1736 (Atkinson 1985). The three larger site collections have recently been inventoried by the Park Service in anticipation of repatriation and they contain more than 42,000 artifacts from several hundred rather specific proveniences within the sites. The fourth site contained no burials and has not been inventoried. Jennings analysis clearly documents an occupation dating to the first half of the 18th century for all four sites.

There are two additional Park Service collections of excavated material which we would like to study. The Futorian Site, another Small Prairie village, was salvaged by Natchez Trace personnel in the mid 1950s. A preliminary analysis of the artifacts from this site (Johnson, Scott, Atkinson, and Shea 1994) indicates two spatially distinct components, one dating to the mid 17th century and the other to the late 17th and, perhaps, early 18th century.

The Bynum site, located just off the Natchez Trace to the southwest of Tupelo, was excavated by Park Service archaeologists in the late 1940s (Cotter and Corbett 1951). Although the focus of the excavations was burial mounds and village deposits dating to the Middle Woodland, seven historic Chickasaw burials with abundant trade goods were found in the village area. The burials are judged to date to the early 19th century (Cotter and Corbett 1951:15-16).

Finally there are surface collected materials which were recovered by Jennings and stored by the Park Service. Although these collections are much smaller than the excavated collections, they come from several sites in both the Large and Small Prairies. Most of these sites have been destroyed and these collections represent our only opportunity to assess their place in the evolution of Chickasaw culture during the 18th century.

The analysis of these artifacts, in combination with the results of our own work (Johnson Yearous, and Ross-Stallings 1994; Johnson 1997a; O'Hear and Ryba 1999; Yearous 1991) and the work of others (Atkinson 1985; 1987; Atkinson and Bushman 1998; Blake 1992; Breitburg 1997; Stubbs 1982, 1983; Wild 1997) on early and mid 18th century Chickasaw sites in both the Large and Small Prairies will allow us to derive a much clearer picture of the early history of the Chickasaw.

Specific issues to be addressed include:

1. Chronological control using both Indian artifacts and European trade goods. Although there is an extensive literature on trade goods and their chronology, the appearance and disappearance of specific artifacts varies from region to region, depending on the dynamics of the relationship between the Indians and Europeans. We will build on earlier work in the Chickasaw area dealing with both native and European artifacts in an effort to derive a chronology that is measured in decades rather than centuries.

2. The organization of technology, both ceramics and lithics. Any technology can be modeled in terms of raw material acquisition, manufacture, use, repair, and discard. The organization of these subsystems changes in response to changes in the demand for specific tools and changes in the availability of the raw material to make these tools. At no time in the Southeast were these changes as

profound and rapid as they were in the early colonial period.

3. *Subsistence.* The impact of first the slave trade and later the skin trade on the economy of the Chickasaws was substantial but selective. For example, domesticated animals were readily adopted but plants were slow to replace native crops. Unfortunately, plant remains were not regularly recovered or preserved by archaeologists working 50 years ago. Still we will be able to study a large collection of animal bones.

4. *Settlement plans and settlement systems.* There is a documented trend toward nucleation of the Chickasaw villages in the Tupelo area during the early contact period. We should be able to study this on the basis of the Park Service surface collections and, to a lesser degree, using the excavated material.

5. *The availability of trade goods and the role these artifacts played in Chickasaw culture.*

Other studies of early colonial period Indian site assemblages have been able to measure changes in the way that trade goods were used in the native culture and these changes have been related to the selective access of some groups through time (e.g. Davis et al. 1998). We plan to do the same for the Chickasaw collections. The distinction between the trade relations of the Large and Small Prairie villages and their implications in terms of access to trade goods will be of particular importance here.

6. *Mortuary practices and paleodemography.* Changes in the age at time of death and health at time of death as well as manner of burial occurred during the 18th century and these can be related to changes in the relative success of the Chickasaws in the conflicts and economy of the period (Johnson, Yearous, and Ross-Stallings 1994; O’Hear and Ryba 1999). We plan to examine these patterns in more detail.

All of these aspects of the archaeological record will be studied looking for contrast along two dimensions, time and geography. That is, we expect the rate of change to vary according to the intensity of contact through the course of the 18th century. Also, we expect the distinction between Large and Small Prairie villages to be evident in most if not all aspects of the archaeological record.

The archaeological results will, of course, be checked against the documentary research. Other than a few “talks” that were translated and recorded by whites, there are no known Chickasaw texts that the researcher can use in reconstructing early Chickasaw history. Their history, like that of almost all North American Indians, has to be pieced together through the documentation left by Europeans (usually white, male elites) and through archaeology. As for the documentary evidence, some of Chickasaw history can be gleaned from the French and English colonial documents from the South, most of which have been published and, in the case of the French, translated into English (Chandler 1910; Coleman 1982; Rowland 1911; Rowland and Saunders 1927, 1929, 1932; Rowland, et al. 1984a, 1984b; McDowell 1955, 1958, 1970). Some of the travel and promotional literature generated out of the South at this time has information on the Chickasaws and other Southern Indians (Bossu 1962; Charlevoix 1923; Du Pratz 1975; Iberville 1981; Pénicaut 1953; Romans 1961, Tonti 1917). One of the most complete accounts of the Chickasaws was written by James Adair (1930), an English trader who lived among them for several decades and who wrote an account of his experiences while there. In 1708, the Englishman Thomas Nairne visited the Chickasaws in his official capacity as Indian Agent. Nairne wrote a brief, but astonishingly detailed, account of the Chickasaws that only recently was discovered and published (Moore 1988). In addition to these published accounts, there is reason to believe that the state archives of Louisiana and Mississippi may house collections of

unpublished colonial-period documents detailing the role the Chickasaws played in colonial relations (Galloway, personal communication, 1999). In all of these cases--even in Adair's and Nairne's accounts, which are generally considered quite reliable--the documentation must be critically evaluated for biases, misrepresentations, and misconceptions on the part of the authors.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of the Chickasaws in understanding the dynamics of the relationship between the French, English, and native Americans in the Southeast during the early 18th century. The proposed research will allow us to provide insight into the colonial period which will go well beyond north Mississippi and the Chickasaw.

In addition to the contribution this project would make to the scholarship of the colonial South, there would be a direct benefit to the Chickasaw Nation (see letter of support from the Chickasaw Nation, Appendix 1). A portion of the National Park Service collection will be repatriated by the Chickasaw. Our study will provide a detailed record of this material, which can be of assistance to the tribe in their decisions regarding its ultimate disposition. The Chickasaws will be involved in the study of this material in several ways. This includes full tuition, stipends, and assistantships for Chickasaw graduate students. Donna Rauch and LaDonna Brown, two members of the tribe, are planning to enrol in the graduate program at the University of Mississippi in the fall of 2000. We will be training potential cultural resource managers for the Chickasaw Nation. Two site visits are scheduled for the NAGPRA representative of the Chickasaw Nation so that we can better tailor our work to meet their needs. The results of the project will be made available to the Chickasaws in a number of formats and will be useful to them in both cultural resource planning and museum exhibit preparation. Finally, we plan to apply for a cultural resources training initiative grant from the National Park Service in order to fund a series of

workshops on Chickasaw archaeology which will be based on the Park Service collections and will be held in both Mississippi and Oklahoma.

History and Duration of the Project

Beginning with Jennings, Chickasaw archaeology has been funded primarily by cultural resource management monies. An exception to this was a NEH grant (RO-218879-89) to the University of Mississippi which, in combination with funds from the National Geographic Society, allowed us to explore late prehistoric and protohistoric Chickasaw settlement to the south of Tupelo (Johnson 1991a, 1991b, 1996, 1997b; Johnson and Lehman 1994; Johnson, Scott, Atkinson, and Shea 1994). The primary relevance of this research to the proposed project is the documentation of an upland settlement system which began shortly prior to de Soto (Johnson 1996) and continued through the first half of the 18th century (Johnson et al. 1989).

Johnson was the project director for the excavation of Meadowbrook, a Small Prairie village. The project was funded by developers in preparation for a subdivision (Johnson, Yearous, and Ross-Stallings 1994; Yearous 1991). Johnson also did the analysis of the lithic artifacts from the Orchard site, a Large Prairie village which was also destroyed by home construction (Johnson 1997a).

O'Hear has recently directed the excavation of ImmokaKina'Fa', a Small Prairie site which is now covered by an annex to the North Mississippi Medical Center. The results of this project are just now becoming available (O'Hear et al. 1996; O'Hear and Ryba 1998, 1999). The ImmokaKina'Fa' and Meadowbrook projects were closely coordinated with the Chickasaw Nation and the ImmokaKina'Fa' burials were reinterred on site. Preliminary results of the Immokakina'Fa' excavations were presented during a project symposium at the 55th Annual Southeastern Conference

with Governor Bill Anoatubby of the Chickasaw Nation serving as a discussant.

The proposed research will span a one and a half year period (July 2000-December 2001) during which time the Park Service collections will first be transferred to the archaeological curation facility on campus at Mississippi State University. A preliminary sort will be performed in order to distribute the collections to the respective specialists as outlined in the following section. The two primary host institutions will contribute laboratory space, photographic equipment, computer equipment including a digital camera and high resolution scanners, graduate assistantships, release time for both Johnson and O'Hear and other support personnel, and travel money for the ethnohistorian.

Project Staff

Jay Johnson and John O'Hear will serve as the project directors. Johnson has been working in Mississippi archaeology since 1976 and has published extensively of lithic analysis and settlement pattern analysis using geographic information systems technology. During the past ten years, he has become interested in early contact and historic period Chickasaw archaeology and ethnohistory.

John O'Hear also entered Mississippi archaeology in 1976 and has directed extensive excavations at more than a dozen archaeological sites of various kinds supported by significant grant and contract funding. His areas of specialty include analysis of settlement plans, pottery assemblages, and chronological ordering. In addition, he built and directs the largest curation facility in the state.

The division of the analytical responsibilities will be as follows:

ethnohistoric research — Robbie Ethridge

laboratory supervision and data base management — John O'Hear and Brad Lieb

ceramics — Brad Lieb

lithics and glass beads — Jay Johnson

faunal remains — Susan Scott

metal artifacts — John O’Hear

human remains — Keith Jacobi

feature and site level assemblage analysis and seriation — John O’Hear

settlement pattern analysis — Jay Johnson

synthesis and writeup — Jay Johnson and John O’Hear

Robbie Ethridge is McMullan Assistant Professor of Southern Studies and Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Mississippi. Her specialities are in cultural and historical anthropology, environmental anthropology, and frontier processes, with a focus on the history of the Southeastern Indians, the frontier era of the South, and the environmental history of the South. She has also worked extensively as both a contract ethnohistorian and contract archaeologist in the Southeast. This year she received the Robert C. Anderson Award from the University of Georgia for significant and creative research by recent graduates.

Brad A. Lieb is a MA candidate in the department of anthropology at the University of Alabama. He has a good deal of experience in ceramic analysis and has delivered papers at professional conferences on his work with the material from Immokakina’Fa, an early 18th century Chickasaw site. The ceramics from this project will serve as his thesis topic.

Susan L. Scott has conducted zooarchaeological research and analysis in the Southeast and other parts of North America for more than 20 years. Her experience includes bison kill sites in Nebraska, pueblo sites in the Southwest, and numerous coastal and inland sites in the Southeast. Much

of her research has occurred in the Tombigbee waterway and adjacent areas of Mississippi and Alabama, and includes two Chickasaw sites in the Tupelo area (Johnson, Scott, Atkinson, and Shea 1994; O'Hear and Ryba 1999) and numerous late prehistoric sites in northeastern Mississippi (Solis and Walling 1982; Peebles 1983; Johnson et al. 1991).

Keith Jacobi is a biological anthropologist with research interests in the health of prehistoric and historic groups. He is affiliated with both the University of Alabama Department of Anthropology and the University of Alabama Museums. He is curator of the University's extensive human osteology collection. Through human osteology, paleopathology and dental anthropology, Jacobi has investigated culture clashes at the time of contact. He has just completed a similar analysis of the Chickasaw burials from ImmokaKina'Fa' site (Jacobi 1988; O'Hear and Ryba 1999).

Methods

The questions we plan to ask depend on a rather precise chronological control, one that is measured in terms of decades. Although the upland Chickasaw sites in the Tupelo area are uniformly shallow and there is relatively little that suggests stratigraphic analysis would be fruitful, most sites, including those excavated by Jennings, contain numerous broad shallow pits filled with trash. Analysis of these pits at ImmokaKina'Fa' has indicated that it is possible to detect rather fine-grained chronological differences between these deposits (O'Hear and Ryba 1998). We plan to use the pit proveniences in the Park Service collections as our basic unit of analysis.

The extensive pottery assemblages from the National Park Service excavations will be thoroughly analyzed using the system developed for the large assemblage from the recently excavated ImmokaKina'Fa' site. This analysis consists of two levels. First, individual sherd are classified

according to a type-variety system based on temper, surface treatment, and decorative attributes. Then, individual vessels represented in the assemblage are identified, and a modal analysis conducted that includes vessel shape and size attributes in addition to the attributes that have already been recorded. This system has proven useful in previous studies of sherd and vessel assemblages (O'Hear 1990; O'Hear and Ryba 1998, 1999) in allowing both comparison between sites and study of variability in sherd and vessel assemblages with individual sites. In addition, it will allow direct comparison with the very large assemblage from ImmokaKina'Fa'.

The lithic analysis will be based on earlier studies of Chickasaw stone tools (Atkinson 1987; Johnson 1997a; O'Hear and Ryba 1999) which have emphasized raw material selection, production trajectory modeling, and technology. Dramatic changes in the organization of technology have been related to the demands of the deer skin trade, availability of metal tool substitutes, and relative success in the colonial market (Johnson 1997a). Moreover, these organizational factors differ between the Large Prairie and Small Prairie sites and show strong chronological patterning.

Glass beads will be classified using standard nomenclature (Brain 1979; Smith and Good 1982) and will make extensive use of the few available studies of beads from Chickasaw sites in Mississippi (Boudreaux 1998; Johnson 1998; Wild 1997; Yearous 1991). Although most of the beads which are common on 18th century Chickasaw site have a temporal span of several decades, it appears that we may be able to refine the chronological placement of any one bead assemblage by looking at the overall composition of the collection rather than the presence or absence of specific beads. That is, we plan to seriate the collections.

The 17th and 18th century metal artifacts will be classified using standard references and

compared with examples from similar archaeological contexts such as Brain 1979, 1988, Ward and Davis 1993. The analysis of any early 19th century materials will make use of standard references and the large assemblage of comparable materials from the 1811-1823 Choctaw Agency (O'Hear et al. 1999).

Analysis of faunal remains from the four Chickasaw sites excavated by Jennings is anticipated to provide important information regarding the protohistoric/early historic exploitation of very large mammals, especially bison, bear, and elk. Because the materials were not screened (per the extant field methodology of the day), we can expect a majority of bones collected to be large fragments from large taxa. Although bison has been unequivocally identified by Scott in several Chickasaw sites in the Tupelo area (Johnson, Scott, Atkinson, and Shea 1994; O'Hear and Ryba 1999), samples large enough to provide important information on the sex, age, and seasonality of bison hunting are lacking. Increasing the sample of identified bovid remains from this area, and the collection of metric data on the elements recovered will allow a more refined glimpse of the strategies employed by the Chickasaws at this time in prehistory.

Relatively little is known about the skeletal biology of the historic Chickasaw. Recent excavation of the ImmokaKina'Fa' site in Mississippi offers a rare look at the skeletal biology as well as the mortuary behavior of this Chickasaw population. Examination of the pathologies and traumas found on the 21 individuals provides insight into the life of this specific Chickasaw group. In addition, study of dental traits within the Immokakina'Fa' population showed what appear to be familial connections between individuals buried in different parts of the site (Jacobi 1998). Combining the information about the dental genetics of ImmokaKina'Fa' with the information known from the Meadowbrook site (23

individuals) (Johnson, Yearous, and Ross-Stallings 1994) creates a more complete picture of dental genetic relationships which will be enhanced by the addition of the skeletal material from the Jennings excavations. In addition, analysis of the pathologies and traumas in the Jennings collections will reveal information on the health and social stress of the historic Chickasaw.

Settlement pattern analysis will build on early studies of the distribution of protohistoric (Johnson 1991, 1996) and historic (Johnson et al. 1989; Morgan 1996; Stubbs 1983) settlement patterns. Computer based GIS analytical techniques will be used to examine both intra and inter site patterning and changes through time.

The ethnohistorian will comb through the published colonial records and traveler's accounts, especially concentrating on the published French colonial documents, in an effort to corroborate the archaeological hypothesis of a Large Prairie/Small Prairie Chickasaw dichotomy. The documentary research then will attempt to determine whether or not the Large Prairie/Small Prairie Chickasaw dichotomy in any way informed the Chickasaw/French connection and/or the relations between the Chickasaws and other Indians, and if so, how and to what effect. Assuming that the foregoing is a promising avenue of inquiry, the ethnohistorian will then make brief trips to the state archives of Louisiana and Mississippi in order to determine the extent of any unpublished colonial documentation housed there. The purpose of the documentary research is not to produce a full-blown history of the Chickasaws during the colonial period, but rather to address specific archaeological questions through the documents. However, we hope that this project will be the seed project to a larger, more encompassing documentary and archaeological investigation of the role of the Chickasaws in the early years of American development. Some of the documentary research, then, will involve surveying the

historical documentation, both published and unpublished, for its usefulness in a larger project.

Work Plan

July-August 2000 Receive the collections from the Park Service, collate proveniences in order to provide units of analysis for specialists, set up data base, distribute material to specialists. Begin ethnohistoric research.

September 2000 - May 2001 Analysis.

June - August 2001 Writeup.

September - December 2001 Final report preparation.

Final Product and Dissemination

We plan to make our results available to the public in a number of different formats. These will include:

1. A complete record including digital images of most diagnostic artifacts.
2. Symposia and papers at professional meetings.
3. Articles to be submitted to *Journal of Chickasaw History*, *Mississippi Archaeology*, *Southeastern Archaeology*, *American Antiquity* and the like.
4. Book length final report. The University of Alabama Press has expressed a strong interest in publishing this work.
5. Web site with graphic and verbal progress reports prepared for the general public and linked to the Chickasaw Nation web site.
6. Preliminary plans for an exhibit of Chickasaw materials
7. Archaeology workshops for the Chickasaw Nation to be funded by National Park Service grants.

Bibliography

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Atkinson, James R.

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Axtel, James

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Blake, Leonard W.

- 1992 Corn from the Orchard Site. *Mississippi Archaeology* 27:60-71,

Boudreaux, Edmond A. III

- 1998 The occupation of the Immokakina'Fa' Site in the Context of the Colonial Southeast. Paper presented at the 55th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, S.C.

Bossu, Jean-Bernard

- 1962 *Travels in the Interior of North America, 1751-1762*. Edited by Seymour Feiler. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

Brain, Jeffery P.

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Braund, Kathryn E. Holland

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Breitburg, Emanuel

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Crane, Verner W.

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Calloway, Colin G.

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 1996 *American Revolution in Indian Country: Crisis and Diversity in Native American Communities*. New York : Cambridge University Press.
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 1997 *After King Philip's War: Presence and Persistence in Indian New England*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England.
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 1910 *The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia*, Vol. 21. Atlanta: Charles P. Byrd, State Printer.
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 1923 *Histoire et description de la Nouvelle France*, 6 vols. Paris. Louise Phelps Kellog, trans. Chicago: Caston Club, Originally published in 1744.
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 1951 *Archeology of the Bynum Mounds Mississippi*. Archeological Research Series, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington.
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 1998 *Excavating Occaneechi Town: Archaeology of an Eighteenth-Century Indian Village in North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press.
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- 1991a Aboriginal Settlement and First Contact in Northeast Mississippi. *National Geographic Research and Exploration* 7:492-494.
 - 1991b Settlement patterns, GIS, remote sensing and the late prehistory of the Black Prairie in east central Mississippi. In *Applications of Space-Age Technology in Anthropology*, edited by Cliff Behrens and Tom Sever, pp. 111-119. NASA, Science and Technology Laboratory, John C. Stennis Space Center, Mississippi.
 - 1996 The Nature and Timing of the Late Prehistoric Settlement of the Black Prairie in Northeast Mississippi: A Reply to Hogue, Peacock, and Rafferty. *Southeastern Archaeology* 15:244-249.
 - 1997a Stone Tools, Politics, and the Eighteenth Century Chickasaw in Northeast Mississippi. *American Antiquity* 62:215-230.
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 1994 Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Settlement and Subsistence on the Black Prairie: Buffalo Hunting in Mississippi. *North American Archaeologist* 15:167-179.
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 1996 Recent Excavations in a Portion of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Chickasaw Settlement of Tchouka Falaya. Paper given at the Fifty third annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Birmingham, Alabama.
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 1983 Prehistoric Agricultural Communities in West Central Alabama, Vol. I-III, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
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 1962 *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*. 1775. Reprint. Gainesville: University of Florida Press.
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 1986 *The Rise of the New West: Frontier Political Pressure, State-Federal Conflict, and the Removal of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, 1815-1837*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin--Madison.
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 1983 A Report Presenting the Results of Archaeological Survey in Lee County, Mississippi, June, 1981 to June, 1983. Manuscript on file, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.
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 1922 *Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors*. Bulletin 73. Bureau of American Ethnology.
 1928 *Social and Religious Beliefs and Usages of the Chickasaw Indians*. 44th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 169-273.
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 1917 *Memorial Sent in 1693, on the Discovery of the Mississippi and the Neighboring Nations by M. de la Salle, from the Year 1678 to the Time of his Death, and by the Sieur de Tonti to the Year 1691*. In *Early Narratives of the Northwest, 1634 - 1699*. *Original narratives of Early American History*, Louise P. Kellogg, ed. New York: Scribner's.
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 1993 *Indian Communities on the North Carolina Piedmont AD 1000-1700*. Monograph No. 2, Research laboratories of Anthropology. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
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 1997 Archaeological Investigations of the 15 Acre Tract for the Proposed Construction of the Tennessee Valley Authority Customer Service Center, Tupelo, Mississippi. Masters Thesis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, Oxford
- Worth, John E.
 1998 *The Timucuan Chiefdoms of Spanish Florida*, 2 vols. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.
- Yearous, Jenny D.
 1991 Meadowbrook: An Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Village. Masters Thesis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, Oxford.

Abbreviated Vitae

Jay K. Johnson
 Professor of Anthropology and
 Associate Director
 Center for Archaeological Research
 University of Mississippi
 University, MS 38677
 (601) 232-7339 Office, (601) 236-1720 Home, sajay@olemiss.edu

Education

B.A. (with honors), Anthropology, Florida State University, 1965-1969

Ph.D., Anthropology, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1971-1976.

Fellowship and Honors

Graduate Fellow, Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University,
 September 1971-September 1972.

Visiting Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee,
 November 22 and 23, 1983.

Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, Local Chapter President 1993-94.

Editorial Board, Mississippi Archaeology 1993-1996.

Society for American Archaeology, Award for Excellence in Lithic Studies, 1996.

Professional Societies

American Anthropological Association, Publications Director, Archaeology
 Division, 1998-2001

Society for American Archaeology

Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Treasurer, 1992-1995

Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists, President, 1984

Mississippi Heritage Trust Board Member, 1992-1994

Mississippi Historic Preservation Professional Review Board, Vice Chair, 1997,
 Chair, 1998

Books

1987 The Organization of Core Technology, (edited with Carol A. Morrow). Westview
 Press, Boulder.

1993 The Development of Southeastern Archaeology, (edited volume). University of
 Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Journals

1993 Mississippi Archaeology 28(2) (Guest Editor).

1994 Mississippi Archaeology 29(1) (Guest Editor).

Journal Articles Recent and relevant publications selected from among more than fifty articles

1991 Aboriginal settlement and first contact in northeast Mississippi. National Geographic Research and Exploration 7(4):492-494.

1994 Late prehistoric/protohistoric settlement and subsistence on the Black Prairie: Buffalo hunting in Mississippi (with Susan L. Scott, James R. Atkinson and Andrea B. Shea). North American Archaeologist 15(2):167-179.

1994 Ethnohistory, archaeology, and Chickasaw burial mode during the eighteenth century (with Jenny D. Yearous and Nancy Ross-Stallings). Ethnohistory 41(3):431-446.

1996 Sociopolitical devolution in northeast Mississippi and the timing of the De Soto entrada (with Geoffry R. Lehmann). In Bioarchaeology of Native American Adaptation in the Spanish Borderlands, edited by Brenda J. Baker and Lisa Kealhofer, pp. 38-55. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

1996 The nature and timing of the Late Prehistoric settlement of the Black Prairie in northeast Mississippi: A reply to Hogue, Peacock, and Rafferty. Southeastern Archaeology 15:244-249.

1997 Stone tools, politics, and the eighteenth century Chickasaw in northeast Mississippi. American Antiquity 62(2):215-230.

1997 Chiefdom to tribe in northeast Mississippi: A culture in transition. In Historiography of the Hernando de Soto Expedition, edited by Patricia K. Galloway, pp. 295-312. University of Nebraska Press, Norman.

In Press The Chickasaw. In Indians of the Greater Southeast During the Historic Period, edited by Bonnie G. McEwan. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Grants and Contracts

Principal Investigator or Co-Principal Investigator on 20 projects funded for a total of \$3,354,006 by the Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, National Park Service, Soil Conservation Service, National Geographic Society, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Aeronautics and Space Agency and others. Research area covers northern half of Mississippi.

Abbreviated Vitae

John W. O'Hear

Curator of North American Archaeology and
Assistant Professor of Anthropology (Adjunct)

Cobb Institute of Archaeology

Mississippi State University.

Starkville, MS 39759

(601) 325-3826 work, (601) 324-0774 home, jwol@ra.msstate.edu

Education

University of Alabama, B.A., 1972, Anthropology

University of Alabama, M.A., 1975, Anthropology, Thesis: Site 1Je32; Community Organization
in the West Jefferson Phase

University of Michigan, Anthropology, 1975-76

University of North Carolina Anthropology, Doctoral Candidate, 1991

Professional Organizations

Society for American Archaeology

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Mississippi Archaeological Association

Offices

1985 President, Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologist

1991 President, Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologist

1988-present Member, Committee on Human Burials, U.S. Forest Service, Mississippi

1996-present Member, Committee on Native American Relations, Southeastern
Archaeological Conference

1997-present Member, Museum Advisory Committee, Plymouth Bluff Center, Mississippi
University for Women

Grants

1988 Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Excavation of Site, 22Le876,
\$8,200.

1994 Inventory of Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Items in the
Archaeological Collections of Mississippi State University, National Park Service and
Mississippi State University, \$51,000

Principal Investigatorships (last 5 years, total career funding \$1,687,689)

Archaeological Excavations at the Choctaw Agency Site on the 3P Section of the Natchez

Trace Parkway. Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, \$169,905, 1994-1995.

Archaeological Salvage Excavations at 22Le907. North Mississippi Medical Center and Mississippi Department of Archives and History, \$250,000.

Archaeological and Historical Interpretation of Mississippi's Great River Road. Mississippi Department of Transportation. \$210,084 (Co-PI)

Recent and Relevant Papers Presented at Professional Meetings

- 1995 The Fall of the House of Dinsmoor: Excavations at the Natchez Trace Choctaw Agency. Anthony E. Boudreaux III, John R. Underwood, and John W. O'Hear. Paper presented at the 51st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.
- 1996 Recent Excavations in a Portion of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Settlement of Tchouka Falaya. John W. O'Hear, Elizabeth A. Ryba, John R. Underwood, and Kevin Bruce. Paper presented at the 54th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.
- 1997 Working with the Chickasaw. Invited paper in the special session "Indians and Archaeologists", 1997 Midsouth Archaeological Conference.

Major Research Reports and Monographs (last 10 years)

O'Hear, John W.

1998 Curation of Specimens and Data from the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Area, Mississippi. Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Report of Investigations 4.

1990 Archaeological Investigations at the Sanders Site (22CI917), An Alexander Midden on the Tombigbee River. Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Report of Investigations 6.

O'Hear, John w., James R. Atkinson, Jack D. Elliott, Edmond a. Boudreaux, and John R. Underwood
1988 An Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Natchez Trace Choctaw Agency. Final Report to be published by Southeast Archaeological Center, National Park service, Tallahassee, FL.

O'Hear, John W., and Elizabeth A. Ryba, editors

1998 ImmokaKina'Fa', The Archaeology and Ethnohistory of a Seventeenth to Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Village. Final Report in preparation for submission to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History .

Abbreviated Vitae

Robbie Franklyn Ethridge

McMullan Assistant Professor in Southern Studies

and Assistant Professor in Anthropology

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

University of Mississippi

University, MS 38677

(662) 915-7317 Office, (662)513-0177 Home, rethridg@olemiss.edu

Education

1991-1996, Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

1981-1984, M.A., Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

1974-1978, B.A., Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

Teaching and Research Experience

Assistant Professor, 1997 - present. Department of Sociology and Anthropology and Southern Studies, University of Mississippi Oxford, Mississippi.

Graduate Teaching Assistant, 1991- 1997, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia. As a teaching assistant I was given full responsibility for course design, teaching, and grading. Received departmental ranking of third out of 14 ANT 102 instructors in 1995 and first out of 14 ANT 102 instructors in 1996.

Contract Ethnohistorian, 1994 - present, Southern Research, Ellerslie, GA. Subcontractor for documentary and archival research on Historic Indian Period sites in Georgia and Alabama.

Selected Publications

The Early Historic Transformation of the Southeastern Indians. Co-authored with Charles Hudson. In *Cultural Diversity in the U. S. South: Anthropological Contributions to a Region in Transition*, Carole E. Hill and Patricia D. Beaver, eds., Southern Anthropological Society Proceedings, No. 31, pp. 34 - 50. Athens: University of Georgia, 1998.

The Evolution of Human Ecological Systems During the Period of European Colonization and Mercantile Expansion - A Preliminary Assessment. In press *Georgia Journal of Ecological Anthropology*.

The Southeast. In *Native Americans: Arts and Crafts*, Colin F. Taylor, editorial consultant. London: Salamander Books Limited, 1995.

Flintlocks and Slave catchers: Economic Transformations of the Georgia Indians. *Early Georgia* 10:13-26, 1984.

Button-snakeroot: Symbolism among the Southeastern Indians. *Tennessee Anthropologist* 4(2):160-166, 1978.

Selected Papers Presented

An Environmental Look at Creek Indian Place Names in Georgia and Alabama. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society, Savannah, Georgia, March 23 - 26, 1993.

Horse Stealing as an Informal Economic Strategy on the Late Eighteenth Century Southern Frontier. Presented at the 1993 Annual Meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory, Bloomington, Indiana, November 3 - 6, 1993.

The Environment of the Late Eighteenth-Century Lower Creeks. Presented at the symposium "The Social and Environmental History of the Eighteenth-Century Southeast," University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, April 29, 1994.

The U. S. Government's Civilization Plan for the Creek Indians - A Late Eighteenth-Century Experiment in Development. Presented at the 93rd Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Atlanta, Georgia, November 30 - December 4, 1994.

Creek Indian Land Requirements on the Late Eighteenth-Century Southern Frontier. Presented at the 95th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, California, November 20 - 24, 1996.

Creek Ranchers and Changing Settlement Patterns at the Turn of the Nineteenth Century. Presented at the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Invited Session, Nashville, Tennessee, April 2 - 6, 1997.

Women Doing Well: Creek Indian Women as Agrarian Entrepreneurs on the Late Eighteenth Century Frontier. Presented at Southern History Symposium (local), Department of History and Women Studies, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, March 12, 1999.

The Georgia Back country: Indians, Settlers, and Slaves on the Late Eighteenth-Century Frontier. Presented at The Newton Lecture Series, Macon State College, Macon, GA, April 22, 1999.

Abbreviated Vitae

Brad Raymond Lieb

M.A. Candidate

Department of Anthropology

University of Alabama

Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210

(205) 348-5947 O (205) 339-7926

brad.lieb@ua.edu

Education

B.A. Anthropology, Mississippi State University 1999, magna cum laude

M.A. Candidate, Anthropology, University of Alabama, 2001

Grants and Honors

Eminent Scholars Grant, Dean's List Scholarship, MSU, 1996-1999

Cobb Institute of Archaeology Undergraduate Research Assistantship, MSU, 1996

Anna McLean Undergraduate Research Grant, MSU, 1997

Presidents Fund for Honors Excellence Research and Travel Grant, MSU, 1998

Phi Kappa Phi National Academic Honor Society, 1998

Lambda Alpha National Anthropology Honor Society, 1999

President, Anthropology Club, MSU, 1998-1999

Cobb Institute of Archaeology Travel Grant, Lahav Research Project, MSU, 1999

Graduate Teaching Assistantship, University of Alabama, 1999-2000

Vice-President, Anthropology Club, University of Alabama, 2000-2001

Field Schools and Work Experience

Undergraduate Research and Laboratory Assistant, CIA, MSU, 1996-1999

Archaeological Field School, site 22Ok945, Dr. Janet Rafferty, MSU, 1996

Field Assistant, Phase III, 22Le907, N.M.M.C., CIA, John W. O'Hear, 1996

Field Assistant, Phase III, 22Ok904, MDOT, CIA, MSU, Dr. Janet Rafferty, 1997

Archaeological Field School, site 1Lu496 Dust Cave, Dr. Boyce Driskell, UA, 1997

Research Assistant, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, MSU, John W. O'Hear, summer 1998

Archaeological Field School, site Tel Halif, Israel, Dr. Paul Jacobs, Dr. Oded Borowski,

Dr. Joseph D. Seger, CIA, MSU, Emory University, 1999

Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Alabama, 1999-2000

Research Assistant, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, MSU, John W. O'Hear, summer 2000

Societies and Organizations

Society for American Archaeology
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Mississippi Archaeological Association
Alabama Archaeological Society
Anthropology Club, UA

Publications and Papers

- 1997a On Estimating the Size of *Ictalurus Punctatus*. Electronic Publications of The University of Alabama and Alabama Museum of Natural History. Dust Cave Archaeological Field School.
- 1997b Foreign Decorations on Pottery from a Chickasaw Site. Abstracts of the 54th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Baton Rouge, LA.
- 1998 Ryba, Elizabeth A., and Brad R. Lieb, Intrasite Ceramic Analysis at the Immokakina'Fa Site, 22Le907. Abstracts of the 55th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Greenville, SC.

Abbreviated Vitae

Susan L. Scott
 Susan Scott and Associates
 105 Beverly Lane
 Hattiesburg, MS 39402
 (601) 261-0829

Academic Record

B.A. University of Alabama, Birmingham. Anthropology 1976
 B.S.N. University of Southern Mississippi. 1996
 Graduate Coursework:
 Tulane University, Anthropology. Fall 1976 through Spring 1978
 University of Michigan, Archaeology. Fall 1978, Winter 1980
 University of Florida, coursework and practicum in zooarchaeology. Winter 1979.

Professional Memberships

Sigma Xi Scientific Research Society
 Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists

Recent and Relevant Publications

- 1997 (Under review: University of Alabama Press). At the House of the Priest: Faunal Remains from the Crenshaw Site (3MI6), Southwestern Arkansas. In Zooarchaeological Approaches to Southeastern Archaeology, edited by Melinda Zeder and Elizabeth Reitz. (H. E. Jackson, S. L. Scott, and F. F. Schambach)
- 1995 Aspects of Mississippian Subsistence Organization: Contrasts in Large Mammal Remains from a Homestead and Village in the Tombigbee Valley. In Mississippian Households, edited by Dan F. Rogers and Bruce D. Smith, pp 181-200. University of Alabama Press. Tuscaloosa. (S. L. Scott and H. E. Jackson)
- 1994 The Faunal Record of the Southeastern Elite: The Implications of Economy, Social Relations, and Ideology. Southeastern Archaeology 14(2):103-119.
- 1994 Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Settlement and Subsistence on the Black Prairie: Buffalo Hunting in Mississippi. (J. K. Johnson, S. L. Scott, J. R. Atkinson, and A. B. Shea). North American Archaeologist 15(2):167-179.
- 1992 Late Prehistoric Subsistence Change in Southeastern New Mexico: The Faunal Evidence from Angus. In Investigations into the Prehistory of the Upper Rio Bonito, Lincoln County Southeastern New Mexico, edited by R. E. Farwell, Y. R. Oakes, and R. N. Wisemam, pp. 259-320. Laboratory of Anthropology Notes 297, Museum of

- New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies. (J. D. Speth and S. L. Scott).
- 1992 Vertebrate remains from the Big Village Site. In Archaeology and Ethnohistory of the Omaha Indians, edited by John M. O'Shea and John Ludwickson, pp. 319-330. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. (H. E. Jackson and S. L. Scott).
- 1989 Horticulture and large mammal hunting: the role of resource depletion and the constraints of time and labor. In Hunters as Farmers: the Implications of Sedentism, edited by Susan Kent, pp. 71-79. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. (John D. Speth and Susan L. Scott)
- 1987 Survey of vertebrate remains from the Savannah River Valley. Journal of Ethnobiology 7(2):195-221. (E. J. Reitz, R. A. Marrinan, S. L. Scott)
- 1985 The role of large mammals in Late Prehistoric horticultural adaptations: the view from southeastern New Mexico. In Contributions to Plains Prehistory, edited by David Burley, pp. 233-266. Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper 26. (J. D. Speth and S. L. Scott)

Reports Recent and relevant research reports selected from among twenty four works.

- 1997 Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Crenshaw Site (3MI6), Southwestern Arkansas. Report prepared for the Arkansas Archeological Survey. (S. L. Scott and H. E. Jackson)
- 1991 Final Report: Protohistoric Chickasaw Settlement Patterns and the De Soto Route in Northeast Mississippi. Report submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities and National Geographic Society. Center for Archaeological Research, University of Mississippi. (Jay K Johnson, Geoffrey R. Lehman, James R. Atkinson, Susan L. Scott, and Andrea Shea).
- 1990 Faunal remains. In Goldsmith-Oliver 2 (3PU306): A protohistoric archaeological site near Little Rock, Arkansas. Edited by Marvin D. Jeter, Kathleen H. Cande, and John Mintz. Arkansas Archeological Survey Project Nos. 631 and 656. (with H. E. Jackson and K. H. Cande).
- 1983 Analysis, synthesis, and interpretation of faunal remains from the Lubbug Creek Archaeological Locality. In Prehistoric Communities in West Alabama, Volume I, edited by Christopher S. Peebles, pp. 272-379. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.
- 1982 Yarborough site faunal remains. In Archaeological Investigations of the Yarborough Site (22CL814), Clay County, Mississippi, edited by C. Solis and R. Walling, pp. 140-152. Report of Investigations 30, Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama.

Abbreviated Vitae

Keith P. Jacobi

Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Department of Anthropology and

Curator Of Osteology

University of Alabama Museums

Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0340

(205)348-0338 Office, (205)752-4218 Home, kjacobi@ua1vm.ua.edu

Education

B.A. Anthropology, Northwestern University, 1980

M.A. Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, 1986

M.A. Anthropology, Indiana University, 1989

Ph.D. Anthropology, Indiana University, 1996

Honors and Awards

Indiana University School of Medicine Medical Sciences Program Teaching Award, 1994

Skomp Fellowship for development of new freshman seminar "Anthropology through

Science Fiction," Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, 1989

Skomp Fellowship, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, 1986-87, 1988-89

Sigma Xi Scientific Research Society

Publications

Corruccini, R.S., J.S. Handler and K.P. Jacobi

1985 Chronological distribution of enamel hypoplasias and weaning in a Caribbean slave population.

Human Biology 57(4):699-711.

Green, Margerie, Keith Jacobi, Bruce Boeke, Helen L. O'Brien, Elizabeth S. Word, Richard L.

Boston, Heather B. Trig., Gilbert D. Glennie, and Melissa Gould

1985 D:11:2030. In Excavations on Black Mesa, 1983: A Descriptive Report, edited by Andrew

L. Christenson and William Parry. Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Corruccini, R.S., K.P. Jacobi, J.S. Handler and A.C. Aufderheide

1987 Implications of tooth root hypercementosis in a Barbados slave skeletal collection. American

Journal of Physical Anthropology 74(2):179-184.

Borstel, Christopher L., Geoffrey W. Conrad, and Keith P. Jacobi

1989 Analysis of exposed architecture at San Antonio: Foundation for an excavation strategy. In

Ecology, Settlement, and History in the Osmore Drainage, Peru. Edited by Don Rice, Charles Stanish, and Phillip R Scarr, pp. 371-394. BAR International Series 545(ii).

Handler, Jerome S., Michael D. Conner, and Keith P. Jacobi

- 1989 Searching for a Slave Cemetery in Barbados, West Indies: A Bioarchaeological and Ethnohistoric Investigation. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Research Paper No. 59.
- Jacobi, Keith P. And Kathryn B. Propst, eds.
1991 Thirty-Year Index (1959-1988). Anthropological Linguistics 31(1-2).
- Meier, Robert and Keith P. Jacobi
1992 Coming of the new age: Review of the video "The Evolution Conspiracy: A Quantum Leap into the New Age." Creation/Evolution 12(1):41-43.
- Jacobi, Keith P., Della Collins Cook, Robert S. Corruccinin, and Jerome S. Handler
1992 Congenital syphilis in the past: Slaves at Newton Plantation, Barbados, West Indies. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 89(2):145-158.
- Cohen, Mark N., Kathleen O'Conner, Marie E. Danforth, Keith P. Jacobi, and Carl Armstrong
1993 Health and death at Tipu. In In the Wake of Contact: Biological Responses to Conquest. edited by Clark Spencer Larsen and George R. Milner, pp. 121-133. Wiley-Liss, New York.
- Propst, Kathryn B., Marie E. Danforth and Keith P. Jacobi
1994 Replicability in scoring enamel hypoplasias: A preliminary report. Paleopathology Newsletter 87:11-12.
- Danforth, Marie E., Keith P. Jacobi and Mark N. Cohen
1997 Gender and health among the Colonial Maya of Tipu. Ancient Mesoamerica 8:13-22.
- Jacobi, Keith P.
1997 Dental genetic structuring of a Colonial Maya Cemetery, Tipu, Belize. In Bones of the Maya: Studies of Ancient Skeletons. edited by Stephen L. Whittington and David M. Read, pp. 138-153. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.
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1997 The archaeology and osteology of Tipu. In Bones of the Maya: Studies of Ancient Skeletons, edited by Stephen L. Whittington and David M. Read, pp. 78-86. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.
- Havill, Lorena M., Diane M. Warren, Keith P. Jacobi, Karen D. Gettleman, Della C. Cook, and K. Anne Pyburn
1997 Late Postclassic tooth filing at Chau Hiix and Tipu, Belize. In Bones of the Maya: Studies of Ancient Skeletons, edited by Stephen L. Whittington and David M. Read, pp. 89-104. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.