



Southeastern Archaeological Conference

BULLETIN 56

2013

**Proceedings of the 70th Annual Meeting
November 6-9, 2013**

**Westin Harbour Island Hotel
Tampa, Florida**

Editors/Meeting Organizers:

Nancy Marie White
and
Lee Hutchinson

Hosted by:

Department of Anthropology
University of South Florida, Tampa

Cover: Clarence B. Moore's Steamboat *Gopher* on the Hillsborough River in downtown Tampa, excerpted from a drawing of three ships (Image N047353, 1938, State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, <http://floridamemory.com/items/show/155258>) based on a photo in *The Tampa Tribune Midwinter Edition 1900* (special edition of the paper). The photo was named "View from the River of the Tampa Steam Ways," and the *Gopher* was possibly waiting for repairs there. Drawing was by Philip Ayer Sawyer, of the WPA Federal Art Project. The *Gopher* later sank in this river during a September 1926 hurricane and was apparently raised and repaired, though no records have been found indicating its use after 1927, when it may have sunk there again (information courtesy of archaeologists Charlie Pearson, Rich Weinstein, and the late Tommy Birchett).



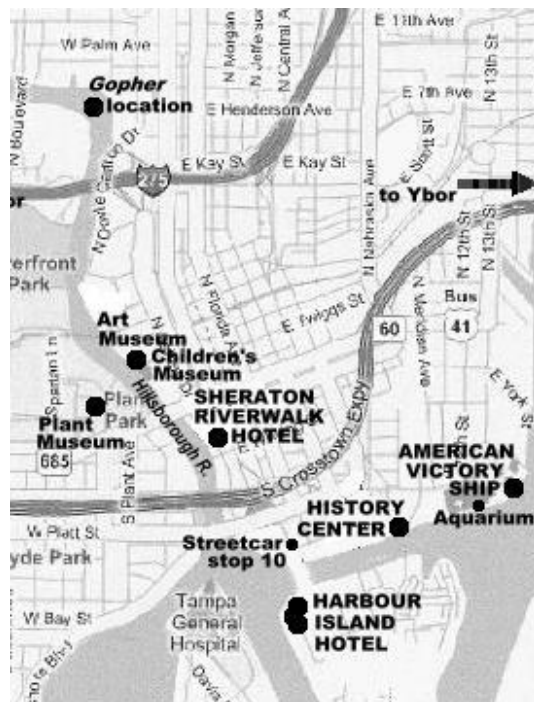
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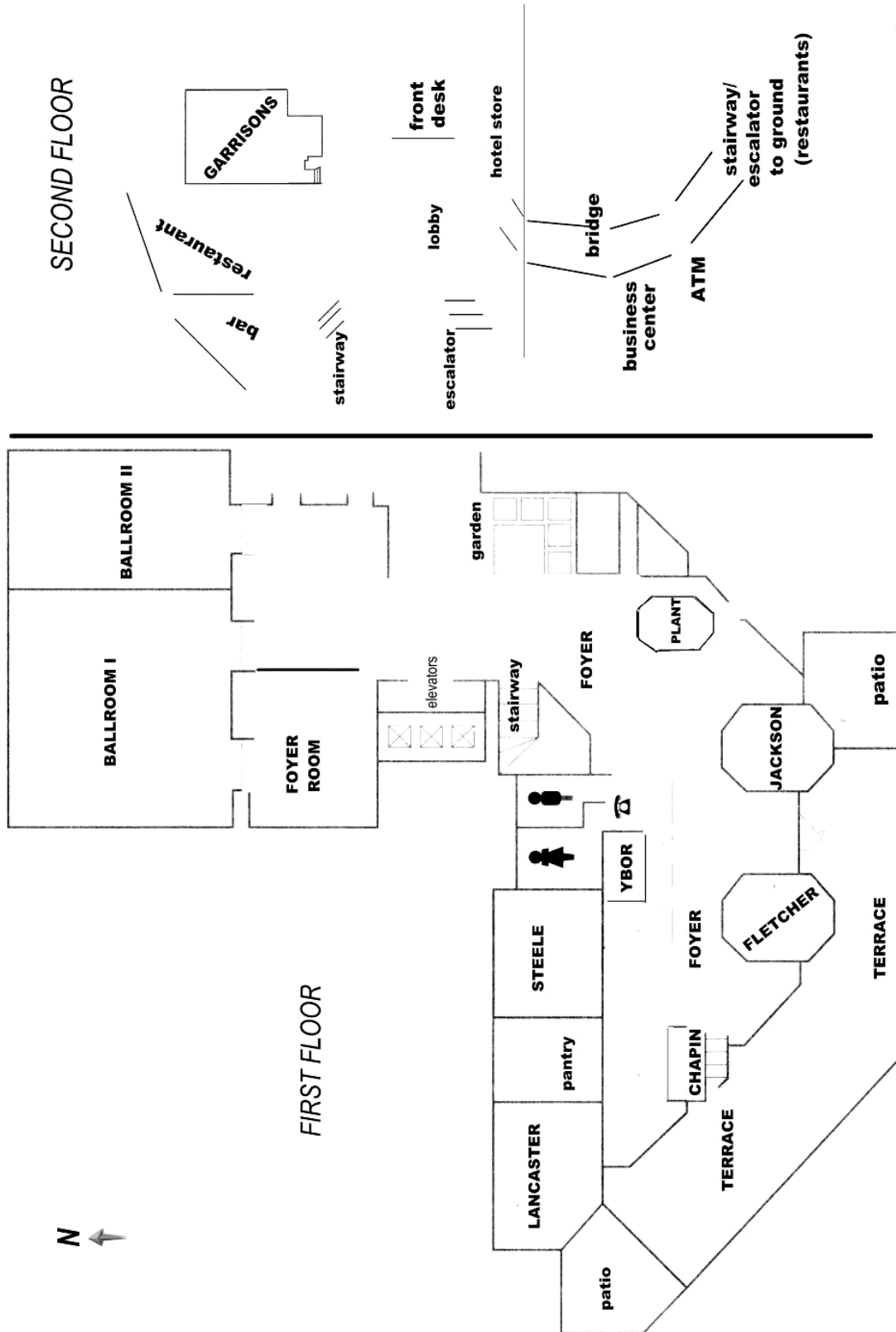
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*Tampa downtown
with meeting activity locations*

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WESTIN HARBOUR ISLAND HOTEL FLOOR PLAN



PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2013 Southeastern Archaeological Conference annual meeting, our 70th, is the second held in Tampa, in the far southeast of the South. We welcome everyone to our Gulf Coast city during this “Viva Florida” year commemorating the 500th anniversary of the first documented arrival of the Spanish to our state. We invite you to sample our Hispanic cuisine and other material culture (cigars, seafood, *real* Cuban sandwiches), as well as other multi-ethnic delights. Our hotel on the water presents vistas of river and bay that attracted settlers for millennia (downtown is full of archaeological sites ranging in age from Archaic through Seminole War-period and onward). The reception Thursday evening at the Tampa Bay History Center features an exhibit of rare early maps of Florida and the Southeast.

This year we expect well over 500 to attend the annual meeting. For the 2½ days of presentations, there are 261 papers organized into 18 symposia and 13 general sessions, as well as 47 posters, displayed in one symposium and four additional poster sessions, for a grand total of 36 sessions. Colleagues and former students put together two symposia and one roundtable among these to honor the achievements of three different revered archaeologists. Other topics range from Paleo-Indian through modern historic archaeology, tribal historic preservation to symbolism to bioarchaeology. A workshop organized by the Student Affairs Committee and an evening film showing round out the educational program, and students (and donors) will also attend their own reception. The Friday-night dance revives the Florida *tacky tourist party* theme; we hope to see some great material expressions of this concept! Saturday activities include field trips, a public archaeology program, a dinner on a World War II ship, and opportunities to visit museums and other local attractions (or fish or go to the beach!).

SEAC has grown a lot; in 1989, the annual meeting we planned in Tampa (at the same hotel) had about the same number attending but about half the number of sessions we have now. Unfortunately SEAC has far outgrown its clunky website and annual meeting planning conventions. We must apologize for the confusion of the system that resulted in tangles of mistakes, and we appreciate the gracious responses of many who were patient as we manually organized all the registration and program data.

The program and local arrangements organization could not have been done without the valiant work of an army of volunteers (mostly USF students). We especially want to recognize graduate students Chris Hunt, Erin McKendry, Jessica Miller, and Eric Prendergast, who began working during the summer. Thanks to other archaeologists for various contributions: Bob Austin helped with program organization, Brent Weisman is leading the Crystal River tour, and Jeff Moates and his workers at the Florida Public Archaeology Network regional offices are doing the public archaeology day program and walking tour of Ybor City. Enormous thanks go to all the very generous donors (see next page), who supported student programs and the meeting in general.

Many of you have come a long way to attend the annual meeting. We hope everyone will experience a lot of the fun that Tampa (the “Big Guava”) and the bay area have to offer, and enjoy your experience in paradise!

Nancy White and Lee Hutchinson
SEAC 2013 meeting organizers

**SPECIAL THANKS TO DONORS
WHO SUPPORTED THE MEETING AND ESPECIALLY STUDENT EVENTS:**

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GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION FOYER

Wednesday	4:00 – 9:00 pm
Thursday	8:00 am – 4:00 pm
Friday	8:00 am – 4:00 pm

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS TERRACE, CHAPIN, FLETCHER

Wednesday	4:00 – 7:00 pm SETUP ONLY
Thursday	8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Friday	8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Saturday	8:00 am – noon

WEDNESDAY EVENING meetings

SEAC Executive Board meeting 6:00 – 9:00 pm, LANCASTER

SHPO/State Archaeologists meeting: Consultation, Preservation, and Mitigation: Navigating Policy to Manage Historical Resources Effectively. Host: Tim Parsons. 7:00 - 10:00 pm JACKSON

STUDENT EVENTS

Student Reception (students and donors only): Thursday 4:30 – 6:00 pm 725 SOUTH (hotel restaurant)

Student Workshop: “The Ins and Outs of Publishing.” Organizer: SEAC Student Affairs Committee, Andrea White. Panelists: Keith Ashley, Robbie Ethridge, Thomas Pluckhahn, Neil Wallis.
Friday 2:00-4:30 pm GARRISONS

SPECIAL EVENTS, EXCURSIONS

SEAC Reception: TAMPA BAY HISTORY CENTER, Thursday 6:00 – 7:45 pm

Film: The Spiro Story. Host: Elsbeth Dowd. Thursday. 3 showings: 8:30, 9:00, 9:30 pm GARRISONS

SEAC Business Meeting: Friday 5:30 – 6:45 pm [and cash bar] BALLROOM I

SEAC Dance: Tacky Tourist Party! Friday 9:00 pm – midnight, featuring the Leonard Brothers Band
BALLROOM

Field Trip to Crystal River Mounds: (bus & box lunch; by reservation), Saturday noon – 6:00 pm
meet 11:50, HOTEL FRONT DOOR

Public Archaeology Day in Centennial Park, Ybor City: Saturday 11:00 am – 2:00 pm (take streetcar)

Ybor City Walking Tour: (by reservation), Saturday, 2:00 – 4:00 pm, meet at CENTENNIAL PARK (take streetcar)

Dinner on SS American Victory World War II: merchant marine ship/museum, Cuban/Spanish food (by reservation), Saturday 6:00-9:30 pm take streetcar or meet shuttle at HOTEL FRONT DOOR

SEAC AT A GLANCE

ROOM	Wed 6 th	Thurs 7 th	Thurs 7 th 8-noon	Thurs 7 th 1-5 PM	Fri 8 th 8-noon AM	Fri 8 th 1-5 PM	Sat AM	
Ball-room I		Paleo-Indian		Gender	Shell middens	Shell middens, cont'd SEAC Business mtg 5:30, dance 9-12 pm	Charles Hudson roundtable	
Ball-room II		Rethinking Mississippianization		Materiality/ Archaeometry	Mississippian I	Symbolism, Ideology 1-3 Mississippian II 3:20-5	Paleo/Archaic	
Lan-caster		Historic Archaeology		Mississippian Symbolism	Subsistence 8-10 Archaeo Sciences 10:20-noon	Tribal Historic Preservation	Woodland	
Steele	SEAC board 6:00-9	Missions, Molluscs, Marrinan		Late Archaic 1:20-3 Bioarchaeology 3:20-5	Contact Period	Papers for Brian Butler	Canaveral Nat'l Seashore	
Garri-sons	SHPO 7:00-10:00	Ceramics S Appalachia		Protohistoric, Historic Native American Student reception 4:30-6, hotel restaurant Spiro film 8:30, 9:00, 9:30 pm	Ceramics 8-10 African Diaspora 10:20-noon	Student Workshop: Publishing 2-4:30	Remote Sensing, Landscapes, GIS	
Jack-son		Public Archaeology & CRM		Fox Lake, FL	Traditional Cultural Properties	Mobile Methods (Historic)		
Ter- race		Books/exhibits PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY		Books/exhibits	Books/exhibits Posters: Stone, Bone, Copper, Shell, Textile, Glass	Books/exhibits PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY Posters: Woodland & Mississippian	Books/exhibits PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY Posters: Historic Archaeology	
Flet- cher		Posters: Climate, Landscape, Lidar, Looters, Late Archaic		Posters: Monuments				
Chapin								
Foyer		Registration						

PROGRAM

THURSDAY MORNING

1. BALLROOM I

Symposium: Recent Research and Future Directions in Southeastern Paleoindian Archaeology: Papers Honoring the Career and Influence of John B. Broster

Organizers: **Jesse W. Tune** and **D. Shane Miller**

- 8:00 **Moore, Michael C., Kevin E. Smith, and David E. Stuart.** *John Bertram Broster: "If I Had Known I Would Live This Long, I Would Have Taken Better Care of Myself"*
- 8:20 **Sain, Douglas.** *Recognizing Clovis Blade Technology in the Southeast U.S. and the Development of a Comparative Blade Database*
- 8:40 **Anderson, Derek, Ashley M. Smallwood, Albert Goodyear, and Sarah Walters.** *Dating Clovis in the Southeast: The Hillside Clovis Occupation at the Topper Site*
- 9:00 **Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr.** *Paleoindian in North Carolina: An Update on the North Carolina Fluted Point Survey*
- 9:20 **Jodry, Margaret.** *A Possible Medicine Bundle from an 11,100-year-old Double Burial from Horn Shelter No. 2, Central Texas*
- 9:40 **Tune, Jesse W.** *Land-use During the Younger Dryas: Modeling Human Settlement Strategies in the Midsouth*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Finn, Adam, and Ryan Parish.** *Quantifying Regional Variation in Late Paleoindian Assemblages from the Lower Tennessee River Valley*
- 10:40 **Miller, D. Shane.** *Colonization after Clovis: The Ideal Free Distribution and the Early Holocene Expansion in the Lower Mid-South*
- 11:00 **Anderson, David G.** *Discussant*
- 11:20 **Stanford, Dennis.** *Discussant*
- 11:40 **speakers, audience:** discussion

2. BALLROOM II

Symposium: Old Archaeologists, New Digs: Rethinking Mississippianization from Original Collections and Excavations

Organizer: **Sarah Baires**

- 8:20 **Reilly, Kent.** *Physician to Antiquity: Antonio Waring (1915-1964) and the Foundations of Southeastern Symbolic Studies*
- 8:40 **Baires, Sarah.** *New Insights into the Dead: A Reanalysis of Preston Holder's Wilson Mound Excavations*
- 9:00 **Emerson, Thomas, and Timothy R. Pauketat.** *Hall Marks: The Legacy of Robert Hall in Light of New Mississippian Data*
- 9:20 **Buchanan, Meghan.** *Carl Chapman's Legacy in Missouri Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future*
- 9:40 **Peterson, Staffan.** *Glenn Black's Archaeological Influence*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Benchley, Elizabeth.** *Reflections on Melvin Fowler at Cahokia Mounds*
- 10:40 **King, Adam, Chester P. Walker, and Kent Reilly.** *James B. Griffin, Mississippian Archaeology, and the Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical Survey*
- 11:00 **Sullivan, Lynne.** *Discussant*

3. LANCASTER

General Session: Historic Archaeology

Chair: **Julie H. Rogers Saccente**

- 8:20 **Henderson, Kad.** *Mahogany and Iron: The Wreck of the Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apostol*
- 8:40 **Pyszka, Kimberly.** *"Built for the Public Worship of God": South Carolina Anglican Church Architecture and Religious Identity*
- 9:00 **Saccente, Julie H. Rogers.** *Fort San José, a Remote Spanish Outpost in Northwest Florida, 1700-1721*
- 9:20 **McNeil, Jessica, and Michael A. Seibert.** *The Forgotten War: The Archaeology of a Spanish-American War Training Camp*
- 9:40 **Thomas, Rylan.** *Investigating Industrial Slavery at Arcadia Mill Archaeological Site*

- 10:00 **BREAK**
10:20 **Hunt, Christopher.** *A Lost City: Archaeology of Old St. Joseph, Gulf County, Florida*
10:40 **Breetzke, David.** "Toto, We're Not In Napa Valley Any More." *The Viticulture Industry in Covington, KY*
11:00 **Brown, Teresa.** *Heal Thyself: The Role of Commercially-Produced Medicine in a Northwest Florida Turpentine Camp*
11:20 **Thompson, Brandon, and Duke Beasley.** *People, Features, and Interaction in Historic Downtown Tuscaloosa*
11:40 **Rodgers, Jackie.** *Walking the Line: Archaeological Excavations of Pensacola's Red-Light District*

4. STEELE

Symposium: Molluscs, Missions, and Marrinan

Organizers: **Tanya M. Peres** and **Wendy M. Nettles**

- 8:20 **Peres, Tanya M., and Wendy M. Nettles.** *Opening Remarks*
8:40 **Reitz, Elizabeth, and Carol Colaninno.** *Life on the Georgia Coast in the Archaic Period*
9:00 **Rolland, Vicki L.** *The Pottery from Special-Event Middens at Shields Mound (8DU12), Northeast Florida*
9:20 **Ashley, Keith.** *The T.R. Preserve Site: Continuing St. Johns II Research in Northeastern Florida*
9:40 **Horvath, Elizabeth.** *Investigations at the Eagle's Nest Midden, Manatee County, Florida*
10:00 **BREAK**
10:20 **Pawn, Ian, Alexandra L. Parsons, Kathryn Miyar, and Timothy Parsons.** *Adventures in Anthropology with Rochelle Marrinan*
10:40 **Marrinan, Rochelle.** *Faunal Remains from the Grand Mound Shell Ring (8Du1)*
11:00 **Doran, Glen H.** *Discussant*
11:20 **Deagan, Kathleen.** *Discussant*
11:40 **Thomas, David H.** *Discussant*

5. GARRISONS

Symposium: Ceramic Diversity in the Uplands of Southern Appalachia: Issues of Stratigraphy, Chronology, and Associations

Organizer: **Jay Franklin**

- 8:00 **Franklin, Jay.** *Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Ceramic Diversity in the Upper East Tennessee Region*

- 8:20 **Watt, David, and Kathryn Sampeck.** *Ceramic Variability in the Nolichucky Valley during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*
8:40 **Boyd, Cliff.** *Function, Style and Tradition in Late Woodland Pottery from Southwest Virginia*
9:00 **Meyers, Maureen.** *Evidence of Late Prehistoric Ceramic Exchange in Southwestern Virginia*
9:20 **Rodning, Christopher B.** *Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Pottery in Western North Carolina*
9:40 **Marcoux, Jon.** *Documenting Social Coalescence in the Potting Traditions of a Late 17th-Century Cherokee Community*
10:00 **BREAK**
10:20 **Moore, David.** *Understanding Protohistoric Ceramic Diversity in Western North Carolina: A Case Study from the Berry Site*
10:40 **Wall, Jacob, and Jay D. Franklin.** *Prehistoric Ceramic Diversity in the Upper Cumberland Plateau Region of Tennessee*
11:00 **Bow, Sierra.** *pXRF Analysis of Pottery from the Mussel Beach Site in Marion County, Tennessee*
11:20 **Whyte, Thomas.** *State Lines, Headwaters, and Ceramic Typologies in the Appalachian Summit*
11:40 **Riggs, Brett.** *Discussant*

6. JACKSON

General Session: Public, Applied, Management, and Survey Archaeology

Chair: **Megan Miller**

- 8:00 **Nohe, Sarah.** *The Misadventures of Sandy Trowels: An Illustrated Children's Book & Programming Focused on Florida*
8:20 **Wenzel, Jason.** *An Archaeological Examination of Ethnicity, Health, Spirituality, and Leisure in the early 20th Century*
8:40 **Miller, Megan M., and Terry Hooker.** *Preserving Cultural History through Cemetery Studies*
9:00 **O'Hear, John, H., Edwin Jackson, Jay K. Johnson, and Pamela E. Lieb.** *A Progress Report on the Mississippi Mound Trail*
9:20 **Dowd, Elsbeth, and Emily Turriff.** *Fresh from the Vault: Uncovering 80 Years of Spiro Archaeology at the Sam Noble Museum.*
9:40 **Ruhl, Donna.** *Ancient Dugout Canoes Revisited: An 'Isolated' Arifacts Role in Preservation Management, Climate, and Settlement Patterns*
10:00 **BREAK**
10:20 **Newman, Christine.** *Behind the Dam: Testing the Shoreline of Rodman Reservoir*

- 10:40 **Thunen, Robert**, and **Keith Ashley**. *The Search for Fort Caroline: 2012-2013*
- 11:00 **Libbon, Jonathan** and **Seth T. Mitchell**. *Rediscovering the Neuse: The Results of a Large Phase I Survey Across the Neuse River Basin, near Goldsboro, North Carolina*
- 11:20 **Langston, Lucinda**. *Prehistoric Exploitation of Vegetation Communities: A Site-Location Model of Rock Shelters in the Tennessee Uplands*

7. TERRACE

Poster Session: *Climate, Landscape, LiDAR, Looters, Late Archaic* (8:00 am – noon)

- Bedell, Jennifer**. *Integrating Law Enforcement and Archaeology in Georgia*
- Griesbach, Christopher**. *Improving LiDAR Data-Processing Techniques for Archaeological Site Management*
- Hadden, Carla**, and **Charles A. Stapleton, III**. *Paleotemperature and Archaeology: Marine Microfossils as a Proxy Record of Hurricane Events?*
- Johnson, Hunter B.**, **Travis M. Rael**, **J. Rocco de Gregory**, **Kate M. Manning**, and **Keith J. Little**. *Recent Field Investigations at Three Sites in Kemper County, Mississippi*
- Simmons, Rusty**. *A Shell Tale: Anthropogenic Landscapes of Canaveral National Seashore*
- Thacker, Paul**. *Geoarchaeological Methods for Identifying Occupation Floors and Discerning Activity Areas in Floodplains*

Displays: Public Archaeology Marketplace

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

8. BALLROOM I

Symposium: *Gender in Southeastern Archaeology and Beyond*

Organizers: **Meagan Dennison** and **Renee Walker**

- 1:00 **King, Megan**. *Gendered Activities and Divisions of Labor during the Archaic-Woodland Transition at Mussel Beach*
- 1:20 **Claassen, Cheryl**. *On Sandals, Footprints, Caves and Fertility*

- 1:40 **Hollenbach, Kandace**, and **Stephen B. Carmody**. *Providers and Producers: Archaeological Women in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Midsouth*
- 2:00 **Johanson, Jessie**. *Food Production in the Early Woodland: Indigenous Crop Management Strategies along the Riverbank in Eastern Tennessee*
- 2:20 **Bardolph, Dana**, and **Amber M. VanDerwarker**. *Sociopolitics in Southeastern Archaeology: The Role of Gender in Scholarly Authorship*
- 2:40 **Mueller, Natalie**, and **Gayle J. Fritz**. *Women as Symbols and Actors in Mississippian Ceremonialism*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Purcell, Gabrielle**. *The Use of European Trade Goods by Cherokee Women*
- 3:40 **Geller, Pamela**. *Female Masculinity: Becoming the Warrior Woman*
- 4:00 **Sullivan, Lynne**, and **Alice Kehoe**. *Gender Isn't About Sex*
- 4:20 **Dennison, Meagan**, and **Lucinda Langston**. *A Gendered Approach to Land Use on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee*
- 4:40 **Levy, Janet**. *Discussant*
- 4:50 **Eastman, Jane**. *Discussant*

9. BALLROOM II

Symposium: *Measuring Materiality: Toward an Integration of Archaeometry and Social Theory*

Organizers: **Zackary I. Gilmore** and **Neill J. Wallis**

- 1:00 **Gilheany, Emma**, **Matthew C. Sanger**, and **Emilio Santiago**. *Measuring Unsteady Hands: Children, Novice-Wares, and Archaic Shell-Ring Usage*
- 1:20 **Gilmore, Zackary I.** *Pottery's Place in the Gathering Histories of Florida's Late Archaic Monuments*
- 1:40 **Wallis, Neill**. *Tracing the Social Lives of Swift Creek Complicated-Stamped Vessels through Integrated Forms of Materials Analysis*
- 2:00 **Wright, Alice P.**, and **Cameron Gokee**. *Modeling the Interaction Sphere: Social Network Approaches to Hopewellian Material Culture in the Middle Woodland*
- 2:20 **Reber, Eleanora**. *Sealing, Flavoring, Trade Item, Incense? The Role of Conifer Resin in the Pre-Columbian Caribbean*
- 2:40 **Mahar, Ginessa**. *Measuring the Missionized Soundscape*

- 3:00 **BREAK**
3:20 **Blair, Elliot H.** *Creating a Social Network Model of a Mission Community through the Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads*
3:40 **Sassaman, Kenneth.** *Ethnoscience of Time and Space in the Late Archaic Southeast*
4:00 **Romain, William F., and Norman L. Davis.** *Poverty Point, World's Largest Solstice Marker: Astronomy, Geometry, and Cosmological Implications*
4:20 **Pauketat, Tim, Susan Alt, Jeffery D. Krutchon, and William F. Romain** *The Emerald Effect: Agency and the Convergence of Earth, Sky, Bodies, and Things*
4:40 **Kidder, Tristram R.** *Discussant*

10. LANCASTER

Symposium: *Patterns of Ancient Native American Symbolic Communication in the Mississippian Period.* Organizers: **Kent Reilly, Kevin Smith, and Johann Sawyer**

- 1:00 **Giles, Bretton.** *A History of the "Forked Eye" Motif and Other Related Avian Imagery*
1:20 **Deter-Wolf, Aaron.** *Tattoo Bundles of the Midcontinent*
1:40 **Goldstein, Amy.** *Females and Regalia: A New Look at the Iconography from Burial 38, Mound C, Etowah*
2:00 **Colvin, Matthew.** *Putting the Band Back Together: Examinations of Figurines from Etowah, GA*
2:20 **Stauffer, J. Grant, and Kent Reilly.** *Symbolic Keys to Symbolic Locations*
2:40 **Smith, Kevin E.** *The Mace Motif in Mississippian Iconography (A. D. 1000-1500)*
3:00 **BREAK**
3:20 **Sabo, III, George.** *Arkansas Rock Art and Mississippian Iconography*
3:40 **Sawyer, Johann, and Adam King.** *First Man and the Power of the Pipe*
4:00 **Weisman, Rusty.** *Solar Eclipses - Events at the Center of the Mississippian World*

11. STEELE

General Session: *Late Archaic*

Chair: **Jon Endonino**

- 1:20 **Endonino, Jon.** *Thornhill Lake: Monumentality, Mortuary Mounds, and Memory in the Late Archaic*

- 1:40 **Leone, Karen and Theresa Schober.** *Evaluating Sedentism in the Late Archaic of Southeastern Florida with Paleobotanical Evidence*
2:00 **Dekle, Victoria.** *Bone Pin Design and Late Archaic Regional Connections across the Southern Atlantic Coast*
2:20 **Turck, John.** *Sea Level Fluctuations, Landscape Evolution, and the Late Archaic Population of the Georgia Coast*
2:40 **Tucker, Bryan, Jennifer Bedell, Aimee Bouzigard, Megan Teague-Tucker, and Jennifer Weber.** *A Report of the 2012-2013 Field Seasons at the Cane Patch Site, Ossabaw Island, GA*

12. STEELE

Symposium: *Life and Death in the Southeast: Current Research in Bioarchaeology*

Organizers: **Rachel Black and Kathryn King**

- 3:20 **Teague-Tucker, Megan, and Zachary Dirnberger.** *The Price of Wholesale Cost: An Analysis of Actual Versus Reconstructed Burial Costs from Freedman's Cemetery (1869-1907)*
3:40 **Cook, Della Collins, Susan D. Spencer, and Andrew R. Thompson.** *"In Osteology, Sex Is a Continuous Variable": Revisiting the Schild Shaman*
4:00 **Matternes, Hugh, and Valerie Davis.** *19th-Century African-American Emergency Medical Care: Evidence from a Failed Amputation in Chatham County, GA*
4:20 **Boyd, Donna, Cliff Boyd, and Cassady Urista.** *Bioarchaeology of 19th-Century African-American Cemeteries from Central and Eastern Virginia*
4:40 **Kles, Maranda.** *Biological Variation and Biological Distance in Florida: Evidence for Multiple Migrations*

13. GARRISONS

General Session: *Protohistoric & Historic Native American.* Chair: **Paul Eubanks**

- 1:00 **Ham, Brandy.** *The Granary of Nombre de Dios? A Unique Structure is Analyzed*
1:20 **Triozzi, Nicholas.** *Butchery Tool Choice at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, St. Catherines Island, Georgia.*
1:40 **Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa, and Leslie E. Branch-Raymer.** *Cultivation of Eastern Tradition Crops in the Protohistoric and Early Historic Southeast*

- 2:00 **Eubanks, Paul.** *The Timing and Distribution of Caddo Salt Production in Northwestern Louisiana*
- 2:20 **Napolitano, Matthew,** and **David H. Thomas.** *Revisiting Mission Santa Catalina de Gualé*
- 2:40 **Brown, Ian.** *A Reconsideration of the French and Historic Indian Usage of Monk's Mound at Cahokia*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Steere, Benjamin,** and **Beau Carroll.** *Cherokee Archaeology at Stecoe Town*
- 3:40 **Cornelison, John E., Jr., Jessica McNeil, Michael A. Seibert, Rusty Simmons Morgan Smith,** and **Cameron Wesson.** *Red Sticks Barricade: Geophysical Investigations at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park*
- 4:00 **Ervin, Kelly.** *Upper Creek Settlement Pattern in the early 1800s*
- 4:20 **Price, Sarah E.** *Substantiating the Myth: Finding Post-Removal Choctaw in Southern Mississippi*

14. JACKSON

Symposium: Multidisciplinary Investigations of Four Malabar-Period Sites at the Fox Lake Sanctuary, Brevard County, Florida

Organizer: **Thomas Penders**

- 1:40 **Penders, Thomas.** *Multidisciplinary Investigations of Four Malabar-Period Sites at the Fox Lake Sanctuary, Brevard County, Florida*
- 2:00 **de Seguin des Hons, Xavier.** *What is Fox Lake Sanctuary: An Introduction*
- 2:20 **Williams, Elaine.** *Public Archaeology – Making Something Out of Nothing: The Fox Lake Sanctuary Archaeological Project*
- 2:40 **Birnbaum, David.** *A Preliminary Analysis of Pottery from the Fox Lake Sanctuary*
- 3:20 **O'Neal, Lori.** *Examining the Source of Lithics from Four Malabar-Period Sites in the Fox Lake Sanctuary*
- 3:40 **Lucas, Virginia.** *Comparing Subsistence Strategies of Three Malabar-Period Sites of the Fox Lake Sanctuary*

15. TERRACE

Poster Symposium: New Heights: Approaches and Perspectives on the Archaeology of Earthen Monuments.

Organizers: **Sarah C. Sherwood** and **Jayur Mehta**

Boudreaux, Tony. *Moundbuilding at Jackson Landing: Function and Meaning in the Construction of an Early Late Woodland Platform Mound*

- Watterson, Hannah, Joel Lennen, Maureen Meyers,** and **Cameron Wesson.** *Mound and Village, Landscape and Identity at a Mississippian Frontier*
- Anderson, David G., John E. Cornelison, Jr., Sarah C. Sherwood,** and **Thaddeus G. Bissett.** *Mississippian Monumentality: Lessons from Mound A, Shiloh*
- Sherwood, Sarah C.,** and **Stephen J. Yerka.** *Construction of the Middle Woodland Earthen Enclosure at Old Stone Fort, Manchester, Tennessee*
- Mehta, Jayur.** *Modeling the Terrain and Paleolandscape at Carson*
- Thompson, Victor D., Thomas J. Pluckhahn, W. Jack Rink, Glen Doran, Christina Perry Sampson, Alex Hodson,** and **Sean Norman.** *Exploring Middle Woodland-Period Architectural Engineering through Shallow Geophysics and Coring at Crystal River, Florida*
- Norman, Sean.** *Platform Mound Building at Crystal River*
- Nesbitt, Jason.** *Comparing Early Monumental Architecture in the Southeastern United States and Coastal Peru*
- Horsley, Timothy J.,** and **Alice P. Wright.** *Using Geophysical Methods to Understand the Temporal and Spatial Relationships between Mounds and Other Earthwork Features at the Middle Woodland Site of Garden Creek, North Carolina.*
- McFadden, Paulette S., Neill J. Wallis,** and **Rachel J. Iannelli.** *Archaeology of Recent Interactions with Mound V at Garden Patch (8DI4)*
- Steponaitis, Vincas P., Megan C. Kassabaum,** and **John W. O'Hear.** *The Scale and Complexity of Earth Moving at Feltus*
- Wilson, Jeremy J.,** and **G. William Monaghan.** *Anthropogenic Transformation at Angel Mounds: Construction, Chronology and Context for Mounds A & F*

Student Reception

4:30-6:00 (students and donors only): 725 SOUTH (hotel restaurant)

THURSDAY EVENING

SEAC Reception at TAMPA BAY HISTORY CENTER
6:00-7:45

Film: *The Spiro Story*. Host: **Elsbeth Dowd.**
3 showings: 8:30, 9:00, 9:30 GARRISONS

FRIDAY MORNING

16. BALLROOM I

Symposium: Subsistence, Settlement, History, and Identity: Current Approaches to the Investigation of Shell Middens, Mounds, and Rings of the Southeastern United States

Organizers: Thaddeus G. Bissett and Stephen Carmody

- 8:00 **Bissett, Thaddeus G.** *Occupational Histories of Middle Archaic Shell-bearing Sites in the Lower Tennessee Valley, ca. 8,900 to 6,500 BP*
- 8:20 **Randall, Asa.** *(Not) Another Paper about Archaic Shell Mounds of the St. Johns River Valley, Florida*
- 8:40 **Peres, Tanya M., and Aaron Deter-Wolf.** *What We Should Know: An Occupational History of a Shell-Bearing Site along the Cumberland River, Tennessee*
- 9:00 **Crothers, George M., and William H. Marquardt.** *Unlimited Means, Limited Wants: Shell Fishing and Property Relations among Foraging Groups*
- 9:20 **Shields, Ben.** *Community Building, Mortuary Rituals, and Health Considerations at the Perry Site (1LU25) of Northwest Alabama*
- 9:40 **O'Donoghue, Jason.** *Conspicuous in their Absence: Shell Sites and Artesian Springs in the St. Johns River Valley*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Moore, Christopher.** *Investigating Animal Effects along the Green River*
- 10:40 **Sanger, Matthew.** *Middens, Constructions, Monuments, and Mounds: The Importance of Intention and Planning in Interpretation*
- 11:00 **Gage, Matthew.** *The White and Red of Tennessee Valley Shell and Earth*
- 11:20 **Russo, Mike.** *The Contextual Shell Midden*
- 11:40 **White, Nancy.** *Northwest Florida Riverine, Estuarine, Bayshore, and Saltwater Shell Middens*

17. BALLROOM II

General Session: Mississippian I

Chair: Jeffrey Du Vernay

- 8:00 **Kelly, John E.** *Contextualizing Cahokia's East Plaza: The 2011-2013 Fieldwork*
- 8:20 **Baltus, Melissa.** *Change as Persistence: Social Revitalization during Cahokia's Later Years*

- 8:40 **Barrier, Casey, Katie Parker, and Lucretia S. Kelly.** *Preliminary Results from the 2011 Excavations at the Washausen Mound Site, American Bottom, Illinois*
- 9:00 **Hogan, Maura.** *Temporal Ambiguity and Early Mississippians: Insights from Ford Mound at the Pfeffer Site in the American Bottom.*
- 9:20 **Geiger, Brian.** *Household Activity at the Orendorf Site: Using Statistical Cluster Analysis to Examine Activity Areas at a Fortified Mississippian Village in the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 9:40 **Williamson, Matthew.** *The Impact of Environment and Culture on Childhood Health during the Late Prehistoric in Georgia.*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Thornock, Christopher.** *Identifying and Correcting Misunderstandings of the Archaeological Record at the Hollywood Site*
- 10:40 **Du Vernay, Jeffrey.** *Identifying the Developmental History of the Fort Walton Mississippian Mound and Village Site*
- 11:00 **Funkhouser, Lynn.** *An Analysis of Near-Mound Cemeteries at Moundville*
- 11:20 **Kowalski, Jessica.** *Mississippian-Period Settlement Size and Soil Productivity in the Southern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi*
- 11:40 **LaDu, Daniel.** *The 2013 Excavations at the Mazique Mounds (22Ad502)*

18. LANCASTER

General Session: Subsistence

Chair: Amber M. VanDerwarker

- 8:00 **Jarrett, Shelby.** *High-Utility Meat Consumption at a Mississippian Chiefly Compound: Irene (9Ch1) Faunal Remains*
- 8:20 **Wagner, Gail.** *Innovators or Invaders? Using Plant Remains to Address Mississippian Beginnings in Central SC*
- 8:40 **Biwier, Matthew.** *Variation in Late Woodland Plant Use: Comparing the Central Illinois River Valley and American Bottom*
- 9:00 **VanDerwarker, Amber M., Gregory D. Wilson, and Jeremy J. Wilson.** *War, Food, and Structural Violence in the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley*
- 9:20 **Wescott, Kimberly, Marybeth Harte, Walter A. Clifford, IV, and Diane Wallman.** *17th and 18th-Century Chickasaw Foodways*
- 9:40 **Nelson, Erin, Ashley Peles, and Mallory A. Melton.** *Foodways in the Delta: Incorporating Faunal, Botanical, and Ceramic Evidence from Parchman Place*

19. LANCASTER

General Session: *Archaeological Sciences and Technologies*. Chair: Robert Tykot

- 10:20 **Blankenship, Sarah, Bruce Kaiser, and Michael C. Moore.** *Elemental Characterization of Metal Beads from the David Davis Farm Site, Hamilton County, TN*
- 10:40 **Tykot, Robert.** *The Contribution of Isotopic and Elemental Analysis to Understanding the Importance of Maize and Aquatic Foods in the Southeastern United States*
- 11:00 **Cranford, David.** *Native-made Glazed Ceramics in the Southeast? An Analysis of Catawba Pottery and a Glazed Sherd Using Portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF)*
- 11:20 **Dillian, Carolyn.** *Does Surface Weathering Affect the pXRF Characterization of Rhyolite?*
- 11:40 **Evans, Joseph.** *(Re)Discovering New #Horizons: Integration Strategies for Emerging Technologies*

20. STEELE

Symposium: *Recent Research on the Contact and Protohistoric*

Organizers: **Marvin T. Smith** and **Kathleen Ehrhardt**

- 8:00 **Boyer, Willet, III.** *The Route of Hernando de Soto in North Central Florida: Marion and Alachua Contact/Mission Sites*
- 8:20 **Mikell, Gregory.** *What Spaniard Was Here? Spanish Artifacts in 16th-Century Contexts on Choctawhatchee Bay*
- 8:40 **Blanton, Dennis.** *The Early 16th-Century European Assemblage from the Glass Site: A Comparative Analysis*
- 9:00 **Beck, Robin, Christopher B. Rodning, and David Moore** *Finding Fort San Juan: New Discoveries at the Berry Site, North Carolina*
- 9:20 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** *Trying to Identify Hernando's Halberds*
- 9:40 **Smith, Marvin.** *Protohistoric Marine Shell Trade in the Southeast*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Ehrhardt, Kathy.** *Comparing Native Responses to European Materials in the Mid-to-Late-Seventeenth-Century Interior Southeast and Midcontinent*

- 10:40 **Winemiller, Terance, Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., and John Cottier.** *Copper to Brass: Portable X-Ray Fluorescence Analyses of Metallic Trade Gorgets from Central Alabama*
- 11:00 **Anselmi, Lisa Marie.** *Indigenous Peoples' Use of Copper-Base Metal in the Contact Period*

21. GARRISONS

General Session: *Ceramics*

- 8:00 **Semon, Anna.** *Investigating Irene Paddle Designs from the Georgia Coast*
- 8:20 **Hensler, Rachel.** *From the Heartland to the Hinterland: Changes in Altamaha Pottery at a Refugee Site, 9CF17*
- 8:40 **Heller, Katrina.** *An Interpretation of Swift Creek Complicated-Stamped Pottery Designs*
- 9:00 **Bolte, Christina.** *Seriation and Luminescence Dating of Protohistoric Ceramics from the Ford Site Located on the Watauga River, Washington County, Tennessee.*
- 9:20 **McGill, Dru.** *The Tale of Two Angels - Plainness and Diversity at the Mississippian Site of Angel Mounds, Indiana*
- 9:40 **Brown, Kaitlin, and Gregory Wilson.** *Oneota in the Mississippian Heartland: Analyzing the Bold Counselor Phase at the C.W. Cooper Site*

22. GARRISONS

Symposium: *New Insights into African Diaspora Archaeology*

Organizers: **Edward Gonzalez-Tennant** and **Uzi Baram**

- 10:20 **Baram, Uzi.** *A New Chapter in African Diaspora History in Southwest Florida: The Evidence for a Maroon Community on the Manatee River*
- 10:40 **Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward.** *The Archaeology of Racially-Charged Collective Violence*
- 11:00 **Jackson, Antoinette.** *Interpreting Kingsley Plantation in the Contemporary Moment - Engaging an African Diaspora Space Perspective*
- 11:20 **Markus, David.** *Archaeological Sites of Enslavement as Places of Social Memory: Divergent Case Studies from Arkansas*
- 11:40 **Roberts, Timothy.** *Task-System Archeology at The Chimneys, Rayfield Plantation, Cumberland Island National Seashore*

23. JACKSON

Symposium: Traditional Cultural Properties - Identification of Non-Traditional Cultures

Organizers: **Grady Caulk** and **Daniel Hughes**

- 8:00 **Powlen, Emily M.** *Methodological Approach to Identifying Non-Traditional Cultures*
- 8:20 **Joseph, J. W., and Julie Coco.** *New Echota: A Traditional Cultural Property Study of a Historic Cherokee Town*
- 8:40 **Smith, Greg C., and Mary Beth Reed.** *Traditional Cultural Properties of the Modern Gladesmen Culture in Florida*
- 9:00 **Hughes, Daniel.** *The Importance of a Strong Methodology for Identifying TCPs among Nontraditional Groups.*
- 9:20 **Caulk, Grady.** *Putting It Together: Evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties of Nontraditional People*
- 9:40 **Vidutis, Richard.** *Community Resources in Identifying Traditional Cultural Places*

24. TERRACE

Poster Session: Stone, Bone, Copper, Shell, Textile, Glass (8:00 am - noon)

- Dalton-Carriger, Jessica, and Elliot H. Blair.** *Compositional Analysis of Glass Trade Beads from the Interior Southeast*
- Little, Maran E.** *Faunal Analysis from Singer-Moye Mound Site (9SW2), Stewart County, GA*
- McCarthy, Donna.** *Where'd You Get Those Genes*
- Melton, Mallory, and Vincas P. Steponaitis.** *Sourcing Sandstone Effigy Pipes of the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- Moore, Christopher, Mark J. Brooks, Larry R. Kimball, Margaret Newman, Brian P. Kooyman.** *Use-Wear and Immunological Analyses of In-situ Clovis and Early Archaic Tools from a Carolina Bay*
- Munda, Brittany.** *Textiles at the Sam Noble Museum, Oklahoma*
- Roberts-Thompson, Amanda D., and Mark Williams.** *A Fresh Look at a Little-Known Southeastern Copper Plate*
- Saul, Tiffany B., and Tanya M. Peres.** *Data Collection Before Reburial: Making the Most of Modern Technologies to Virtually Curate Ancient Artifacts*
- Southard, Elizabeth, Kendal Jackson, Sharlene O'Donnell, Christopher Brown, and John W. Arthur.** *Harvesting the Bay: Subsistence at Weedon Island, FL*
- Stumpf, Tyler, and Mary Beth Trubitt.** *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection*

- Walsh, Melissa.** *Putting the Best Foot Forward: Effects of High-Heeled Shoes and Boots on the Bones of the Foot*
- Welch, Paul.** *Fire Hoes as Excavation Tools*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

25. BALLROOM I

Symposium (continued): Subsistence, Settlement, History, and Identity: Current Approaches to the Investigation of Shell Middens, Mounds, and Rings of the Southeastern United States

Organizers: **Thaddeus Bissett** and **Stephen Carmody**

- 1:20 **Carmody, Stephen B., Thaddeus G. Bissett, Lydia D. Carmody, Shane Miller, and Linnann Welch.** *Archaic and Woodland-Period Occupations at Bells Bend: Exploring Transitions between Shell-Bearing and Shell-Free Deposits at 40DV307 along the Cumberland River*
- 1:40 **Walker, Martin.** *Design over Space and Time: An Analysis of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Shell Rings of North America*
- 2:00 **Little, Keith J., Kandace Hollenbach, Howard J. Cyr, and Hunter B. Johnson.** *Subsistence and Settlement History at the Widows Creek Site in the Middle Tennessee Valley, Northeast Alabama.*
- 2:20 **Pluckhahn, Thomas, Victor D. Thompson, and Alexander Cherkinsky.** *Deconstructing the "Midden" at Crystal River*
- 2:40 **Sampson, Christina.** *Economy and Interaction at the Weedon Island Site, Pinellas County, FL*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Hermann, Nicholas, Jessica Stanton, and Sarah Zaleski.** *Shells and Fragments: Examining Mortuary Activities at the Morton Shell Mound*
- 3:40 **Watson, Patty Jo.** *Discussant*
- 4:00 **Sassaman, Kenneth.** *Discussant*
- 4:20 **Claassen, Cheryl.** *Discussant*
- 4:40 **Thomas, David H.** *Discussant*

26. BALLROOM II

General Session: Ideology and Symbolism

Chair: **Scott Hammerstedt**

- 1:00 **Anderson, Elyse.** *Methods of Movement: Tracing Animals' Bodies through St. Johns II Communities*

- 1:20 **Gadus, Eloise.** *The Hopewell Portal and the Iconography of the Eastern Woodlands*
- 1:40 **Crawford, Mark M., III** *Spatial and Temporal Patterning in "Rattlesnake" Gorgets from the Southern Appalachian Highlands*
- 2:00 **Iverson, Richard.** *The Eastern North American Shamanic Cult Metatheory: The Portal, Portal Protection, and Rebalancing*
- 2:20 **Hammerstedt, Scott, and Sheila Bobalik Savage.** *Early Mississippian Mortuary Practices in the Upper Arkansas River Drainage of Eastern Oklahoma*
- 2:40 **Lieb, Brad R.** *Chickasaw Symbolic Expression in Material Culture through Time*

27. BALLROOM II

General Session: *Mississippian II*

Chair: Patrick Livingood

- 3:20 **Lambert, Shawn.** *Revealing Spiro's Lost Artifacts: The Research Value of WPA Artifact Illustrations from Craig Mound*
- 3:40 **Livingood, Patrick, Scott W. Hammerstedt, Amanda L. Regnier, George Sabo, III, and Jami J. Lockhart.** *Non-Mound and Residential Architecture at Spiro and the Arkansas River Valley*
- 4:00 **Regnier, Amanda, and Elsbeth Dowd.** *Exploring Differences in Caddo Mound Ritual in Southeast Oklahoma: The Mountains vs. the Coastal Plain*
- 4:20 **Hanvey, Vanessa.** *Predictive Modeling of a Caddo Structure in the Ouachita Mountains, Montgomery County, Arkansas*
- 4:40 **Scott, Robert.** *Tillar Farms: A Salvaged Late Prehistoric-to-Protohistoric Mississippian Mound Site in Southeast Arkansas*

28. LANCASTER

Symposium: *Finding a Seat at the Table: Indigenous Archaeology and the Role of Tribal Historic Preservation in the Southeast*

Organizer: Paul Backhouse

- 1:00 **Johns, Willie, and Marty Bowers.** *Seminole History and an Indigenous Perspective*
- 1:15 **Backhouse, Paul N.** *Building Capacity in a Tin Can: A Short History of the STOF THPO*
- 1:30 **Sepanski, Jeffrey, and Eric Griffis.** *Tribal Archaeology: The Same But Different?*

- 1:45 **Fenno, Matt, and Karen Brunso.** *Camp Life: Recording Historic Camps as Heritage*
- 2:00 **Mahoney, Maureen.** *A Nearest Neighbor Analysis of Tree Island Hammocks from a Tribal Archaeologist's Perspective*
- 2:15 **Cancel, Juan J., Josh Ooyman, and Maureen Mahoney.** *Predictions in South Florida: Developing a THPO Predictive Model on the Seminole Big Cypress Reservation*
- 2:30 **Dilley, C., and L. Gopher.** *Let's Celebrate! The Red Barn as Community Heritage*
- 2:45 **Joy, Moriah, and Domonique Debeaubien.** *Non-Invasive Investigation: The Role of GPR in Tribal Archaeology*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:30 **Debeaubien, Domonique, and Kate Macuen.** *Bringing the Ancestors Home*
- 3:45 **Mueller, Bradley, and Alison Swing.** *Consultation: Then and Now*
- 4:00 **Parsons, Timothy, and James Charles.** *Marrying Science and Culture: A Closer Look at Taphonomy and Inundation*
- 4:15 **Weisman, Brent.** *Discussant*

29. STEELE

Symposium: *Spanning the Hemispheres from the Black Bottom to the Western Pacific: Honoring the Career of Brian M. Butler*

Organizers: Charles Cobb and Richard Jefferies

- 1:00 **Muller, Jon.** *Brian Butler -- from the Black Bottom to Beyond*
- 1:20 **Jefferies, Richard.** *The Carrier Mill Archaeological Project: A 30-Year Retrospective*
- 1:40 **Herndon, Richard, and Brian G. DelCastello.** *The Baumer Site (11Mx10): Analysis of Early and Middle Woodland Occupations on the Lower Ohio River*
- 2:00 **Clay, R. Berle.** *What Does Mortuary Variation in Ohio Valley Middle Woodland Mean?*
- 2:20 **McCorvie, Mary R., and Heather Carey.** *"It is situated on the most elevated point of a high hill": Stone Enclosures in the Shawnee Hills of Southern Illinois*
- 2:40 **Lopinot, Neal, Gayle J. Fritz, and John E. Kelly.** *Implications of Plant Remains from the East Face of Monks Mound*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Parker, Katie.** *A Mississippian House on Avery Lake, Kincaid Mounds*

- 3:40 **Brennan, Tamira K.** *The Changing Face of "Place" at Kincaid Mounds*
4:00 **Cobb, Charles.** *The Vacant Quarter Re-Revisited: A View from the Middle Cumberland Region*
4:20 **Wagner, Mark.** *The State of the Art: Post-1970s Developments in Illinois Rock Art Studies*
4:40 **Butler, Brian.** *Discussant*

30. GARRISONS

Student Workshop: *The Ins and Outs of Publishing.* Organizer: SEAC Student Affairs Committee, Andrea White.

- 2:00-4:30 **Keith Ashley, Robbie Ethridge, Thomas Pluckhahn, Neil Wallis.** *Panelists*

31. JACKSON

Symposium: *Mobile Methods: Connecting Continuity and Change.* Organizers: Lindsey Cochran and Patrick Johnson

- 1:40 **Johnson, Patrick.** *Ritual Speech and Tattooed Action: An Unknown Eighteenth-Century "King of the Indians"*
2:00 **Cochran, Lindsey.** *Delineating Qualitative Game Theory: A Case Study of an Antebellum Industrial Homestead Site*
2:20 **Wilson, William.** *Archaeology, History, and the Mobility of Ships in the Blackwater River*
2:40 **Timo, Melissa.** *Whelks, Glass, and Garden Lights: Graveside Offerings as Community Markers in Bay Co., Florida.*
3:00 **BREAK**
3:20 **Pigott, Michelle.** *Tale of Two Villages: A Study of Apalachee Culture Change in the 18th Century*
3:40 **Mattes, Sarah.** *At Home and Abroad: Comparing the Trade in Canary Island Labor and Commodities in the Archipelago and the Spanish Southeast.*
4:00 **Honerkamp, Nick.** *Discussant*

32. TERRACE

Poster Session: Woodland and Mississippian (1:00– 5:00 pm)

Birch, Jennifer, and Jacob Lulewicz. *Investigations of a Transitional Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Village in the Georgia Piedmont*

- Friberg, Christina.** *Ramey Incised Pottery and Mississippian Identity in Cahokia's Northern Hinterlands*
Harle, Michaelyn, Patricia Hamlett, Edward Wells, and Erin Pritchard. *Aerial LiDAR of the Hiwassee Island Site (40MG31)*
Hodges, Alison, and Bobby Braly. *Early Mississippian Mound Use and Occupation at Hiwassee Old Town (40PK3)*
Jones, Eric. *Occupational History of a Late Pre-Contact Site in the North Carolina Piedmont*
Koerner, Shannon. *Pottery Production during the Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Interface, Eastern Tennessee.*
Schubert, Ashley. *Revisiting the Cane River Site: Excavations at an Upland Pisgah Village*
Smith, Karen, and Vernon J. Knight, Jr. *The Role of Primitive Geometric Elements in Swift Creek Art*

Displays: Public Archaeology Marketplace

FRIDAY EVENING

SEAC Business Meeting: Friday 5:30 – 6:45 pm
BALLROOM I

SEAC Dance: *Tacky Tourist Party!* Friday 9:00 pm – midnight, featuring the Leonard Brothers Band
BALLROOM

SATURDAY MORNING

33. BALLROOM I

Roundtable Discussion: *Remembering Charlie: A Roundtable Discussion on the Life and Work of Charles Hudson.*
Organizer: Robbie Ethridge

- 8:20 **David Hally, Steve Kowalewski, Robin Beck, Chester DePratter, Mark Williams, Marvin T. Smith, Gregory Waselkov, Patricia Galloway, Vernon James Knight, Dan Morse, Phyllis Morse, Dennis Blanton, Eric Bowne**

10:00 **BREAK**
10:20 **continue**

34. BALLROOM II

General Session: *Paleo-Indian and Archaic*

Chair: Richard Weinstein

- 9:00 **Gougeon, Ramie.** *Considering Contexts and Significance for Submerged Terrestrial Resources*
- 9:20 **Dunbar, James S.** *Mental Templates and a Revised Typology for Florida Paleoindian Points*
- 9:40 **Goodyear, Albert.** *Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain: Topics, Problems, and Prospects*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Weinstein, Richard, Jason W. Barrett, Roger G. Moore, and Charles D. Frederick.** *Data-Recovery Investigations at the Dimond Knoll Site (41HR796), Harris County, Texas*
- 10:40 **Sweeney, Kara Bridgman.** *Subregional Traditions and the Early Side-Notched Horizon in Florida*
- 11:00 **Carr, Philip, and Andrew P. Bradbury.** *The Organization of Early Archaic Lithic Technology at the St. Albans Site, West Virginia*
- 11:20 **Hale, Stephen.** *Early to Middle Archaic Subsistence at the Little Salt Springs Midden*

35. LANCASTER

General Session: *Woodland*

Chair: Jeffrey Shanks

- 8:40 **Smith, Catherine.** *Not Just Fishermen: Re-evaluating Belle Glade Social Complexity through Skeletal Analysis*
- 9:00 **Coxen, Kyle.** *Culture History and Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction of the Cades Pond and Alachua Traditions*
- 9:20 **Iannelli, Rachel.** *Pottery, Post-Holes, and Patterning: An Archival Investigation of a Weeden Island Mound*
- 9:40 **Shanks, Jeffrey.** *Shifting Ideology in Middle Woodland Ceremonial Complexes in Coastal Northwest Florida*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Stephenson, Keith, and Karen Y. Smith.** *The G.S. Lewis-West Site in Regional Context*
- 10:40 **Lulewicz, Jacob.** *Defining Woodstock: Variability among Terminal Late Woodland Sites in Northwestern Georgia*
- 11:00 **Henry, Edward, David Pollack, and Justin N. Carlson.** *Winchester Farm Earthwork and the Woodland-Period Mount Horeb Site Complex*
- 11:20 **Kassabaum, Megan C.** *First, We Eat: Conceptualizing Feasting at Feltus*

36. STEELE

Symposium: *Life in the Golden Crescent: New Perspectives on the Shell Mounds of Canaveral National Seashore*

Organizers: Margo Schwadron and Kathryn Miyar

- 8:20 **Schwadron, Margo, John Galbraith, and Rusty Simmons.** *Anthropogenic Landscapes: Investigation of Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Seminole Rest Mound Sites*
- 8:40 **Brewer, David.** *16th- and 17th-Century European Interaction with the Surruque of Canaveral, a Southern Timucuan Borderland at Mosquito Lagoon*
- 9:00 **Hellmann, Robert.** *Survey, Testing, and Dating of Coastal Shell Deposits in Canaveral National Seashore*
- 9:20 **Collins, Lori, Travis Doering, and Christopher Griesbach.** *Terrestrial and Airborne LiDAR Applications for Shell Mound and Midden Documentation*
- 9:40 **Bowman, Satin B., and Timothy Parsons.** *Technological Investigations of Pottery Variability from Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Seminole Rest*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Quitmyer, Irvy, and Douglas S. Jones.** *Season of Harvest and Paleoclimate Archives in the Shells of the Variable Coquina Clam (*Donax variabilis*)*
- 10:40 **Parsons, Alexandra.** *Shells and Seasons in Mosquito Lagoon, Florida*
- 11:00 **Hill, Jayce, and Margo Schwadron.** *Battling the Rising Sea: New Techniques in Preserving Eroding Shell Mounds in Canaveral, NS*
- 11:20 **Miyar, Kathryn, and Ian Pawn.** *Genetic Variability of St. Johns Populations: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Canaveral National Seashore in Florida*

37. GARRISONS

General Session: *Landscapes, Remote Sensing, and GIS.* Chair: Jay K. Johnson

- 8:40 **Samuelsen, John.** *Geophysical Evidence of Caddo Ceremonialism and Spatial Delineation at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)*
- 9:00 **Johnson, Jay K., and Bryan S. Haley.** *Waterworld: Reassessing Floodplain Adaptation in the Northern Yazoo Basin*

- 9:20 **Cottier, John W., Sarah A. Blankenship, Cameron B. Wesson, and Craig Sheldon**. *Examining Late Mississippian Site Settlement at Ebert Canebreak (1MC25), Macon County, AL*
- 9:40 **Wesson, Cameron, Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., Ned Jenkins, Hamilton Bryant, and Joel Lennen**. *Reassessing Thirty Acre Field (1Mt7): C. B. Moore, Remote Sensing, and Central Alabama Mississippian*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Davis, Jeremy**. *Moundville's Defining Moment: Plazas, Architecture, and Collective Vision in Polity Formation*
- 10:40 **Ritchison, Brandon T.** *Investigating Community Organization: A Preliminary Look at 4000 Years on Sapelo Island, GA*
- 11:00 **Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, and B. Gregory Kopsch**. *Experimental Intrasite Spatial-Data Analysis Using GIS*
- 11:20 **Seibert, Michael**. *Mother Covington versus Broadwords: The Battle of Moores Creek Bridge*

38. TERRACE

Poster Session: *Historic Archaeology* (8:00 am – noon)

- Ball, Kaitlynn, and Matt Newberry**. *Conserving Ferrous Artifacts from Camp Lawton*
- Bennett, Sarah**. *Past Meets Present: Developing a Community Partnership at Magnolia Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida*
- Ellebracht, Lareyne, and Kevin Gidusko**. *Inequality in Eternity*
- Gibson, Hubert**. *The Construction of the Stockade at Camp Lawton*
- Johns, Mischa and Carl Halbrit**. *In Castillo's Shadow: Seeking Evidence for St. Augustine's Early Fortifications*
- May, J. Alan**. *Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: Early 19th-Century Agricultural Exchange for Local and Distant Ceramics*
- McIlvoy, Karen, and Clete Rooney**. *Slaves with Guns: Evidence of Firearms on Southern Plantations*

- Reitsema, Laurie, Tad Brown, Russel B. Cutts, Carla S. Hadden, Maran E. Little, and Brandon T. Ritchison**. *Stable Isotope Evidence for Early Cattle Procurement and Management Strategies in the American Southeast: The Case of Historic Charleston*
- Smith, Maegan A., Sara Hahn, Katie Baker, and Philip Jungeblut**. *Archaeological Excavations at Windsor Ruins (22CB602) in Claiborne County, MS*

Displays: Public Archaeology Marketplace

SATURDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING

Field Trip to Crystal River Mounds: (by reservation), noon – 6:00, meet 11:50, HOTEL FRONT DOOR

Public Archaeology Day in Centennial Park, Ybor City: 11:00 am – 2:00 pm

Ybor City Walking Tour: (by reservation) 2:00 – 4:00 pm, take streetcar, meet at CENTENNIAL PARK

Dinner on SS American Victory ship (by reservation), 6:00-9:30 pm; take streetcar or meet shuttle at HOTEL FRONT DOOR

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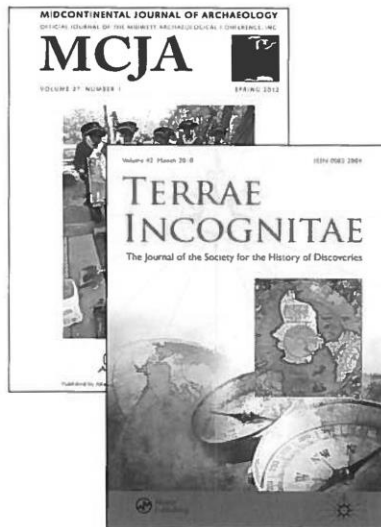
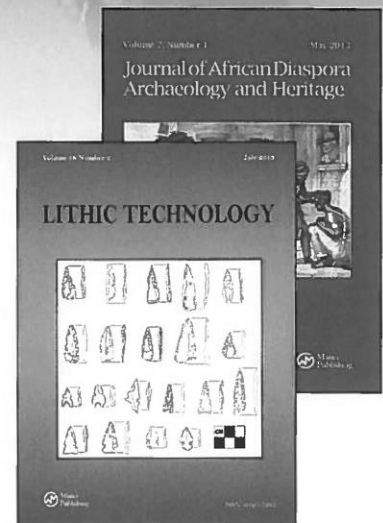
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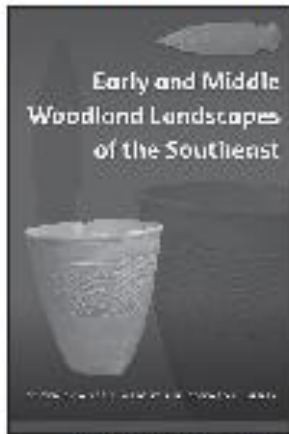


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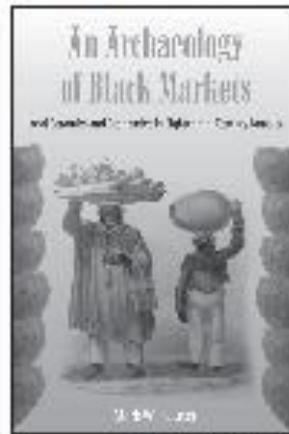
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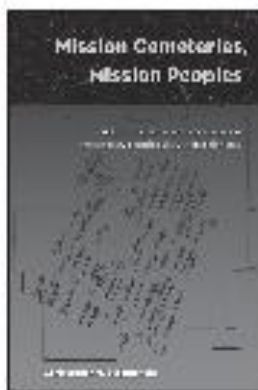


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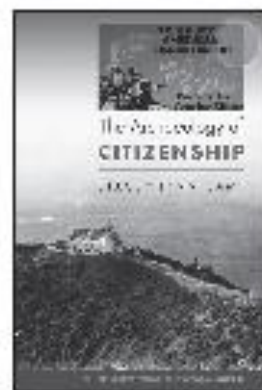
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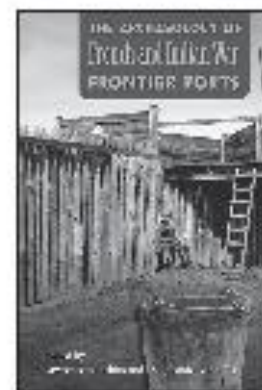
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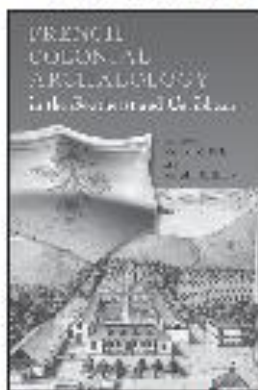
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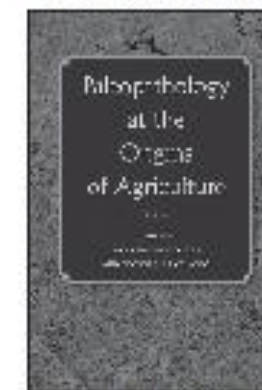
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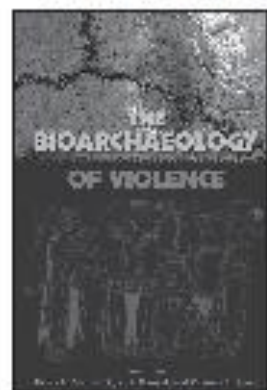
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STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Review Committee: **Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Amber VanDerwarker (University of California Santa Barbara)
Neill J. Wallis (Florida Museum of Natural History), Chair

Bissett, Thaddeus G. (U Tennessee)
Occupational Histories Of Middle Archaic Shell-Bearing Sites In The Lower Tennessee Valley, Ca. 8,900 To 6,500 BP

Biwer, Matthew (U California, Santa Barbara)
Regional Variability in Late Woodland Plant Use: A Comparative View from the Central Illinois River Valley and the American Bottom

Cochran, Lindsey E. (U West Florida)
Delineating the Boundaries of Qualitative Game Theory: A Case Study of an Antebellum Industrial Homestead Site

Cranford, David (U North Carolina Chapel Hill)
Native-made glazed ceramics in the Southeast? An analysis of Catawba pottery and a glazed sherd using portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF)

Ervin, Kelly (Auburn U)
Upper Creek Settlement Pattern in the early 1800s

Eubanks, Paul N (U Alabama)
The Timing and Distribution of Caddo Salt Production in Northwestern Louisiana

Gilmore, Zackary I. (U Florida)
Pottery's Place in the Gathering Histories of Florida's Late Archaic Monuments

Hensler, Rachel (U Kentucky)
From the Heartland to the Hinterland: Changes in Altamaha Pottery at a Refugee Site, 9CF17

Johanson, Jessie L. (U Tennessee)
Food Production in the Early Woodland: Indigenous Crop Management Strategies Along the Riverbank in Eastern Tennessee

Johnson, Patrick (William and Mary) *Ritual Speech and Tattooed Action: An Unknown Eighteenth-Century "King of the Indians"*

Kassabaum, Megan C. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
First, We Eat: Conceptualizing Feasting at Feltus

Kowalski, Jessica A. (U Alabama)
Mississippian Period Settlement Size and Soil Productivity in the Southern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi

Lulewicz, Jacob (U Georgia)
Defining Woodstock: Illuminating Variability among Terminal Late Woodland Sites in Northern Georgia

Mahar, Ginessa J. (U Florida)
Measuring the Missionized Soundscape

Rodgers, Jackie (U West Florida)
Walking the Line: Archaeological Investigations of Pensacola's Red Light District

Samuelson, John R. (U Arkansas)
Geophysical Evidence of Caddo Ceremonialism and Spatial Delineation at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)

Smith, Catherine F. (Florida Atlantic U)
Not Just Fishermen: Re-evaluating Belle Glade Social Complexity through Skeletal Analysis

Thornock, Christopher L. (U South Carolina)
Recontextualizing the Artifacts from Hollywood Mound B: Clarifying Misunderstandings of the Archaeological Record

Triozi, Nicholas (Monmouth U)
Butchery Tool Choice at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Walker, Martin P. (U Tennessee)
Design Over Space and Time: An Analysis of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Shell Rings of North America

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

(in order of presentation)

[1] Recent Research and Future Directions in Southeastern Paleoindian Archaeology: Papers Honoring the Career and Influence of John B. Broster

Organizers: **Jesse W. Tune** (Texas A&M U, jwtune@gmail.com) and **D. Shane Miller** (U Arizona)

John B. Broster's career in archaeology has spanned nearly five decades and led him to becoming one of the premier Paleoindian scholars in the Southeast. This symposium honors John's career and influence on the field of Paleoindian research by showcasing the richness and diversity of southeastern Paleoindian archaeology. The papers presented here address the results of recent excavations, fluted point surveys, lithic technology studies, and settlement models.

[2] Old Archaeologists New Digs: Rethinking Mississippianization From Original Collections And Excavations

Organizer: **Sarah Baires** (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, sotten2@illinois.edu)

An earlier generation of archaeologists contributed much to the present world of Mississippian archaeology. Their foundational projects ushered in contemporary questions of complexity, religion and economics, making "asking the big questions" essential to parsing the Mississippian phenomenon. Drawing upon their work, personalities, and recent excavations, this session re-thinks "the Mississippian." Where have seminal theories/datasets led in contemporary questions of Mississippianization? How do we envision new theories while incorporating past excavations/materials? Archaeology is a constant study of the past in the present; focusing on fundamental archaeological projects prompts rethinking our archaeological past, moving us into the future of Mississippian archaeology.

[4] Molluscs, Missions, and Marrinan

Organizers: **Tanya Peres** (Middle Tennessee State U, tanya.peres@mtsu.edu) and **Wendy M. Nettles** (Pacific Gas & Electric Company)

"Interests in history and science, plus a natural bent for community service as well as outdoor life," describes Lake Weir High School senior Rochelle Marrinan and foreshadows her eventual career as an archaeologist. Despite a foray into nursing, Rochelle has spent the better part of four decades as a southeastern archaeologist. Thanks to a summer camp friendship, a forward-thinking

mentor, and an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, Rochelle has devoted her life to the study of coastal shell rings and Spanish missions, encouraging colleagues and inspiring numerous students. We honor Rochelle's notable career with papers reflecting her far-reaching influence on our profession.

[5] Ceramic Diversity in the Uplands of Southern Appalachia: Issues of Stratigraphy, Chronology, and Associations

Organizer: **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State U, franklij@etsu.edu)

Woodland, Mississippian, and protohistoric-era sites in the Southern Appalachian highlands often exhibit far greater inter- and intra-site ceramic diversity than those in the river valleys of the Piedmont and Valley and Ridge provinces. This symposium explores the myriad and complex reasons for heightened ceramic diversity in archaeological assemblages in the region, and teases apart such issues as intra-site stratigraphy and diachronic variability from questions of contemporaneous variation in local cultural traditions within the Southern Appalachians.

[8] Gender in Southeastern Archaeology and Beyond

Organizers: **Meagan Dennison** (U Tennessee-Knoxville, dennison@utk.edu) and **Renee Walker** (SUNY Oneonta)

This symposium is intended to highlight archaeological research on the topic of gender in the Southeast and adjacent regions. Gender is an important aspect of social life, and is intertwined with settlement and subsistence practices, social and political organization and ideology. A gendered archaeological perspective recognizes that individuals embody various forms of gender identities, which have influenced and helped to create the archaeological and ethnographic records. We therefore wish to promote research that has moved from this intangible enactment of gender to its physical manifestation in the archaeological record, and encourage continued research on the subject.

[9] Measuring Materiality: Toward an Integration of Archaeometry and Social Theory

Organizers: **Zackary I. Gilmore** (U Florida, zgilmore@ufl.edu) and **Neill J. Wallis** (U Florida)

Two significant recent trends in southeastern archaeology have been increasing applications of innovative scientific techniques and ever-more sophisticated incorporations of

social theory. While both developments are generally viewed positively, the potential advancements they offer are often impeded by the persistent conceptual and professional separation maintained between so-called scientific and humanistic approaches. Symposium participants attempt to transcend this divide by combining archaeometric data and social theory in examining intersections between people, places, and objects in contexts from across the region. It is hoped that such an integrated approach will ultimately result in more complete and convincing narratives of southeastern native histories.

[10] *Patterns of Ancient Native American Symbolic Communication in the Mississippian Period*

Organizers: **Reilly, Kent** (Texas State U, fr04@txstate.edu), **Kevin Smith**, and **Johann Sawyer**

Over the last three decades a series of iconographic studies based on multidisciplinary approaches have yielded new and dynamic results. The papers presented in this symposium will cover such various topics as the movement of cults, the relationship of current Native American ritualism to Mississippian symbolism, and the use of specific objects within Mississippian religious expression. These studies and the research conducted by other scholars clearly demonstrates that the study of Mississippian iconography in combination with the data yielded by archaeology and ethnographic analogy has helped to reveal the complexity of both ancient and contemporary Native American religious belief.

[12] *Life and Death in the Southeast: Current Research in Bioarchaeology*

Organizers: **Rachel Black** (GA DNR HPD, rblack@ufl.edu), and **Kathryn King**

Bioarchaeology combines theoretical approaches and analytical techniques from a variety of complimentary disciplines and sub disciplines such as history, cultural anthropology, forensics, and anatomy. Through the continued utilization and development of innovative approaches, researchers are able to investigate more thoroughly the health and lifeways of past populations from archaeologically-derived collections. The purpose of the 6th annual symposium is to give bioarchaeologists an opportunity to share their research and collaborate with others in order to foster the integration of innovative techniques to further the field of bioarchaeology.

[14] *Multidisciplinary Investigations of Four Malabar-Period Sites at the Fox Lake Sanctuary, Brevard County, Florida*

Organizer: **Thomas Penders** (Indian River Anthropological Society, thomas.penders@us.af.mil)

Both John Goggin in the 1940s and Irving Rouse in the 1950s viewed the Indian River cultural area (Malabar Culture) of east-central Florida as “nondescript” and “simplistic.” Since then there has been little interest in research in this region. In 2003 the Indian River Anthropological Society (IRAS) began multi-year archaeological research projects in a partnership with the Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program. The Fox Lake Sanctuary Archaeological Project, which began in 2009, is the second of these investigations. This symposium discusses the preliminary results of the multidisciplinary investigation of four Malabar-Period sites in the sanctuary.

[15] *New Heights: Approaches and Perspectives on the Archaeology of Earthen Monuments*
POSTER SYMPOSIUM

Organizers: **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Sewanee: The University of the South, sherwood@sewanee.edu) and **Jayur Mehtah** (Tulane University)

The study of Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian earthen, and earth and shell monuments, brings greater clarity to the deep antiquity of the dialectic between natural and cultural landscapes. While archaeologists have traditionally focused on earthen monuments for the artifacts they contain and buildings they support, innovative approaches to the stratigraphy, construction, and spatial layout of these earthworks is providing new insights into their significance. This poster symposium brings together archaeologists working across the Eastern Woodlands who are using new methods, technology and perspectives to integrate these monuments into our understanding of social and technological practices in the past.

[16] *Subsistence, Settlement, History, and Identity: Current Approaches to the Investigation of Shell Middens, Mounds, and Rings of the Southeastern United States*

Organizers: **Thaddeus Bissett** (U Tennessee, Knoxville, tbisset1@utk.edu) and **Stephen Carmody**

This symposium brings together researchers focused on Southeastern shell-bearing sites, regardless of geographic sub-region of interest, to provide a forum for papers focused on issues regarding the origins, use, and distinct histories of shell mounds, middens, and rings. Related topics include the temporal and regional variation in cultural practices and traditions associated with shellfishing and

shellfish use among southeastern hunter-gatherer and transitional/early horticultural societies, and the ways in which investigation at multiple geographical scales--intra- and inter-site and intra- and inter-regional--can inform on the historical and cultural context in which shell-bearing sites were created.

[20] Recent Research on the Contact and Protohistoric

Organizers: **Smith, Marvin T.** (Valdosta State U, mtsmith@valdosta.edu) and **Kathleen Ehrhardt**

As we mark the 500th anniversary of the Ponce de Leon voyage to North America, it seems like a good opportunity to review recent research on the period of earliest European contact and the seventeenth-century Proto-historic period. Research on early Spanish exploration, material culture studies, and European and Native trade have added to our knowledge of this exciting period.

[22] New Insights into African Diaspora Archaeology

Organizers: **Edward Gonzalez-Tennant** (Monmouth U, egonzale@monmouth.edu) and **Uzi Baram** (New College of Florida)

Community engagement, innovative modes of representations and new insights into the history of the Southeast are radiating out of African Diaspora archaeology. Recent scholarship has exposed power dynamics, past and present, for the peoples across different landscapes and time periods. This session offers perspectives on projects that break silences over the past, seek to expand public engagement, and demonstrate archaeology's contribution to social justice. The debates over the contested past are opening new spaces for scholarship and in the public sphere that will be illuminated by the contributors.

[23] Traditional Cultural Properties - Identification of Non-Traditional Cultures

Organizers: **Grady Caulk** (US Army Corps of Engineers, gradyhc@earthlink.net) and **Daniel Hughes** (USACE)

In light of the upcoming updates to National Register Bulletin 38 on Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPS) this symposium seeks to discuss issues surrounding the understanding and recognition of TCPs belonging to non-traditional cultures or subcultures. These are often difficult to recognize and document since they reside within the mainstream or other cultures. Using current research we seek methods and standards to help cultural resource management specialists recognize issues related to multiple identities within local sub cultures.

[28] Finding a Seat at the Table: Indigenous Archaeology and the Role of Tribal Historic Preservation in the Southeast

Organizer: **Paul Backhouse** (Seminole Tribe of Florida THPO, PaulBackhouse@semtribe.com)

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The heritage of the Muscogee peoples is central to our understanding of the southeastern region of North America. Indigenous communities are today active participants and players in the identification, management, research, interpretation, and preservation of this heritage. The development of the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office is explored as a case study in the generation of tribal capacity to struggle with the huge number of heritage management questions that face stakeholders in the Southeast.

[29] Spanning the Hemispheres from Black Bottom to the Western Pacific: Honoring the Career of Brian M. Butler

Organizers: **Charles Cobb** (U South Carolina, cobbcr@mailbox.sc.edu) and **Richard Jefferies**

From his early start in Tennessee archaeology, to his decades as Associate Director and Director of the Center for Archaeological Investigations at SIU Carbondale, Brian Butler's contributions have covered an impressively wide spectrum. His methodological interests have run the gamut from settlement to lithic analyses; he has made important theoretical contributions to Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian research; and he has established himself as a leading authority on the archaeology of the Mariana Islands. Butler's rich career has involved mentoring many students and collaborating with scholars throughout the Midwest, Southeast, and beyond. His colleagues gather to celebrate his achievements.

[30] Student Workshop: The Ins and Outs of Publishing

Organizer: **SEAC Student Affairs Committee, Andrea White**

This workshop will cover topics related to publishing archaeological research. Participants will be asked to discuss their first experiences in publication, the submission process, and the growth of open-access online journals. The objective of this workshop is to help students understand better how to get their research published, the various outlets for publication, and what to expect after submitting a manuscript.

[31] Mobile Methods: Connecting Continuity and Change

Organizers: **Lindsey Cochran** (U West Florida, lec15@students.uwf.edu) and **Patrick Johnson** (College of William and Mary)

Twenty-five years ago, a *Historical Archaeology* issue posed "questions that count" about the need to critically integrate independent lines of evidence for an otherwise inaccessible perspective. The continuity, change, and movement of peoples, signs, and objects within the Southeast offer an exciting stage to continue such syntheses. To that end, our case studies respond to and incorporate discussion of sovereignty, materiality, semiotics, taskscapes, game theory, diasporas, and memory via examinations of exchanges, designs, paleoethnobotany, geophysics, and documents among other evidence. These connections between distinct methods and theories offer fresh perspectives into the reconstruction of colonial and prehistoric social landscapes.

[33] Remembering Charlie: A Roundtable Discussion on the Life and Work of Charles Hudson

Organizer: **Ethridge, Robbie** (U Mississippi, rethridg@olemiss.edu)

This roundtable is a memorial to the life and work of Charles Hudson, who passed away on June 8, 2013. A

group of scholars are assembled here to have an informal discussion of the work of Hudson and his colleagues on mapping the routes of the early Spanish explorers through the Southeast, the subsequent reconstruction of the Late Mississippian world, the paradigm shift this work precipitated, and the questions we can now ask about the pre- and post-Columbian Native South because of it. Audience participation is welcome.

[36] Life in the Golden Crescent: New Perspectives on the Shell Mounds of Canaveral National Seashore

Organizers: **Margo Schwadron** (NPS-SEAC, margo_schwadron@nps.gov) and **Kathryn Miyar** (Southeast Archeological Center)

Ponce De Leon first landed in La Florida's Canaveral region 500 years ago. What have we learned since about this region's native peoples, culture history, and the interaction and influence between people, environment and landscape? We present new data from recent interdisciplinary work in this lesser-known region, which includes one of North America's tallest shell mounds (Turtle Mound), as well as hundreds of shell middens located within Canaveral National Seashore. We examine this exceptionally well-preserved prehistoric coastal landscape and present new data on culture history, site chronology, settlement patterns, paleo-environmental history, and past, present and future climate change.



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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

(*entries in student paper competition)

Alt, Susan (see Pauketat, Tim)

Anderson, David G. (U Tennessee, dander19@utk.edu), **John E. Cornelison, Jr.** (NPS SEAC), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Sewanee: U of the South), and **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (U Tennessee)

[15] *Mississippian Monumentality: Lessons from Mound A, Shiloh*

Research at Shiloh has helped advance our understanding of how Mississippian monuments were constructed in the past and how they should be documented in the present. The involvement of specialists from multiple disciplines, most importantly geoarchaeology, is critical to their adequate excavation and interpretation. With 36 radiocarbon and 17 TL dates, Mound A is one of the most intensively dated earthen mounds in eastern North America. A Bayesian analysis of the AMS dates indicates when individual construction episodes occurred, and how reliable the various dating efforts proved. Mound construction and excavation are both far more complicated activities than traditionally assumed.

Anderson, David G. [1] Discussant

Anderson, Elyse (U Florida, ema34@ufl.edu)
[26] *Methods of Movement: Tracing Animals Bodies through St. Johns II Communities*

Despite rising archaeological interest in animism, there is relatively little discussion on methodological approaches to engaging human and animal sociality. This paper proposes a number of potential archaeological techniques, in terms of both excavation practices and artifact analyses, to examine animistic practice effectively. These methods are discussed in relation to a particular research project, the St. Johns II-period component of Silver Glen Run (8LA1-W) in northeast Florida, in which an object biography or life history approach is adopted to trace the movements of animal bodies through St. Johns II-period spaces.

Anderson, Derek (Mississippi State U, dta49@msstate.edu), **Ashley M. Smallwood, Albert Goodyear, and Sarah Walters.**

[1] *Dating Clovis in the Southeast: The Hillside Clovis Occupation at the Topper Site*

The Topper site is a multicomponent, stratified quarry site in Allendale County, South Carolina. Recent AMS dating of charred remains from the Clovis occupation of the upper hillside area of the site has provided the first precise radiocarbon date in the Southeast that is directly

associated with diagnostic Clovis lithic artifacts. This paper presents the results of dating, geoarchaeological, and lithic analyses, with a focus on the Clovis component. The results are interpreted in the context of early Paleo-Indian archaeology and chronology in the Southeast.

Anselmi, Lisa Marie (SUNY, Buffalo State, anselmim@buffalostate.edu)

[20] *Indigenous Peoples' Use of Copper-Base Metal in the Contact Period*

Following initial contact with Europeans, native peoples throughout the Eastern Woodlands used European-introduced metal trade goods as sources of raw material for the production of forms such as projectile points and pendants. A set of manufacturing techniques used on these materials has been identified on artifacts of this type from Northern Iroquoian sites (predominantly Wendat and Haudenosaunee). This set is discussed here, along with a comparative analysis of some of the crafted forms, in an effort to delineate possible patterns of trade and/or interaction occurring between northeastern and southeastern indigenous peoples during this period.

Arthur, John W. (see Southard, Elizabeth)

Ashley, Keith (U North Florida, kashley@unf.edu)
[4] *The T.R. Preserve Site: Continuing St. Johns II Research in Northeastern Florida*

The 2013 University of North Florida (UNF) field school spent the summer testing the T.R. Preserve site, situated on an unusually high relict dune top overlooking the lower St. Johns River tidal marshes. The centerpiece of this St. Johns II (A.D. 900-1250) site consists of an arc-shaped shell ridge, a linear shell heap, and a sand mound. This paper reports on the preliminary findings of site testing and discusses UNF's St. Johns II research program.

Ashley, Keith (see Thunen, Robert)

Backhouse, Paul N. (Seminole Tribe of Florida, paulbackhouse@semtribe.com)
[28] *Building Capacity in a Tin Can: A Short History of the STOF THPO*

There is no blueprint for the successful development of a Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO). In fact, more than one hundred THPOs now exist across North America with many different individual missions and personnel configurations. The history of the Seminole Tribe of Florida THPO is explored as a vehicle for tribal capacity-building and an expression of sovereignty.

Baires, Sarah (U Illinois Urbana-Champaign, sotten2@illinois.edu)

[2] *New Insights into the Dead: A Reanalysis of Preston Holder's Wilson Mound Excavations*

Preston Holder, one of the founding southeastern archaeologists, is known for his work with Antonio Waring and the identification of the SECC, WPA work in Georgia, and salvage work at Cahokia. His conscientious and detailed excavations present unique perspectives on establishing pottery chronologies and exploring symbolic and iconographic relationships across sites. Holder's excavations at Cahokia's Wilson Mound provide a key dataset to rethink questions of religion and mortuary practice from a perspective that incorporates a broader understanding of temporality and relational experience. This paper reexamines Holder's original excavation, incorporating this essential data set into the broader history of Cahokia.

Ball, Kaitlynn (Georgia Southern U, kb04432@georgiasouthern.edu), and **Matt Newberry** (Georgia Southern U)

[38] *Conserving Ferrous Artifacts from Camp Lawton*

In 2009 Georgia Southern University, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, began excavations at the site of Camp Lawton- a confederate Civil War prison camp near Millen, Georgia. As a result of four years of excavations, a wide variety of ferrous artifacts have been recovered and are in drastic need of conservation. Due to the small size of many of the objects in relationship to the amount of corrosion present, it became necessary to develop specific conservation techniques that would ensure a slower electrolytic reduction than with traditional electrolysis methods.

Baltus, Melissa (U Illinois Urbana-Champaign, mbaltus2@illinois.edu)

[17] *Change as Persistence: Social Revitalization during Cahokia's Later Years*

Previous archaeological research regarding the later Middle Mississippian occupation (A.D. 1200-1375) of Cahokia often focused on its imminent collapse, based on the dwindling population of the site, presence of fortification, and seemingly decreased political influence. Instead, using ceramic and structural evidence from two civic-ceremonial sites (Olin and Copper) located in the Illinois uplands near Cahokia, I suggest the social-political changes which took place during this time period were results of intentional choices people made as a means of revitalizing Cahokian Mississippian society. Rather than focusing on the past as simply reactive, this research highlights the proactive nature of change-as-persistence.

Baram, Uzi (New College of Florida Baram@ncf.edu)

[22] *A New Chapter in African Diaspora History in Southwest Florida: The Evidence for a Maroon Community on the Manatee River*

In 1990, historian Canter Brown, Jr., published an account of an escaped-slave community on southern Tampa Bay, a community destroyed in 1821 called Angola. In 2004, an interdisciplinary research team began "Looking for Angola" with public outreach. Educational programs, ethnographic research, and archival investigations led to archaeological excavations. Maroon communities, by their nature, are difficult to locate with precision. This paper describes the debates over the existence of Angola, its location, and the nature of the community. The successful results of archaeological investigations on the Manatee River suggest the first traces of the haven for freedom have been found.

Bardolph, Dana (U California Santa Barbara, dbardolph@umail.ucsb.edu), and **Amber M. VanDerwarker** (U California Santa Barbara)

[8] *Sociopolitics in Southeastern Archaeology: The Role of Gender in Scholarly Authorship*

We explore the relationship between gender identity and authorship trends in a range of publication venues as a lens to examine the current status and visibility of men and women in Southeastern archaeology. Drawing on feminist theory and the feminist critique of science, we analyze recent data from a variety of regional archaeology journals, edited volumes, and other publishing sources to assess current sociopolitics within the southeastern archaeological community. Trends indicate the ways in which gender politics impact the profession of archaeology in the present, as well as how skewed standpoints of authorship alter our understandings of the past.

Barrett, Jason, W. (see Weinstein, Richard)

Barrier, Casey (U Michigan, cbarrier@umich.edu), **Katie Parker**, and **Lucretia S. Kelly** (Washington U)

[17] *Preliminary Results from the 2011 Excavations at the Washausen Mound Site, American Bottom, Illinois*

Washausen was a mound and village settlement in the central American Bottom, occupied during the late tenth through eleventh centuries AD during the local Mississippian transition. Large-scale geophysical survey and excavations were conducted at the site in 2011. We present information from ongoing analyses, including botanical, zooarchaeological, ceramic, and architectural-spatial data. Remains indicate that groups were accessing diverse materials, some with possible ritual uses, which were deposited in "public" areas like plazas and sub-plazas, and used within specialized buildings. A new suite

of AMS dates help inform an understanding of the timing of the local Mississippian transition.

Beasley, Duke (see Thompson, Brandon)

Beck, Robin (U Michigan, rabeck@umich.edu),
Christopher B. Rodning (Tulane U), and **David Moore**
(Warren Wilson College)

[20] *Finding Fort San Juan: New Discoveries at the Berry Site, North Carolina*

In January 1567, Captain Juan Pardo established Fort San Juan at the native town of Joara, located in the upper Catawba Valley at the Berry site. Excavations at Berry from 2001 to 2012 focused on the compound of five burned buildings that we have argued housed Pardo's soldiers, though evidence of the fort proved elusive. Excavations in 2013 finally revealed clear evidence of Fort San Juan, the earliest European settlement in the interior of what is now the United States. In this paper we present our recent findings and discuss how they improve our understanding of this early colonial encounter.

Bedell, Jennifer (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, jennifer.bedell@dnr.state.ga.us)
[7] *Integrating Law Enforcement and Archaeology in Georgia*

Protection of archaeological sites is a challenge for land managers of all types including state governments. Recently, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources has increased interagency cooperation between the Historic Preservation Division and DNR Law Enforcement officers to protect archaeological sites. This cooperative effort included conducting regional workshops, training for Archaeological Damage Assessments, and providing limited archaeological site file access. As a result, archaeologists have been integrated into the criminal case investigations by assisting with search and seizures, conducting artifact identification and valuations. This poster presents a case study of how archaeology was utilized in a recent site looting investigation.

Bedell, Jennifer (see Tucker, Bryan)

Benchley, Elizabeth (U West Florida, ebenchle@uwf.edu)
[2] *Reflections on Melvin Fowler at Cahokia Mounds*

Melvin L. Fowler was involved in research at Cahokia Mounds for well over four decades. He was interested in big questions about the development of complexity in both Mississippian and Meso-American contexts. He developed systematic approaches to understanding community organization using aerial photo interpretation, mapping, and test excavations at critical points. He was most interested in understanding the community plan, and teasing out the history of a site's development. Even his

investigations of Mound 72 centered on achieving a better understanding of the Mississippian organization of space associated with this sacred area. His impact at Cahokia was enormous.

Bennett, Sarah (U West Florida,
smb87@students.uwf.edu)

[38] *Past Meets Present: Developing a Community Partnership at Magnolia Cemetery, Pensacola, Florida*

Magnolia Cemetery, an African American site dating from the late 1800s through the 1960s, represents one of the nation's numerous neglected cemeteries. In spring 2013, the University of West Florida, the City of Pensacola, and Escambia County partnered with the public in order to clean, document, and assess damages at the site. The Magnolia Cemetery project provided an excellent opportunity to establish dialogue within the community and to develop a discourse concerning the cemetery's current condition and its future. Progress made at the cemetery and within the community can offer insights into community oriented cemetery projects elsewhere

Beck, Robin [33] Discussant

Birch, Jennifer (U Georgia, jabirch@uga.edu), and **Jacob Lulewicz** (U Georgia)

[32] *Investigations of a transitional Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Village in the Georgia Piedmont*

Our limited knowledge of Terminal Late Woodland and Early Mississippian communities and their distribution on the landscape constrains our understandings of the cultural frameworks that gave rise to complex organizational structures. In the summer of 2013 UGA renewed investigations of the Raccoon Ridge site. A combination of archaeological and geophysical survey along with targeted excavations produced evidence for multiple occupational loci including midden deposits and a combination of Vining and Woodstock phase ceramics. These results provide initial insights into local variability in the Late Woodland-Early Mississippian transition in the Georgia Piedmont.

Birnbaum, David (Southern Illinois U,
dbirnbaum@siu.edu)

[14] *A Preliminary Analysis of Pottery from the Fox Lake Sanctuary.*

Preliminary results of ceramic analysis from archaeological contexts within the Fox Lake Sanctuary demonstrate the significant typological diversity characteristic of Malabar assemblages. It is hypothesized that variation in the technological style of St. Johns pottery illustrates the distinct community of practice to which Indian River potters subscribed during the Malabar period.

***Bissett, Thaddeus G.** (U Tennessee, Knoxville, tbisset1@utk.edu)
[16] *Occupational Histories of Middle Archaic Shell-bearing Sites in the Lower Tennessee Valley, ca. 8,900 to 6,500 BP*

This paper examines evidence for variation in shell-bearing (and contemporaneous shell-free) sites in western Tennessee during the Middle Archaic period.

Early shellfishing in the region dates to roughly 8,900 years ago at a pair of well-known sites: Eva and Big Sandy. By 8200 BP, occupation of both sites diminished, and for a period of nearly 700 years, there was relatively little activity at either location. The data suggest that use of both locales, largely in a mortuary capacity, resumed in the mid-8th millennium, accompanied by clear evidence for residential occupation of the nearby shell-free Cherry site.

Bissett, Thaddeus G. (see Anderson, David G.)

Bissett, Thaddeus G. (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

***Biwer, Matthew** (U California Santa Barbara, mbiwer@umail.ucsb.edu)
[18] *Variation in Late Woodland Plant Use: Comparing the Central Illinois River Valley and American Bottom*

This paper addresses variability in plant use during the Late Woodland (A.D. 500-1000) in the Midwest through the comparative analysis of paleoethno-botanical remains from the Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV) and American Bottom. This research not only provides a diachronic analysis of plant remains for the CIRV, including the Myer-Dickson phase (A.D. 600-800), but also highlights the subtle ways plant use varied in the broader region during the Late Woodland. I provide an assessment of CIRV and American Bottom botanical remains to develop our understanding of the variation in regional cultivation practices during the Late Woodland.

Blair, Elliot H. (U California, Berkeley, elliot.blair@berkeley.edu)
[9] *Creating a Social Network Model of a Mission Community through the Elemental Analysis of Glass Beads*

Social network approaches are increasingly emerging as a powerful means of exploring past socio-material relationships and interactions across multiple scales. Here I utilize compositional data (derived from X-ray fluorescence spectrometry) of 17th-century glass beads to build and refine a bipartite network model of social relationships at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, a 17th century Spanish Mission in La Florida. While compositional data are most commonly utilized as a means of sourcing materials to their production centers,

here I use it as a fine-grained means of exploring the detailed web of social interactions between humans and objects in a colonial context.

Blair, Elliot H. (see Dalton-Carriger, Jessica)

Blankenship, Sarah (U Tennessee, sblanken@utk.edu), **Bruce Kaiser** (Bruker Elemental), and **Michael C. Moore** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
[19] *Elemental Characterization of Metal Beads from the David Davis Farm Site, Hamilton County, TN*

A 2007 burial removal project at the David Davis Farm (40HA301), a late Mississippian Dallas phase site in southern Hamilton County, Tennessee, yielded 189 individuals with roughly 550 associated funerary objects. Among these were six individuals interred with evidence of either direct or indirect Spanish contact in the form of metal artifacts. Burial 92 was that of an adolescent interred with two metal beads in addition to a partial shell-tempered vessel and one small discoidal. The elemental characterization of these beads by means of x-ray fluorescence (XRF) determined that these items were manufactured from a silver-plated, lead-bismuth binary alloy.

Blanton, Dennis (James Madison U, blantodb@jmu.edu)
[20] *The Early 16th-Century European Assemblage from the Glass Site: A Comparative Analysis*

The Glass Site in south-central Georgia is a small, late prehistoric community that has yielded unusually robust evidence of Native-Spanish interaction during the first half of the sixteenth century. Results of investigations carried out since 2006 will be reviewed first, including the argument the Glass Site represents the location of a direct encounter between Native people and the entrada of Hernando de Soto. The balance of the presentation will summarize implications of an analysis of the site's European assemblage based on comparison with assemblages of similar age elsewhere in the Southeast, focusing on possible explanations of observed similarities and differences.

Blanton, Dennis [33] Discussant

Bolte, Christina (East Tennessee State U, clbolte82@gmail.com)
[21] *Seriation and Luminescence Dating of Protohistoric Ceramics from the Ford Site Located on the Watauga River, Washington County, Tennessee.*

The Ford Site is a multi-component site known to represent the Late Archaic through the protohistoric period. Ceramic analyses of a nearby site suggests a Cherokee presence in the region prior to the disruptions caused by De Soto and Pardo. Luminescence dates

indicate the two sites are contemporaneous and appear to correspond with historical documentation of early Cherokee sites in the region. This paper discusses the seriation and analysis of the Ford Site ceramic assemblage and presents the results of the luminescence dates returned in an effort to better understand the timing of an early Cherokee presence in the region.

Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa (Alma College, mtbfmtbf@gmail.com), and **Leslie E. Branch-Raymer** (Paleobot Consultants)

[13] *Cultivation of Eastern Tradition Crops in the Protohistoric and Early Historic Southeast*

Building on our earlier work demonstrating the significance of local oily and starchy seeded species in pre-maize Woodland Period Southeastern gardens, we document their continued cultivation after the adoption of maize agriculture. Data from 52 occupations of 40 sites demonstrate that as maize ascended to the role of staple crop, Eastern tradition crops diminished in importance, but nevertheless retained a garden presence. The role of “encouraged” taxa in gardens is also considered. While the quantity and mix of native Eastern cultigens varies by site, several taxa clearly persisted in Southeastern gardens from Woodland through late prehistoric and early historic periods.

Boudreaux, Tony (East Carolina U, boudreaux@ecu.edu)

[15] *Moundbuilding at Jackson Landing: Function and Meaning in the Construction of an Early Late Woodland Platform Mound*

The construction of earthen monuments not only created venues for ceremonial performances, but moundbuilding was an important act in itself. This paper will use evidence from the Jackson Landing site in coastal Mississippi to speculate about moundbuilding during the early Late Woodland period. Some of the soils used to build this early platform mound may reflect choices necessary for structural stability while others may have been more symbolic in importance. In particular, the use of dark fills is reminiscent of other mounds where similar soils may have been used to invoke creation myths as part of a public event.

Bouzigard, Aimee (see Tucker, Bryan)

Bowman, Satin B. (Southeast Archeological Center, satin_b_bowman@nps.gov), and **Timothy Parsons** (Florida Division of Historic Resources)

[36] *Technological Investigations of Pottery Variability from Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Seminole Rest*

Recent research on shell middens at Canaveral National Seashore (Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and

Seminole Rest) will add considerably to our understanding of how human behavior changed over time to shape these significant sites. From resource extraction to the deposition of midden material, the way in which humans interacted with their environment, and with each other, can be described based on a diachronic and geographic analysis of the data. This paper takes an initial look at how ceramic technology and design at Mosquito Lagoon contributes to these efforts.

Bowne, Eric [33] Discussant

Bow, Sierra (U Tennessee, Knoxville, swentwo1@utk.edu) [5] *pXRF Analysis of Pottery from the Mussel Beach Site in Marion County, Tennessee*

The Mussel Beach Site (40MI70) is a deeply stratified, multi-component prehistoric site situated in the Sequatchie Valley along the Tennessee River. Pottery from the Woodland components is examined on an elemental level to explore pottery paste compositions. High precision portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) has typically been used in pottery analyses to discuss trade and distribution through identifying geographic origins of the clay. Rather than determining the geographic origins of the pastes themselves, this paper will explore the intra-site variability of pottery paste composition with respect to chronology.

Bowers, Marty (see Johns, Willie)

Boyd, Cliff (Radford U, clboyd@radford.edu) [5] *Function, Style and Tradition in Late Woodland Pottery from Southwest Virginia*

Ceramic artifacts from the later portion of the Late Woodland Period (ca. A.D. 1200-1650) in Southwest Virginia demonstrate both consistency and diversity. Most potsherds are consistent in their surface treatment, showing high frequencies of net impressed and knot roughened surfaces with minimal decoration. However, there is diversity in tempering agents. This paper explores the relationships between the concepts of function and style as they relate to ceramic temper and surface treatment by examining collections from over 100 sites in the region.

Boyd, Cliff (see Boyd, Donna)

Boyd, Donna (Radford U, doboyd.fsi@gmail.com), **Cliff Boyd** (Radford U), and **Cassady Urista** (Radford U) [12] *Bioarchaeology of 19th Century African-American Cemeteries from Central and Eastern Virginia*

Portions of at least six 19th century African-American cemeteries have been professionally excavated in Virginia recently. Nearly 200 individuals removed from these graves have been analyzed through the RU Forensic

Science Institute, enabling a suite of bioarchaeological parameters to be compared. Similar high frequencies of MOS, non-specific stress, and degenerative dental and skeletal conditions are noted. These frequencies continue for later 19th century populations, suggesting that skeletal and dental stress did not end for African-Americans with emancipation. However, demographic and mortuary patterning at these sites differ, suggesting intra-regional variability in 19th century African-American populations in relation to temporal and sociopolitical variables.

Boyer, Willet, III (College of Central Florida, landoftherivers@hotmail.com)

[20] *The Route of Hernando de Soto in North Central Florida: Marion and Alachua Contact/Mission Sites*

Five towns are recorded in accounts of the Hernando de Soto entrada to have existed in present-day Marion and southern Alachua Counties in north central Florida: Uqueten, Ocale, Acuera, Itaraholata, and Potano. Recent archaeological discoveries linking the historic accounts with specific sites in this region suggest the possible location and firm identification of two of these sites - Acuera and Potano - and the potential locations of the other three. The archaeological and historic evidence for these identifications is presented.

Bradbury, Andrew P. (see Carr, Philip)

Braly, Bobby (see Hodges, Alison)

Branch-Raymer, Leslie B. (see Bonhage-Freund, Mary Therese)

Breetzke, David (AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, david.breetzke@amec.com)

[3] *"Toto, We're Not In Napa Valley Any More." The Viticulture Industry in Covington, KY*

Kentucky is most commonly associated with the horse industry. However, during the nineteenth century, Kentucky played an important role in the viticulture industry. This paper will explore the preliminary findings and research of a nineteenth century vineyard/winery and Civil War component in Covington, Kentucky. The vineyard on Prospect Hill, known as the Thompson's Winery, was a well-known Northern Kentucky industry boasting of some 37,000 vines of at least nine different varieties of grapes. Although all that remains of the vineyard/winery are the stone terraces and stone-lined lateral drainages, these architectural monuments remind us of a forgotten history on Prospect Hill.

Brennan, Tamira K. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, tbrennan@illinois.edu)

[29] *The Changing Face of "Place" at Kincaid Mounds*

This paper explores nuanced and overt manners in which community was made, remade, and maintained at Kincaid Mounds (A.D. 1000-1450) of southernmost Illinois. Ceramic, architectural, geophysical and lithic data are examined via a practice-oriented approach to investigate how tangible residues played into the creation of memory and establishment of place at various village locales throughout the latter half of the site's sequence. The Kincaid community as a whole is then considered in a discussion of how various scales play into the negotiation of community identity.

Brewer, David (Soltec International, Inc., dbrewski@yahoo.com)

[36] *16th- and 17th-Century European Interaction with the Surruque of Canaveral, a Southern Timucuan Borderland at Mosquito Lagoon*

After a brief discussion of a possible landing of Juan Ponce de León in 1513 at what is now Ponce Inlet, archaeological investigations and historic accounts are brought to bear on the interaction of French shipwreck survivors and later Spanish excursions with the local Timucuan native population in the area of Mosquito Lagoon. Investigations carried out in 1990 and 1995 will be reviewed, and new research potentials and questions will be considered.

Brown, Christopher (see Southard, Elizabeth)

Brown, Ian (U Alabama, ibrown@as.ua.edu)

[13] *A Reconsideration of the French and Historic Indian Usage of Monk's Mound at Cahokia*

In the early 1960s Melvin Fowler discovered what turned out to be the remains of a Jesuit mission (1735-1752) on the first terrace of Monks Mound. This mission was the focus of a study by John Walthall and Elizabeth Benchley entitled *The River L'Abbé Mission* (1987). They made note of a large oval structure adjacent to the chapel, which is the focus of my paper. I suggest that the building was a charnel house or temple relating to an earlier historic Indian component. Its existence may be the reason why the French mission was later built in the same location.

Brown, Kaitlin (U California-Santa Barbara, kbrown@umail.ucsb.edu) and **Gregory Wilson** (U California-Santa Barbara)

[21] *Oneota in the Mississippian Heartland: Analyzing the Bold Counselor Phase at the C.W Cooper Site*

Recent excavations at the C.W. Cooper Site in the Central Illinois River valley uncovered an Oneota storage pit, with a large, Bold Counselor-phase ceramic assemblage. While Bold Counselor-phase and Late Mississippian pottery has been found intermixed at other sites in the region, this assemblage reveals a relatively pure Oneota

occupation. In this paper, we explore the interrelated issues of migration and culture contact through an analysis of the organizational and stylistic differences among various 14th-century ceramic assemblages in the region.

Brown, Tad (see Reitsema, Laurie)

Brown, Teresa (Colorado State U,
teresa.brown.ctr@eglin.af.mil)

[3] *Heal Thyself: The Role of Commercially-Produced Medicine in a Northwest Florida Turpentine Camp*

In 2010, a partial impact mitigation of the remains of an early twentieth-century turpentine still camp (8Ok900) was conducted on Eglin Air Force Base near Niceville, Florida. Over 900 fragments of patent medicine bottles, medicine vials, ointment jars, and medical paraphernalia were recovered during the excavations, which were focused in the workers' housing area of the camp. This paper examines how commercially-produced medicine was used (or abused) in the turpentine camp, and discusses the role that these drugs played in the social lives and medical traditions of the workers and their families.

Brunso, Karen (see Fenno, Matt)

Bryant, Hamilton (see Wesson, Cameron)

Buchanan, Meghan (Indiana U Bloomington,
meghbuch@indiana.edu)

[2] *Carl Chapman's Legacy in Missouri Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future*

Carl Chapman has been lauded for his pioneering efforts in synthesizing large amounts of archaeological data from Missouri as well as criticized for his (mis)-use of McKern's Midwestern Taxonomic System. Chapman's proliferation of phases, aspects, and types, particularly those attributed to the Mississippian Period, underscore how the reification of artifact types and the strict delimitation of cultural/geographic regions obscure the uneven historical processes of culture change and negotiation embodied in practices. In this paper I discuss the continued relevance of Chapman's research for understanding the Mississippianization of Missouri, particularly in areas outside of Cahokia and the American Bottom.

Butler, Brian [29] Discussant

Cancel, Juan J. (Seminole Tribe of Florida,
juancancel@semtribe.com), **Josh Ooyman** (Seminole Tribe of Florida), and **Maureen Mahoney** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

[28] *Predictions in South Florida: Developing a THPO Predictive Model on the Seminole Big Cypress Reservation*

The Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF THPO) is currently developing an archaeological predictive model to determine the most probable locations of sites. Some of the key components of the model relate to the soil structure, environmental settings and elevation levels. This predictive model will be utilized in conjunction with mapping techniques undertaken with various Tribal members. The methodology for this analysis will integrate both GIS and cultural resource management. By creating a predictive model the STOF THPO will develop more efficient survey techniques and gain a better fundamental understanding of site locations.

Carey, Heather (see McCorvie, Mary R.)

Carlson, Justin N. (see Henry, Edward)

Carmody, Lydia D. (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Carmody, Stephen B. (U Tennessee, Knoxville, scarmody@utk.edu), **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (U Tennessee, Knoxville), **Lydia D. Carmody** (U Tennessee, Knoxville), **Shane Miller** (U Arizona), and **Linnann Welch** (Bells Bend Outdoor Center)
[25] *Archaic and Woodland-Period Occupations at Bells Bend: Exploring Transitions between Shell-Bearing and Shell-Free Deposits at 40DV307 along the Cumberland River.*

40DV307 ("the Bell Site") is a multicomponent prehistoric site situated on the Cumberland River west of Nashville. It consists of Late Archaic shell midden deposits overlain by Woodland and Mississippian occupations. Fieldwork conducted in 2010 and 2012 included riverbank profiling, auger testing, unit excavation, and column sampling of the site's Archaic and Woodland-period deposits. Shell midden sites often contain multiple stratified components--both shell-bearing and shell-free--spanning many centuries and indicating long and dynamic occupational histories. Here, we use multiple lines of evidence from 40DV307 to examine the site's transition from Late Archaic shell midden to Woodland-period settlement.

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Hollenbach, Kandace)

Carr, Philip (U South Alabama,
pcarr@southalabama.edu), and **Andrew P. Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

[34] *The Organization of Early Archaic Lithic Technology at the St. Albans Site, West Virginia*

The St. Albans site is well-known to Early Archaic researchers because of its deep deposits, well-documented excavations, radiocarbon dates, and especially the hafted biface assemblage representing a

number of formal types. While the St. Albans site contribution to cultural-historical questions is unquestioned, little is known regarding the lifeways of the Early Archaic peoples who occupied St. Albans. We employ an organization of technology model to derive behavioral information from the lithic assemblage. We consider procurement, design, manufacture, use/reuse, and discard of lithics in order to understand how technological strategies inform us of social and economic strategies, and ultimately demographics.

Carroll, Beau (see Steere, Benjamin)

Caulk, Grady (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, gradyh@earthlink.net)

[23] *Putting it Together: Evaluating Traditional Cultural Properties of Nontraditional People*

Bulletin 38 identifies TCPs as historic properties that are "associated with cultural practices of beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community." This paper will discuss issues associated with evaluating TCP's such as: cultural identity (both of the group and the historic property), continuity of importance, differences between cultural association and cultural importance. It will also discuss the TCPs in the Section 106 process.

Charles, James (see Parsons, Timothy)

Cherkinsky, Alexander (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Claassen, Cheryl (Appalachian State U, claassencp@appstate.edu)

[8] *On Sandals, Footprints, Caves and Fertility*

Information from throughout the Americas associates feet with the Underworld, the source of new life. Building on references, the case will be made that the deposits of sandals in caves of eastern North America were for petitioning fertility. Those places apparently were thought to be homes of various spirits related to rain, earth, and growth. Arnold Research Cave, Mammoth/Salts Cave, and Newt Cash Shelter were such places and indicate that fertility was a place-based concept. Likewise, tracks and footprints were markings left to petition for and possibly to signal that a place was good for seeking fertility.

Claassen, Cheryl [25] Discussant

Clay, R. Berle (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., bclay@crai-ky.com)

[29] *What Does Mortuary Variation in Ohio Valley Middle Woodland Mean?*

Focusing on the vexing question of why mortuary variation in Adena and Hopewell appears to be so variable, I suggest that we need to take a hard look at contingency and agency. After all, as many have said and most seem to believe, the dead did not bury themselves. Lets put those sentiments to work. A classic "Adenoid" paper sure to give Brian chuckles.

Clifford IV, Walter A. (see Wescott, Kimberly)

Cobb, Charles (U South Carolina, cobbcr@mailbox.sc.edu)

[29] *The Vacant Quarter Re-Revisited: A View from the Middle Cumberland Region*

Brian Butler and I argued in a 2002 publication that the radiocarbon sequence from the Lower Ohio Valley supported Stephen Williams's model for a widespread mid-fifteenth century abandonment in the mid-continent -his well-known "Vacant Quarter Hypothesis." Williams believed that the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee was also part of this phenomenon. Recent research supports this idea. A suite of new AMS dates from the Averbuch site shows that it may have been abandoned as late as 1480. Similar data elsewhere in the region indicates a number of towns were occupied well into the 1400s before their relatively abrupt evacuation.

***Cochran, Lindsey** (U West Florida, lec15@students.uwf.edu)

[31] *Delineating Qualitative Game Theory: A Case Study of an Antebellum Industrial Homestead Site*

The Simpson Lot of Arcadia Mill is an antebellum industrial homestead site in Northwest Florida that was inhabited by five distinct groups-none of which left particularly discernible material traces. Visual analyses based on GPR results, 3-D GIS artifact density maps, and Google Sketch-Up served as the foundation for the game theoretical methods used to interpret social dynamics of the site. A multi-scalar data network was used to identify the living quarters of two female overseers at the antebellum textile mill. Although specific information about their lifestyle remains unseen, this previously untested approach successfully analyzes enigmatic patterns in the material record.

Coco, Julie (see Joseph, J. W.)

Colaninno, Carol (see Reitz, Elizabeth)

Collins, Lori (U South Florida, lcollins@usf.edu), **Travis Doering** (USF), and **Christopher Griesbach** (USF)

[36] *Terrestrial and Airborne LiDAR Applications for Shell Mound and Midden Documentation*

New technologies such as terrestrial laser scanning and

3D modeling, merged with aerial LiDAR and Geographic Information Systems are improving our ability to find, see, and understand terrain features such as archaeological mounds and middens. Working as part of a team to identify known Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) sites in the Cape Canaveral National Seashore area, we are using newly available digital terrain modeling and visualization techniques to improve management and planning for these vulnerable sites, and are developing a better understanding to assist with ways to best protect these sensitive locations.

Colvin, Matthew (U Georgia, mhcolvin@uga.edu)
[10] *Putting the Band Back Together: Examinations of Figurines from Etowah, GA*

While the recent excavations at Etowah, GA were architecturally focused, new additions to the artifact assemblage, namely two figurines of different style and composition, necessitated a re-assessment of figural art from the region. Mississippian figural art is an established body of research within the Cumberland and Cahokia regions however Etowah's figural corpus remains understudied and less consolidated. This presentation aims to establish a stable corpus of Etowah anthropomorphic ceramic figurines in an attempt to identify the varying provenances as well as temporal and special patterns within the corpus.

Cook, Della Collins (Indiana U, cook@indiana.edu),
Susan D. Spencer (U Southern Indiana), and **Andrew R. Thompson** (West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine)

[12] *"In Osteology, Sex Is a Continuous Variable": Revisiting the Schild Shaman*

Emerson's case that SA96A, Greene County, Illinois, was a transgendered shaman in life rests on a 1973 sex determination that reversed an earlier field assessment. The 1973 sex estimate relied on morphology of the pubis, a decision we still consider appropriate. Several metric sex determination techniques are used to evaluate this sex assessment in the context of recent forensic and anatomical literature. We weigh these results against the age and body size biases inherent to metric sex determination techniques. Long-standing tuberculous lesions of the hip and shoulder complicate the assessment of both sex and social identity in this exceptional person.

Cornelison, John E., Jr. (National Park Service, john_cornelison@nps.gov), **Jessica McNeil** (NPS), **Michael A. Seibert** (NPS), **Rusty Simmons** (NPS), **Morgan Smith** (NPS), and **Cameron Wesson** (Lehigh)
[13] *Red Sticks Barricade: Geophysical Investigations at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park*

During the Creek Civil War, Menawa and Red Stick warriors built a wooden barricade closing off the end of a large bend in the Tallapoosa River. On March 14, 1814, Andrew Jackson and his army defeated Menawa and the Red Sticks. Following the battle the barricade was burned by the US forces. In 1979, Dickens conducted archeological investigation in the location of the battle. However the location of the barricade remained in question. In 2013, National Park Service archeologists conducted a suite of remote-sensing in the barricade area. This work presented new light on the battle and the barricade location.

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

Cottier, John W. (Auburn U, cottijw@auburn.edu), **Sarah A. Blankenship** (U Tennessee), **Cameron B. Wesson** (Lehigh U), and **Craig Sheldon** (Auburn U Montgomery)
[37] *Examining Late Mississippian Site Settlement at Ebert Canebreak (1MC25), Macon County, AL*

Excavations over the past several years at the Ebert Canebreak site (1MC25), located at the confluence of Calebee Creek and the Tallapoosa River in Macon County, Alabama, have revealed evidence of a small but significant late Mississippian settlement. Gradiometer survey in 2011 and subsequent ground-truthing has established the existence of a ditch-like feature around the site. In this paper we discuss the possible function of this feature in addition to our initial understanding of the overall site settlement configuration.

Cottier, John W. (see Winemiller, Terance)

Coxen, Kyle (U Florida, kcoxen@ufl.edu)
[35] *Culture History and Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction of The Cades Pond and Alachua Traditions*

Utilizing reconstructed Palmer Drought Severity Index values, acquired through dendrochronological data at the North American Drought Atlas, I trace the culture histories of Cades Pond and early Alachua Tradition in relation to environmental factors. I propose that prolonged drought substantially altered the subsistence regime and settlement patterning of Cades Pond, leading to a possible in-situ development of the Alachua Tradition. I hypothesize that a series of prolonged droughts in the late 5th and early 6th centuries A.D. decimated available water sources, forcing the people of Cades Pond to adopt a subsistence strategy more reliant upon terrestrial, rather than aquatic resources.

***Cranford, David** (U North Carolina Chapel Hill, cranford@unc.edu)

[19] *Native-Made Glazed Ceramics in the Southeast? An Analysis Of Catawba Pottery and a Glazed Sherd Using Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pRFX)*

Recent research has demonstrated that Catawba ceramic practices changed abruptly and dramatically after 1759 following a devastating epidemic. Pottery from historically documented Catawba towns indicate potters adopted new techniques and styles as they adjusted to new economic and social conditions, including copying European vessel forms, experimenting with new ceramic paste recipes, and utilizing new decorative motifs. The discovery of a lead-glazed sherd on otherwise Catawba-looking paste suggests Catawba potters may have also experimented with wholly new ceramic technologies. This paper investigates whether this glazed sherd is of Catawba manufacture through mineralogical and elemental analysis using PXRF and multivariate statistical techniques.

Crawford, Mark M., III (Middle Tennessee State U Alumni, mmc3k@mtmail.mtsu.edu)

[26] *Spatial and Temporal Patterning in "Rattlesnake" Gorgets from the Southern Appalachian Highlands*

Little is known about the genesis and spread of "rattlesnake" genre gorgets geographically and chronologically. For my research, I compiled a corpus of images of over 300 gorgets, divided them into ten design fields, and analyzed them with regard to these "fillers." I conducted a detailed analysis of all ten design fields and the 'fillers' contained therein with the goal of identifying potential patterns of use in time and space. In this paper I propose a chronology for changes in these gorgets temporally. Additionally, the spatial mapping of 'fillers' allows refinement of the core areas of variants (Lick Creek, etc.).

Crothers, George M. (U Kentucky, gmcrot2@email.uky.edu), and **William H. Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[16] *Unlimited Means, Limited Wants: Shell-Fishing and Property Relations among Foraging Groups*

Remains of shellfish are conspicuous among subsistence remains in many midden sites in the Southeast. Although proximity to shellfish habitat is an obvious factor that influenced prehistoric site location, it was not the only factor and cannot explain long-term habitation at certain places. Using examples from the Green River, Kentucky, and coastal southwest Florida, we examine the relations between natural resources-rich shellfishing locations-and landesque capital-investments in land-that affected access to resources and ownership of facilities among foragers. We suggest that property relations were negotiated at the individual level based on shared organizing principles.

Cutts, Russel B. (see Reitsema, Laurie)

Cyr, Howard J. (see Little, Keith J.)

Dalton-Carriger, Jessica (U Tennessee, jessica.daltoncarriger@gmail.com), and **Elliot H. Blair** (U California-Berkeley)

[24] *Compositional Analysis of Glass Trade Beads from the Interior Southeast*

Glass trade beads are one of the most abundant European trade items found at Native American sites throughout the interior Southeast and have been utilized extensively as chronological markers based on stylistic criteria. However, most beads recovered from archaeological sites are of simple construction and are generally considered to be temporally non-diagnostic. Here we utilize elemental data of such non-diagnostic beads to present a compositional sequence of glass bead manufacture that further refines the chronology of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century sites in the East Tennessee Valley and sheds light on European/Native American contact and trade during the Protohistoric Period.

Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr. (East Carolina U, danieli@ecu.edu)

[1] *Paleoindian in North Carolina: An Update on the North Carolina Fluted Point Survey*

Continued work on the North Carolina fluted point survey now includes data on about 300 points. To date, these data have been used to address problems related to typological issues, geographic distributions, and patterns of raw material use. Three patterns are apparent. First, cultural-historical types in the state predominantly include Clovis, Cumberland, and Redstone. Second, unlike other areas of the Southeast, metavolcanic stone rather than chert represents the dominant tool stone. Third, point and raw material distributions suggest occupations centered in the Piedmont/Fall Line and Mountain regions, but the occupation of the latter appears unrelated to the former.

Davis, Jeremy (U Alabama, jrdavis1@crimson.ua.edu)

[37] *Moundville's Defining Moment: Plazas, Architecture, and Collective Vision in Polity Formation*

In the 12th century A.D., a society of culturally diverse individuals coalesced on the high terrace at Hemphill Bend in the Black Warrior River Valley. Over the next century, these formerly distinct groups knit themselves into a single community. This process was materialized, in the construction of an enormous central plaza. In this paper, landscape-scale geophysical data and recent small-scale excavations are the basis for a comparison of pre-plaza and immediately post-plaza settlement plans. It is revealed that dramatic changes in the arrangement of domestic and nondomestic architecture coincided with and reflected the adoption of a collective identity at Early Moundville.

Davis, Norman L. (see Romain, William)

Davis, Valerie (see Matternes, Hugh)

Deagan, Kathleen [4] Discussant

Debeaubien, Domonique (Seminole Tribe of Florida, domonique debeaubien@semtribe.com), and **Kate Macuen** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

[28] *Bringing the Ancestors Home*

The passage of NAGPRA in 1990 was a meaningful step towards rectifying the indiscriminate collection of Native Indian human remains, grave goods and items of cultural patrimony. While numerous repatriations have been conducted, there are still significant setbacks that can overburden and undermine the repatriation process. The law's reliance on "good faith effort" is often inadequate, and striking a balance between legal mandate and ethical responsibility is a constant challenge faced by tribal communities and museums alike. Both must come together to uphold the integrity of the law, while incorporating a tribal perspective into the practice of the NAGPRA process.

Debeaubien, Domonique (see Joy, Moriah)

Dekle, Victoria (U Kentucky, vdikle@gmail.com)
[11] *Bone Pin Design and Late Archaic Regional Connections across the Southern Atlantic Coast*

Plain and engraved bone pins are found at Late Archaic sites in the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain, but a synthesis of these designs and their connections across the region has never been compiled. Drawing on a working database of bone pins from Late Archaic sites in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, this presentation will map the distribution of stylistic motifs across the region and interpret these archaeological patterns through theories of communication and practice. The paper concludes that aspects of Late Archaic identity and migration patterns will be aided in future studies by these bone pin data.

de Seguin des Hons, Xavier (Brevard County, xavier.desguin@brevardparks.com)

[14] *What is Fox Lake Sanctuary: An Introduction.*

Fox Lake Sanctuary (FLS) was purchased in 2007 and encompasses 2,568 acres west of I-95 in Titusville, Brevard County, Florida. FLS consists primarily of wet prairie, scrub, mesic and scrubby flatwoods. It is part of the sanctuary network established by the Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) program in Brevard County. The primary management goal for FLS is ecosystem conservation and restoration through science-based land management practices. Local informants indicated there

were prehistoric sites on the property that might be impacted by the restoration which includes controlled burns, construction of recreational trails, and invasive plant species and timber removal.

DelCastello, Brian G. (see Herndon, Richard)

Dennison, Meagan (U Tennessee- Knoxville, mdenniso@utk.edu), and **Lucinda Langston**

[8] *A Gendered Approach to Land Use on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee*

Investigations of gender in the archaeological record have typically been lacking in the southeastern United States; however, a growing body of literature indicates that gender played an important role in land use and settlement. One such area where this can be studied is the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Here caves and rock shelters were utilized by family groups of adults and children, males and females. This paper explores how cultural practices related to gender may have influenced land use and settlement of the Upper Cumberland Plateau by using archaeological and GIS data.

DePratter, Chester [33] Discussant

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Aaron.Deter-Wolf@tn.gov)

[10] *Tattoo Bundles of the Midcontinent*

Although tattooing played a vital role in the social organization and ritual life of prehistoric and early historic Native Americans, archaeological identifications of tattoo tools remain rare. Analysis of ethnographic data from the Great Plains and indigenous toolkits from throughout the world suggests that ancient Native American tattoo tools were stored within a particular class of sacred bundles alongside other specific artifact categories. Applying this framework to collections from the Southeastern United States and associated culture areas allows for the archaeological identification of tattoo bundles and provides a template for future examinations of prehistoric tattoo tools and associated artifacts.

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (see Peres, Tanya)

Dilley, C. (Seminole Tribe of Florida, carriedilley@semtribe.com), and **L. Gopher** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

[28] *Let's Celebrate! The Red Barn as Community Heritage*

For years, the Seminole Tribe as a whole knew little about the projects of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office outside of archaeological fieldwork. The Red Barn was listed on the National Register in 2008 but few in the community knew or understood the significance of such

recognition. Using the Red Barn Celebration as an example, I demonstrate how I successfully engaged the community in a historic preservation project. By immersing myself into the community, I showed how an "old" neglected building could reflect Tribal history. The celebration ultimately helped foster an increased sense of cultural pride in the built environment.

Dillian, Carolyn (Coastal Carolina U, cdillian@hotmail.com)

[19] *Does Surface Weathering Affect The pXRF Characterization of Rhyolite?*

Portable X-ray fluorescence (PXRF) practitioners are frequently asked whether samples require special preparation for analysis, including cutting, grinding, pulverizing, or pelletizing the sample. For artifacts, such destructive preparation methods are undesirable at best and frequently impossible for museum and important specimens. Yet for the rhyolites and other volcanics and metavolcanics that form a significant source of lithic raw material used prehistorically in the Southeastern U.S., it is not known whether or not such preparation is necessary. This project aims to remedy that problem by experimentally determining if surface weathering affects chemical characterization using PXRF.

Dirnberger, Zackary (see Teague-Tucker, Maegan)

Doering, Travis (see Collins, Lori)

Doran, Glen (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Doran, Glen [4] Discussant

Dowd, Elsbeth (Sam Noble Museum, efield@ou.edu), and **Emily Turriff**

[6] *Fresh From the Vault: Uncovering 80 Years of Spiro Archaeology at the Sam Noble Museum*

The Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History houses one of the premiere collections of material from the Spiro Mounds site. Although the collection has been subject to periodic attention from museum staff, a complete inventory has never been conducted in recent years. Thanks to a grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Services we are now documenting the full extent of the collection and overhauling its physical and digital organization.

Dowd, Elsbeth, film host
The Spiro Story

Made-for-tv special from the 1950s on the WPA work at Spiro; footage includes fieldwork, artifact reconstruction back in the lab, even some hokey reenactments that fit the period. Thurs eve 8:30, 9:00, 9:30 pm (3 showings).

Dowd, Elsbeth (see Regnier, Amanda)

Dunbar, James S. (FSU Anthropology Dept, jsdunbar@earthlink.net)

[34] *Mental Templates and a Revised Typology for Florida Paleoindian Points*

How many different varieties of lanceolate points were being manufactured in Florida and adjacent states, where the largest populations and greatest diversity of fauna were available for potential human exploitation and consumption? More than has been previously recognized. Part of the dilemma was inadequate sample sizes, a problem solved by David Thulman's monumental documentation effort. This analysis includes his dataset and others, morphology, finishing and post production maintenance, structural considerations, and the identification of a type or subtype's mental template of manufacture. Together these aspects of analysis are used to revise the Florida Paleoindian point typology and reveal the templates.

Du Vernay, Jeffrey (U South Florida, jduverna@usf.edu)

[17] *Identifying the Developmental History of the Fort Walton Mississippian Yon Mound and Village Site*

This paper presents the developmental history of the Fort Walton Yon mound and village site in Florida's Apalachicola River valley. Evidence indicates Yon emerged as a Middle Fort Walton center circa A.D. 1200, marked by initial mound construction episodes and village occupation. Antecedent events at the nearby Cayson site and contact with Rood Mississippian groups are hypothesized as influencing factors. This occupation was followed by a Lamar one during protohistoric times (circa A.D. 1600), the result of migration(s) down the lower Chattahoochee River. Taken together, evidence suggests that Yon was the product of intersecting local and external influences.

Eastman, Jane [8] Discussant

Ehrhardt, Kathy (Illinois State Museum, kathy@eclipse.net)

[20] *Comparing Native Responses to European Materials in the Mid-to-late-Seventeenth Century Interior Southeast and Midcontinent*

In the interior southeast and the interior midcontinent, the mid-to-late-seventeenth century was a time of tumultuous change as European material influence intensifies. While fundamental similarities exist between them in terms of the escalation itself, the dynamics of material movement and consumption in each region are very different. This paper compares the manner in which interior peoples obtained foreign artifacts, the ways they consumed them, and the value(s) they placed upon them.

The Iliniwak Village (1640-1683) in northeastern Missouri serves as a northerly baseline for this comparison, and evidence accrued from published literature and material remains provides the southeastern counterpoint.

Ellebracht, Lareyne (U Central Florida, lareyne.ellebracht@knights.ucf.edu), and **Kevin Gidusko** (FPAN)

[38] *Inequality in Eternity*

The analysis of grave marker styles and materials provides historic and economic data that allows cross-cultural comparisons. This study compares perceived differences between historically White and African-American cemeteries in Brevard County, Florida. Data collected from these sites shows a significant difference in levels of care and provides insight into past socioeconomic changes in the county. This project also seeks to detail the imminent threat to many African-American historic cemeteries and provides recommendations on future courses of action to preserve these sites.

Emerson, Thomas (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, teee@illinois.edu), and **Timothy R. Pauketat** (U Illinois) [2] *Hall Marks: The Legacy of Robert Hall in Light of New Mississippian Data*

One of the great archaeologists of our time, Robert Hall is widely known for his seminal ideas that changed the way we understand Cahokia, Mississippianization, and Native American history generally. Among these were novel ideas on the genesis of Cahokia, the historical implications of Ramey symbolism, the relationship between the Plains, Southeast, and Mesoamerica, and the use of isotopes in archaeology. These yet inform the massive data collection efforts and research projects on the central Mississippi and lower Ohio river regions, and find new currency in the most recent investigations of greater Cahokia.

Endonino, Jon (Eastern Kentucky U, jon.endonino@eku.edu)

[11] *Thornhill Lake: Monumentality, Mortuary Mounds, and Memory in the Late Archaic*

This paper presents and discusses investigations at Thornhill Lake, a Late Archaic (5600-4500 cal. BP) mortuary mound complex in the Middle St. Johns River Valley of northeast Florida. Particular attention is given to developmental history, chronology, and the social context for its construction and use locally and regionally. A discussion of the rationale for constructing sand mortuary mounds is also offered, highlighting its connection to commemorative practices in relation to the creation and negotiation of identity at varying scales.

***Ervin, Kelly** (Auburn U, ervinkm@auburn.edu)

[13] *Upper Creek Settlement Pattern in the early 1800s*

By the early 1800s, Upper Creek settlement patterns were changing based on numerous causes. Economic and political forces were driving the development of Creek identity in an expanding American sphere of influence. With an increase in domesticated animals, the Creeks saw the need for additional open range lands and were associated with a gradual movement from towns into a more dispersed settlement pattern. This phenomenon was described by Benjamin Hawkins for the Tallapoosa River Valley and may also be documented by previous pollen studies and evidence of an increase in Late Historic Upper Creek archaeological sites from the area.

***Eubanks, Paul** (U Alabama, pneubanks@ua.edu)

[13] *The Timing and Distribution of Caddo Salt Production in Northwestern Louisiana*

The Caddo of northwestern Louisiana were known historically for their prominent role in the salt trade. This paper examines the timing and spatial distribution of Caddo salt production in this region in order to better understand the role that salt played in the development of socio-economic complexity during the late prehistoric and early historic periods. It is argued here that intensive salt production was stimulated by an increased demand for salt and salt-treated commodities following European contact. However, seasonal flooding, brine availability, and proximity to European traders meant that only a handful of salt licks were involved in this process.

Evans, Joseph (U South Florida, josephevans1@mail.usf.edu)

[19] *(Re)Discovering New #Horizons: Integration Strategies for Emerging Technologies*

#reBoot. #reDiscover. Cultural heritage disappears faster than it can be preserved, elevating the role of research into emerging technologies by institutions-like USF's Alliance for Integrated Spatial Technologies (AIST)-into innovations like #GoogleGlass or Augmented Reality (AR) paramount to regional heritage-related projects. Flexible and adaptable, the technology used to document archaeological sites, structures, and landscapes digitally is also used to tag, track and manage historic resources, or serve as an access point to critical in-field information. ARs at historic sites offer many solutions to visitors and researchers providing additional imagery, text, or multimedia for alternate interpretations previously unable to be told.

Fenno, Matt (Seminole Tribe of Florida, matthewfenno@semtribe.com), and **Karen Brunso**

[28] *Camp Life: Recording Historic Camps as Heritage*

The most important aspect for completing an archeological investigation is the consultation with Tribal

members. By consulting with the Tribe, we as archaeologists can better understand important places. Of great significance to the Seminoles are camps that were established both on and off the reservations and help document the way of life of Tribal members. This camp research also allows the STOF THPO to understand the camp occupants' individual identities and why these inhabitants are important to the Tribe. By researching these camps, we are hoping to preserve their legacy and create a lasting record for future generations.

Finn, Adam (U Memphis, afinn@memphis.edu), and **Ryan Parish** (U Memphis)

[1] *Quantifying Regional Variation in Late Paleoindian Assemblages from the Lower Tennessee River Valley*

The study examines the distribution of Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene populations in the Lower Tennessee River Valley by projectile point variation and chert resource selection. The combined datasets generated by landmark-based geometric morphometrics and provenance analysis upon Late Paleoindian bifaces potentially provides a method to differentiate hunter-gatherer groups through stylistic variation and resource selection decisions. Analysis of the undocumented Paleoindian component of the Jim Parris collection, in addition to recorded assemblages within the region, compliments John Broster's legacy of collaboration. His pioneering work with avocationalists in recording the spatial distribution of Paleoindian sites inspires a new generation of researchers.

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (UNC-Chapel Hill, mbfitts@unc.edu), and **B. Gregory Kopsch** (NC State U) [37] *Experimental Intrasite Spatial-Data Analysis Using GIS*

Archaeologists have used geographic information systems (GIS) to investigate relationships among archaeological sites and environmental variables. However, GIS can also be used to investigate assemblages of artifacts at the site level, allowing for the open-ended examination of spatial distributions of artifacts and their attributes. Until recently this undertaking was hindered by the "one to many" relationships of excavated contexts to artifacts and artifacts to attributes, a type of data structure that was not well-supported by industry standard software. An approach to solving this problem is presented with examples from the mid-eighteenth century Catawba sites of Nassaw-Weyapee and Charraw Town.

Franklin, Jay D. (East Tennessee State U, franklij@ets.edu)

[5] *Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Ceramic Diversity in the Upper East Tennessee Region*

Late prehistory and protohistory in the Watauga, Nolichucky, and Holston valleys of upper East Tennessee are not well documented in systematic fashion. Several archaeological investigations based on avocational excavations, controlled surface collections, and archaeological testing have revealed great ceramic diversity comprised of types originally identified and defined in adjacent regions. The mix of ceramics and radiometric dates often indicate contemporaneity of these ceramics. What the contemporaneity means culturally is difficult to address currently. It is clear the region was part of the overall Lamar culture area. Beyond that, we explore ideas in regards to buffer zones, coalescence, and ethnicity.

Franklin, Jay D. (see Dennison, Maegan)

Franklin, Jay D. (see Wall, Jacob)

Frederick, Charles D. (see Weinstein, Richard)

Friberg, Christina (U California, Santa Barbara, christinafriberg@umail.ucsb.edu) [32] *Ramey Incised Pottery and Mississippian Identity in Cahokia's Northern Hinterlands*

The Mississippian inhabitants of the Upper Mississippi Valley adopted a suite of Cahokian cultural practices. However, there are differences with the Mississippian American Bottom that cannot be ignored. This poster compares data on stylistic attributes of Ramey Incised jars from various sites in the Central and Lower Illinois River Valleys, the Apple River Valley, and the Aztalan site with existing data from the American Bottom. The results of this analysis indicate that the inhabitants of Cahokia's northern hinterland regions added a distinctively local flavor to the Cahokian ideologies and ritual practices they emulated, constructing new and unique identities.

Fritz, Gayle J. (see Lopinot, Neil)

Fritz, Gayle J. (see Mueller, Natalie)

Funkhouser, Lynn (U Alabama, lynnfunkhouser@gmail.com) [17] *An Analysis of Near-Mound Cemeteries at Moundville*

This presentation examines four near-mound Moundville cemeteries and contrasts them with cemeteries found in open central areas at the site in an attempt to ascertain differences and similarities in status and organization. The approach to this research follows that of Wilson et al (2010), employing Sherratt diagrams in an effort to better illustrate the social and spatial organization of interments. Data utilized is drawn from Peebles's (1973), artifact cards produced by the Alabama Museum of Natural History, and

recent NAGPRA inventories. Despite differences in manifestations of status, the social function behind cemeteries in the two locations appears the same.

Gadus, Eloise (Prewitt and Associates, Inc., egadus@paiarch.com)
[26] *The Hopewell Portal and the Iconography of the Eastern Woodlands*

A little-recognized motif is identified for the Ohio Hopewell as an iconic symbol for that culture. The motif can be found rendered on various materials that include human bone, copper, and stone. Within these renderings, the motif stands alone or with representations of bears, birds, pumas, serpents, or the underworld monster. The motif, similarly rendered, also appears within the iconographic repertoire of Native groups as far afield as the middle Mississippi valley and the Gulf coast. Recognition of this motif provides evidence for an ideology that became widespread during the Woodland period with vestiges continuing even into historic times.

Gage, Matthew (U Alabama, mdgage@bama.ua.edu)
[16] *The White and Red of Tennessee Valley Shell and Earth*

The florescence of mounds during the Archaic encompassed much of the America's, coinciding with dramatic changes in subsistence and territoriality. At a time when population pressures in the Tennessee Valley were leading to increased corporate stress, their development became ubiquitous. Whether intentional or not, as features on the landscape, mounds bear obvious symbolism and statements of power. In the Tennessee Valley, Archaic shell and earthen mounds serve as markers of influence that translate into cultural dynamism and interaction. Their position on the landscape throughout the valley evinces demographic shifts and the packing pressures that promulgated cultural unity and population sustainability.

Galbraith, John (see Schwadron, Margo)

Galloway, Patricia [33] Discussant

Geiger, Brian (U California, Santa Barbara, bgeiger@umail.ucsb.edu)
[17] *Household Activity at the Orendorf Site: Using Statistical Cluster Analysis to Examine Activity Areas at a Fortified Missippian Village in the Central Illinois River Valley*

The Orendorf site, a Middle Missippian site in the Central Illinois River Valley was quickly and catastrophically burned around AD 1250. Large-scale excavations conducted in the 1970's present us with a unique opportunity to examine household activities on a large scale at a site with Pompeii-like depositional

processes. Large artifact assemblages, including whole pots, along with storage and processing pits left open were found inside of domestic structures. In this paper, I explore the use of statistical cluster analysis on artifacts and features to examine household activities at the time of abandonment.

Geller, Pamela (U Miami, p.geller@miami.edu)
[8] *Female Masculinity: Becoming the Warrior Woman*

Female masculinity is an aspect of gendered experience often erased from official discourses. Such disregard, however, misses a crucial component of sex/gender systems, one that spotlights social variance and/or transgression of hegemonic beliefs. I examine warrior women in Native American communities, concentrating on the southeastern United States. In the nineteenth century, female masculinity was likely not homogeneous across tribal groups. In some communities, warrior women may have been a long-standing category of personhood, while sociopolitical circumstances connected to nation-building may have provided an important catalyst in other cases. Information is culled from archival materials, ethnohistoric documents, biological data, and ethnographies.

Gibson, Hubert (Georgia Southern U, hg00692@georgiasouthern.edu)
[38] *The Construction of the Stockade at Camp Lawton*

In the late summer and fall of 1864, enslaved African Americans and Union prisoners labored to construct a prison stockade, near Millen, Georgia. Known as Camp Lawton, the prison stockade encompassed 42 square acres and was described as the largest prison in the world. During the summer 2013 field school, students from Georgia Southern University excavated three portions of the stockade at Camp Lawton. These excavations have shed light on stockade construction and may help define archaeological signatures that differentiate construction methods between prisoners and slaves.

Giles, Bretton (Colorado State U, CEMML, brettongiles@yahoo.com)
[10] *A History of the "Forked Eye" Motif and Other Related Avian Imagery*

I examine the history of portraying avian iconographic attributes on the faces of human and other representations, notably the so called "forked eye" motif. I illustrate that its origins lie during the Middle Woodland period and that falconoid attributes are portrayed on the faces of certain Ohio Hopewell effigies and effigy pipes, including tri-lobe shaped eye or mouth "surrounds." I show how representations from Key Marco, Florida provide an apropos link between Middle Woodland and Missippian avian imagery. I conclude by assessing

continuity and change in this avian imagery, and its implications for understanding the meanings associated with these depictions.

Gilheany, Emma (Columbia U, ecg2148@columbia.edu),
Matthew C. Sanger (AMNH and Columbia U), and
Emilio Santiago

[9] *Measuring Unsteady Hands: Children, Novice-Wares, and Archaic Shell Ring Usage*

Archaeologists have recently developed both an appreciation for technical knowledge acquisition and tools for tracing its development through the analysis of material culture. This paper presents novel methods for measuring micro-morphological characteristics of pottery which relate to potters' skill level and show promise in elucidating the social conditions in which the pottery was ultimately deposited. The data is drawn from two Archaic shell rings, a site type whose position within a broader landscape is very much in question. The interpretations are therefore of particular interest while the methods themselves appear valuable to a broad audience.

***Gilmore, Zackary I.** (U Florida, zgilmore@ufl.edu)

[9] *Pottery's Place in the Gathering Histories of Florida's Late Archaic Monuments*

Much recent theorizing in materiality emphasizes the ability of things and places to gather various (human and nonhuman) actors and position them in particular social arrangements (bundles, entanglements, intersections, etc.). The histories of Florida's Late Archaic mounds are composed of such gathering events. Organizational and scalar transformations in mound-centered gatherings corresponded with the appearance of the region's earliest pottery technology. Using stylistic and sourcing data (petrographic and NAA), I argue that novel material and social conditions associated with pottery disrupted existing exchange relations and reordered mounding traditions, culminating in the establishment of large-scale festival centers along the St. Johns river.

Gokee, Cameron (see Wright, Alice P.)

Goldstein, Amy (U South Carolina,
goldstam@email.sc.edu)

[10] *Females and Regalia: A New Look at the Iconography from Burial 38, Mound C, Etowah*

This paper offers preliminary interpretations of the iconography of Burial 38, one of the final mantle burials from Mound C at Etowah (9Br1). This mound (over 350 burials) was the site of numerous mortuary rituals throughout the Wilbanks phases of Etowah's occupation. Burial 38 is unique, with the remains of five females and regalia that are normally associated with males at Mississippian sites. The placement of the bodies within

the burial and the placement of the burial within Mound C are likely key components in a tableau created to legitimize social and political positions and Etowah's connection with the supernatural.

Gonzalez-Tennant, Edward (Monmouth U,
egonzale@monmouth.edu)

[22] *The Archaeology of Racially-Charged Collective Violence*

The former town of Rosewood was settled in the mid-1800s and by 1900 was a majority African American community. On January 1st, 1923 a woman in nearby Sumner fabricated a black assailant. In less than seven days the entire community of Rosewood was burned to the ground and its black residents fled to other parts of Florida and the country. This paper discusses a theoretical perspective on the relationship between intersubjective, structural, and symbolic violence as it relates to the archaeological investigation of African American life. The author concludes with a brief discussion of ongoing and future work in Rosewood.

Goodyear, Albert (SCIAA-USC, goodyear@sc.edu)

[34] *Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain: Topics, Problems, and Prospects*

The Southeastern Coastal Plain provided for certain physical and cultural manifestations of paleo-anthropological significance. Basic coastal and hydrological conditions shaped early human life observable archaeologically over a 10 to 20k timespan ranging from glacial to modern climates. From Virginia to Florida, certain human responses can be commonly seen that show widespread connectedness and periodic regionalization. Two possible demographic collapses may have occurred (12,800k and 8,500k). Clovis at 13k is the first widespread evidence of settlement followed later by a remarkable Early Archaic florescence (11,200 -10,500K) followed by an apparent widespread population decline. Supra-regional systems are implied, requiring anthropological explanation.

Gopher, L. (see Dille, C.)

Gougeon, Ramie (U West Florida, rgougeon@uwf.edu)

[34] *Considering Contexts and Significance for Submerged Terrestrial Resources*

Training new archaeologists for roles in compliance-oriented archaeology is a balancing act of imparting a great deal of technical and methodological know-how while also developing a working and robust understanding of anthropological theory. This is especially the case for students who may be working on submerged terrestrial sites, as making arguments for or against site significance will need to expand beyond remarkable site preservation

or, in the case of off-shore sites, rarity. This paper summarizes some trends in Paleoindian studies, especially theoretical perspectives that may have the greatest impact on submerged terrestrial applications of compliance law.

Griesbach, Christopher (U South Florida, cgriesba@mail.usf.edu)

[7] *Improving LiDAR Data Processing Techniques for Archaeological Site Management.*

Methods used to process raw Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data can sometimes obscure the digital signatures indicative of an archaeological site. This poster explains the negative effects that certain LiDAR data processing procedures can have on the preservation of an archaeological site. This poster also presents methods for effectively integrating LiDAR with other forms of mapping data in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) environment in order to improve LiDAR archaeological signatures by examining several pre-Columbian Native American shell middens located in Canaveral National Seashore Park (CANA).

Griesbach, Christopher (see Collins, Lori)

Griffis, Eric (see Sepanski, Jeffrey)

Hadden, Carla (U Georgia, Carlahadden@gmail.com), and **Charles A. Stapleton, III** (U South Alabama)
[7] *Paleotempestology and Archaeology: Marine Microfossils as a Proxy Record of Hurricane Events?*

The impact of hurricanes on prehistoric coastal societies is understood poorly because evidence of hurricanes is extremely rare in the archaeological record. We conducted a pilot study to evaluate the use of marine microfossils in archaeological sediments as "bioindicators" of storm surge events. We expected strata bearing diatoms and foraminifera of marine origin to correspond to hurricane-related floods. We tested this hypothesis using incremental sediment samples from two archaeological sites on the northern Gulf of Mexico with known hurricane histories. Neither diatoms nor foraminifera were observed. Post-depositional processes or recovery techniques may explain the absence of microfossils.

Hadden, Carla (see Reitsema, Laurie)

Hahn, Sara (see Baker, Katie)

Halbrit, Carl (see Johns, Mischa)

Hale, Stephen (Retired, Olosarwiligina@yahoo.com)
[34] *Early- to Middle-Archaic Subsistence at the Little Salt Springs Midden.*

The faunal remains from the Little Salt Springs Paleoindian to Middle-Archaic components preserved by the limestone bedrock adjacent to the spring slough offer understanding of the pattern of adaptation to the changing South Florida environment when compared with the suite of sites such as Bay West Nursery, Zolfo Springs, Windover and the wetlands of the Big Cypress National Preserve. A summary of these remains in the context of these other key sites offers insights into the early adaptation to changing Early- to Middle-Archaic occupation of the state.

Haley, Bryan S. (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Hally, David [33] Discussant

Ham, Brandy (bjoyham@gmail.com)

[13] *The Granary of Nombre de Dios? A Unique Structure is Analyzed*

A 2009 investigation by the city of St. Augustine's archaeology program uncovered evidence of a Timucuan-Spanish contact-period structure at what is now the Fountain of Youth Archaeological Park. Artifact and data analysis indicate that this structure may have been a store house. Historical research indicates this may be the granary shown on the Mendes map of Nombre de Dios. Known granaries of the Southeast are compared.

Hamlett, Patricia (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Hammerstedt, Scott (U Oklahoma, swh@ou.edu), and **Sheila Bobalik Savage** (U Oklahoma)

[26] *Early Mississippian Mortuary Practices in the Upper Arkansas River Drainage of Eastern Oklahoma*

Drawing on data from Reed, Norman, and Harlan, all multiple mound sites, we provide a regional summary of mortuary traditions that characterize the early Mississippian Harlan phase (ca. AD 1000-1250). These include mound form, use of pre-mound surfaces, charnel structures, burial type and placement, the use of cardinal and semi-cardinal directions, and the presence of exotic objects of copper, shell, ceramics, and minerals. These associations suggest that early mound activities provided important social memories that are reflected in subsequent mortuary practices in the region.

Hammerstedt, Scott (see Livingood, Patrick)

Hanvey, Vanessa (Arkansas Archeological Survey, vhanvey@uark.edu)

[27] *Predictive Modeling of a Caddo Structure in the Ouachita Mountains, Montgomery County, Arkansas*

During the Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society Training Program in June, 2013, an arc of postmolds from

a Caddo structure was uncovered at site 3MN298. After reviewing the literature on Caddo architecture, an attempt was made to predict the size and shape of the building as well as the location of any features such as a hearth or entranceway. In September, a small field crew effectively ground-truthed the model. This paper explores the process of creating and using a predictive model to guide archeological excavations of a Mississippian period structure and presents the results of this endeavor.

Harle, Michaelyn (Tennessee Valley Authority, mharle@tva.gov), **Patricia Hamlett**, **Edward Wells**, and **Erin Pritchard**

[32] *Aerial LiDAR of the Hiwassee Island Site (40MG31)*

Hiwassee Island (40MG31), owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), contains one of the most important Late Woodland and Mississippian village complexes in the southern Appalachian region. Although the site has experienced antiquarian-style excavations, large-scale WPA era excavations, and illegal looting, the island retains intact archeological deposits. However, the extent of these deposits is unknown. This poster discusses the results of a TVA pilot program that examined the effectiveness of Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) for identifying and evaluating elevation sensitive archeological deposits at Hiwassee Island and the utility of LiDAR as a cultural resource management tool.

Harte, Marybeth (see Wescott, Kimberly)

Heller, Katrina (U South Florida, Kmheller@mail.usf.edu)
[21] *An Interpretation of Swift Creek Complicated-Stamped Pottery Designs*

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery has been found throughout the southeast, and is used to provide new insights into Southeastern Woodland culture. This paper focuses on documentation and analysis of Swift Creek designs found at the Kolomoki site in southwestern Georgia. Spatial distribution of Swift Creek designs allows for alternate interpretations of pottery exchange and social interaction at Kolomoki, specifically in regards to marriage alliances. Analysis of the unique designs, and where they commonly occurred throughout the site indicate whether the pots were made locally, or brought to the site as a result of individuals marrying into new descent groups.

Hellmann, Robert (National Park Service, robert_hellmann@nps.gov)

[36] *Survey, Testing, and Dating of Coastal Shell Deposits in Canaveral National Seashore*

In April 2010, staff from the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) conducted a Phase II survey at Canaveral National Seashore to test shell

deposits previously identified as archaeological sites, to determine if they were natural or cultural features. Fourteen sites were selected for testing to collect samples of shell for AMS dating and to examine the constituents of the deposits to compare them with other sites in the region. Samples of *Mercenaria* shell were also collected for seasonality analysis. AMS dates revealed the deposits date to the St. Johns Ib St. Johns IIb (ca. AD 500-1500).

Henderson, Kad (Florida Public Archaeology Network, kmh21@students.uwf.edu)

[3] *Mahogany and Iron: The Wreck of the Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apostol*

The Nuestra Señora del Rosario y Santiago Apostol was a large Spanish frigate that sank during a hurricane near Pensacola in 1705. Rosario's brief career as one of the most powerful ships in the Armada de Barlovento consisted of the ship's protecting Spanish interests in the New World, including the escorting of merchant vessels. The ship's unique construction and New World origins provide insight into the Spanish and burgeoning Mexican shipbuilding traditions. Heavy frigates like Rosario were some of the most advanced designs being produced by European shipwrights at the time and formed the backbone of European navies.

Henry, Edward (Washington U St. Louis, edward.henry@wustl.edu), **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Justin N. Carlson** (U Kentucky)

[35] *Winchester Farm Earthwork and the Woodland-Period Mount Horeb Site Complex*

The Winchester Farm earthwork has been considered part of the Mount Horeb site complex in Central Kentucky since being mapped by antiquarian Constantine Rafinesque in the 1820s. It has recently received renewed attention focused on mapping its shape and orientation. This past summer large-scale excavation of the earthwork was undertaken, investigating the exterior embankment, two-meter deep ditch, and internal palisade. A Woodland sheet-midden within the central portion of the earthwork also was sampled. The site will be compared and contrasted to the greater Mount Horeb earthwork complex and situated within the broader context of Adena landscape modification.

***Hensler, Rachel** (U Kentucky, rachel.hensler@uky.edu)

[21] *From the Heartland to the Hinterland: Changes in Altamaha Pottery at a Refugee Site, 9CF17*

The Sand Ridge site, located in the interior of Georgia on the Ocmulgee River, is characterized by lineblock Altamaha pottery and European goods. Blanton and Snow (2010) suggest that the presence of this pottery type, unknown in the interior of Georgia, represents a refugee

population that moved from the coast into the interior in response to increased violence at the time of Spanish Missionization. This paper compares the ceramics at the Sand Ridge site, occupied from 1650-1710, to contemporary sites in the heart of the Altamaha ceramic tradition, giving insights into how and why pottery styles changed during Spanish colonialism.

Herndon, Richard (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., rherndon@crai-ky.com), and **Brian G. DeCastello** [29] *The Baumer Site (11Mx10): Analysis of Early- and Middle-Woodland Occupations on the Lower Ohio River*

The U Chicago under the direction of Fay-Cooper Cole conducted major excavations at the Early and Middle Woodland (ca 600 B.C.-A.D. 300) Baumer Site in 1936 and 1939. A short summary of the results of the fieldwork and artifact analysis were included in the 1951 Kincaid volume; however, these discussions were cursory in nature and, at times, based only on a subsample of data. This paper provides a re-examination of the results of their work, including all ceramic, lithic, and feature data. The Baumer collection is then compared to other Early and Middle Woodland assemblages in the region.

Hermann, Nicholas (Mississippi State U, nph29@msstate.edu), **Jessica Stanton** and **Sarah Zaleski**

[25] *Shells and Fragments: Examining Mortuary Activities at the Morton Shell Mound*

The Morton Shell Mound (16lb3) represents a significant prehistoric site on the central Gulf Coast. One aspect of the site is a large mortuary deposit recovered from one mound. The burial deposit represents both commingled remains and primary interments placed on a prepared surface. Recent research has focus on a re-evaluation of the human skeletal material in an attempt to better understand the depositional history of the mortuary complex. Given that the burial deposit has been associated with the Coles Creek period, our results will be examined in relation to contemporaneous mortuary sites of the lower Mississippi valley.

Hill, Jayce (Southeast Archeological Center, Jayce_m_hill@nps.gov), and **Margo Schwadron** (NPS) [36] *Battling the Rising Sea: New Techniques in Preserving Eroding Shell Mounds in Canaveral, NS*

Large shell midden mounds were once common in the Canaveral region, but since the 1880s an estimated 68% of these sites have been destroyed. Canaveral National Seashore contains three of the largest and best preserved shell mounds, including one of the tallest in North America (Turtle Mound). Unfortunately, these sites are undergoing severe erosion due to sea-level rise and climate change impacts. We present on the development

of a successful program combining ecosystem restoration, living shorelines and soft stabilization techniques to protect sites. A key component to this success is youth and civic engagement, and public outreach for community support.

Hodges, Alison (Illinois State U, adhodge@ilst.edu), and **Bobby Braly** (U Tennessee)

[32] *Early Mississippian Mound Use and Occupation at Hiwassee Old Town (40PK3)*

In 1986 the Tennessee Division of Forestry acquired 350 acres around Hiwassee Old Town, a large multi-component site. Archaeological survey of the area focused on 200 acres in the nursery development and utilized 30 meter surface collection units, one meter squared units, and larger block excavations. An additional area around the existing Mississippian mound was also gridded and surface collected, but not reported on. This poster presents the distribution and density of archaeological materials in this mound area. While the site is primarily known for its extensive Overhill Cherokee occupation, of note is the presence of early Mississippian occupation.

Hodson, Alex (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Hogan, Maura (Indiana University-Bloomington, mehogan@umail.iu.edu)

[17] *Temporal Ambiguity and Early Mississippians: Insights from Ford Mound at the Pfeffer Site in the American Bottom.*

Recent excavations on the Ford Mound at the Pfeffer Site (1050 to ~1130 CE) were conducted to examine the relationship between the mound precinct and community practices during early Mississippian occupation at the site. Preliminary results from ongoing stratigraphic and material analyses suggest slight departures from expected patterns in Mississippian platform mound. A survey of southeastern mound centers with similarly ambiguous temporal and cultural affiliation highlights the significance in diverse practices in earthwork construction. Drawing on these findings, this paper discusses the social and politico-religious implications of practices that fall between the dividing lines of archaeological periods.

Hollenbach, Kandace (U Tennessee, kdh@utk.edu), and **Stephen B. Carmody** (U Tennessee)

[8] *Providers and Producers: Archaeological Women in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Midsouth*

To the extent that women were the primary gatherers and producers of plant foods in prehistoric North America, as well as preparers of meals and pottery, we are interested in how the spatial and temporal demands of

collecting wild resources, tending to and harvesting cultivated crops intersects with the scale of food storage and the use of soapstone and ceramic vessels in the Midsouth. We use plant, artifact, and feature assemblages from several sites in eastern and central Tennessee to explore changes in subsistence and storage strategies, cooking technology, and settlement use by Late Archaic and Early Woodland peoples.

Hollenbach, Kandace (see Little, Keith J.)

Honerkamp, Nick [31] Discussant

Hooker, Terry (see Miller, Megan M.)

Horsley, Timothy J. (Horsley Archaeological Propection, LLC., timhorsley@gmail.com), and **Alice P. Wright** (U Michigan)

[15] *Using Geophysical Methods to Understand the Temporal and Spatial Relationships between Mounds and Other Earthwork Features at the Middle Woodland Site of Garden Creek, North Carolina.*

On mound and earthwork sites, geophysical techniques can help to situate these monuments into their cultural landscapes. More importantly, they may provide a more complete picture by locating features that are not readily detected using traditional archaeological methods. At the Garden Creek Site in North Carolina, an integrated geophysical approach has mapped two previously unknown ditched enclosures, despite the site being covered by a modern community. Subsequent excavation has provided clear evidence for Hopewell interactions, and a ground-penetrating radar survey has more clearly revealed the spatial and temporal relationships between mounds, these enclosures, and numerous other subsurface remains.

Horvath, Elizabeth (ACI, Inc., acinorth@comcast.net)
[4] *Investigations at the Eagle's Nest Midden, Manatee County, Florida*

In 2005, Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted Phase-III excavations at the Eagles Nest Site (8MA132) in Manatee County. The site consists of two small midden deposits that date from the Manasota and Weeden Island periods, laid down over a short time span. The artifact assemblage included shell tools and sand-tempered plain ceramics. The relative lack of cultural materials and limited artifact diversity suggested a short-term occupation. The middens probably served as resource collection areas for brackish water species including Carolina marsh clam, Eastern oyster, and a variety of fish. Terrestrial resources represented very small portion of the diet.

Hughes, Daniel (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, hughesarc@juno.com)

[23] *The Importance of a Strong Methodology for Identifying TCPs Among Nontraditional Groups.*

There are groups whom archaeology readily identifies as having Traditional Cultural Properties, and then there are groups who do not. Those not easily recognized are considered here as nontraditional groups. Often such groups lie hidden within larger, more tangible groups and are expressions of multiple identities that exist as a result of subcultures. This paper discusses the importance of ethnographic methodology as a means to identify and certify that these nontraditional groups exist and in fact have associated TCPs.

Hunt, Christopher (U South Florida, cnhunt@mail.usf.edu)

[3] *A Lost City: Archaeology of Old St. Joseph, Gulf County, Florida*

St. Joseph, established 1835, served as an important deep-water port for receiving and shipping dry goods up the Apalachicola River north along the vast network of navigable inland waterways in northwest Florida during the early nineteenth century. The town disappeared by 1842, only much later to be replaced by modern Port St. Joe (1909) located north of the original settlement. A large artifact collection from St. Joseph was made available for professional research. This study demonstrates that St. Joseph's influence upon Florida's economy was paramount, participating in early nineteenth century capitalism and consumer behavior through the southeast US.

Iannelli, Rachel (U Florida, riannelli@ufl.edu)

[35] *Pottery, Post-Holes, and Patterning: An Archival Investigation of a Weeden Island Mound*

Provenience data gleaned from archival sources indicate correlations between the stratigraphic distribution of burials and pottery types within alternate layers of shell and sand at Hughes Island Mound (8DI45). A single primary burial in association with St. Johns, Pasco and Late Swift Creek series vessels appears to have been overlain with Weeden Island series wares and the interment of forty individuals. This paper represents the first report of excavations conducted over a half-century ago by John Goggin. It details context and relative chronology of mortuary expression in an obscure Weeden Island Period mound on the northern Gulf Coast of Florida.

Iannelli, Rachel (see McFadden, Paulette S.)

Iverson, Richard (Florida State U,
iverson@ocean.fsu.edu)

[26] *The Eastern North American Shamanic Cult Metatheory: The Portal, Portal Protection, and Rebalancing*

Ritual objects, made from B.C. 6000 to 1500 A.D. within prehistoric eastern North America, carried shamanic ideological aspect information. Changes in iconographic media and style are correlated with climate change episodes. The Shamanic Cult was responsible for keeping the Foundation of this Universe in balance. The Portal, condensed from Power and used to rebalance this Universe, was protected by operation of co-essences, non-human forms condensed from Power. This metatheory subsumes previous theories, and particularly the SECC, which were based on Mississippian iconography. 7,500 years of Shamanic Cult ritual objects constitutes the longest archaeological record of shamanism in the prehistoric Americas.

Jackson, Antoinette (U South Florida,
atjackson@usf.edu)

[22] *Interpreting Kingsley Plantation in the Contemporary Moment—Engaging an African Diaspora Space Perspective*

How does engaging a diaspora space perspective and incorporating descendant knowledge help shed light on how we understand plantations in the contemporary moment and interpret these spaces for future generations? This analysis engages methodological questions posed by archaeologists, particularly those focused on the contemporary past to make available knowledge that cannot be spoken—graves, building remains, tools—but invite discussion. It also acknowledges the array of heterogeneous relationships that linked Africans and Europeans beyond fixed social, spatial, and temporal contexts and argues for taking a diaspora space perspective to rethink plantations to include broader, more nuanced experiences.

Jackson, H. Edward (see O’Hear, John W.)

Jackson, Kendal (see Southard, Elizabeth)

Jarrett, Shelby (U Georgia, sjarrett@uga.edu)

[18] *High-Utility Meat Consumption at a Mississippian Chiefly Compound: Irene (9Ch1) Faunal Remains*

The Irene site (9Ch1) was a Middle- and Late-Mississippian site located approximately 5 miles north of modern-day Savannah GA on the south bank of the Savannah River. It consisted of temple and burial mounds, a rotunda, and associated structures and is considered a chiefly compound. Analysis of faunal remains excavated in a 1930s Works Project

Administration (WPA) project support this interpretation. The assortment of taxa represented, as well as special analysis of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) specimens involving food utility indices and correlation of butchery modifications with meat portions indicate that Irene residents consumed disproportionate amounts of high-prestige meat.

Jefferies, Dick (U Kentucky, nwjeff1@uky.edu)

[29] *The Carrier Mill Archaeological Project: A 30-Year Retrospective*

Starting in 1978 and continuing for more than four years, the Carrier Mills Archaeological Project represents one of the largest cultural resource management projects ever undertaken in the Midwest. Field investigations conducted by Southern Illinois U Carbondale archaeologists documented more than 10,000 years of prehistoric and historic activity in the 58 hectare project area, ranging from highly mobile hunter-gatherers to 19th century Africa-American farmers. This paper highlights the impacts of the Carrier Mills Archaeological Project on our understanding of southern Illinois's past and discusses how data resulting from the project still continue to yield new information on its ancient inhabitants.

Jenkins, Ned (see Wesson, Cameron)

Jodry, Margaret (Smithsonian Institution,
jodrym@si.edu)

[1] *A Possible Medicine Bundle from an 11,100 year old Double Burial from Horn Shelter, No. 2, Central Texas.*

Reassessment of a double burial of a 45 year old man and a ten year old girl suggests the adult may have been a healer. A possible medicine bundle placed beneath his head includes turtle shell bowls, antler pestles, red ochre, a bone stylus, sandstone abraders and a chert biface. Perforated shell beads and coyote teeth, non-perforated badger claws and Swainson’s hawk talons, and other items accompanied this Elder. The potential role of this individual as a healer participating in body painting and scarification is considered as are aspects of his physical anatomy that may support this interpretation

***Johanson, Jessie L.** (U Tennessee, jjj@utk.edu)

[8] *Food Production in the Early Woodland: Indigenous Crop Management Strategies along the Riverbank in Eastern Tennessee*

The plant remains from a riverine habitation site (40GN228) illuminate the early strategies used to manage a suite of local cultigens in eastern Tennessee. Archaeobotanical material in juxtaposition with geoarchaeological evidence collected from an Early Woodland occupation along the Nolichucky River signify an active land management strategy for the promotion of

early indigenous crops. I use an engendered approach in this paper to argue that direct evidence of the management of these crops, as demonstrated by signs of a burning regiment, suggest a degree of investment and intention that is frequently dismissed when addressing the production of indigenous seed crops.

Johns, Mischa (City of St. Augustine, mischajohns@gmail.com), and **Carl Halbrit** (City of St. Augustine)

[38] *In Castillo's Shadow: Seeking Evidence for St. Augustine's Early Fortifications*

In the summer of 2011 the City of St. Augustine's Archaeological Program excavated the remains of a sturdy structure over 65 feet long. Hidden under a narrow patch of land just off of the main tourist destination of St. George Street and lurking in the shadow of its famous successor Castillo de San Marcos, this late 16th or early 17th-century construction featuring parallel alignments of a dozen posts and a large staked-out well is believed to be one of St. Augustine's nine early wooden fortifications.

Johns, Willie (Seminole Tribe of Florida, wjohns@semtribe.com), and **Marty Bowers** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

[28] *Seminole History and an Indigenous Perspective*

History, it is said, is oftentimes written by the victor. In the case of Indigenous archaeology this old adage could not be further from the truth. The Seminole Tribe of Florida survived against all odds in south Florida and their reward as the unconquered victor has been to be intensively studied by the very colonial powers that sought to remove them. Two alternative histories are presented from indigenous Miccosukee and Creek perspectives that tell very different stories about what matters to the indigenous population of Florida.

Johnson, Hunter B. (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, hunter@tvaresearch.com), **Travis M. Rael, J. Rocco de Gregory, Kate M. Manning, and Keith J. Little** (all TVAR)

[7] *Recent Field Investigations at Three Sites in Kemper County, Mississippi*

This poster presents field results of Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research's recent excavations at 22KE627, 22KE630, and 22KE718 in Kemper County, Mississippi. Site 22KE627 provides important Late Archaic and Late Gulf Formational datasets for east-central Mississippi. Sites 22KE630 and 22KE718 have important eighteenth-century Choctaw components. The datasets from the latter two sites will be important to the contextualization of material culture for the Eastern division of the eighteenth-century Choctaw and their dynamic relationships with Europeans.

Johnson, Hunter B. (see Little, Keith J.)

Johnson, Jay K. (U Mississippi, sajay@olemiss.edu) and **Bryan S. Haley** (Tulane U)

[37] *Waterworld; Reassessing Floodplain Adaptation in the Northern Yazoo Basin*

While elevation and soil type have long been recognized as strong predictors of site location in the Yazoo Basin of northwestern Mississippi, little attention has been paid to the impact of annual flooding on the subsistence strategies and social segmentation of late prehistoric populations in the region. Ethnography, historic accounts, ceramic phase distributions, and computer simulations of flooding events will be used in this first assessment.

Johnson, Jay K. (see O'Hear, John)

***Johnson, Patrick** (College of William and Mary, patrickj86@gmail.com)

[31] *Ritual Speech and Tattooed Action: An Unknown Eighteenth-Century "King of the Indians"*

This paper analyzes threats, connected explicitly to an accompanying tattoo, made against Spanish Florida in 1740 by an individual titled Cesar Augustus, Yamasee-Cherokee, King of the Indians. Based on references in the letter to the tattooed design, the tattoo served as an index of power, a personal embodiment of regional signs. I interpret the letter as ritual speech and consider the signs as calls to ancestral authority. In addition to the eighteenth-century politics and symbolism of select Native American communities in the region, I also reflect on potentially similar uses of signs from prehistory through the nineteenth century.

Jones, Douglas S. (see Quitmyer, Irvy)

Jones, Eric (Wake Forest U, jonesee@wfu.edu)

[32] *Occupational History of a Late Pre-Contact Site in the North Carolina Piedmont*

The 31Yd173 site is a late Pre-Contact Piedmont Village Tradition (PVT) settlement in the upper Yadkin River Valley of North Carolina. The site resides in the western portion of the valley and was occupied AD 1400-1600, making it a prime site for studying Piedmont societies just before contact and the Mississippian-PVT interaction zone. This work presents findings from the first season of excavations and explores the occupational history of the site using stratigraphic analysis, sedimentology, artifact analysis, and spatial analysis. Although preliminary, the results show the site's potential for examining PVT village life, society, and culture.

Joseph, J. W. (New South Associates, jwjoseph@newsouthassoc.com) and **Julie Coco** (New South Associates)
[23] *New Echota: A Traditional Cultural Property Study of a Historic Cherokee Town*

New Echota, Georgia, was the capital of the Cherokee Nation from 1825 to 1838. After the Trail of Tears forced relocation of many Cherokee from Georgia and other states to Oklahoma, the town was forgotten until the 1950s, when excavations were conducted for a state park commemorating it. New Echota is a traditional cultural property for three federally-recognized tribes: the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee, who relocated to Arkansas, then Oklahoma; the Eastern Band of Cherokee, who avoided relocation, seeking sanctuary in the Great Smokey Mountains; and the Cherokee Nation, direct descendants of New Echota, who formed a new capital at Tahlequah.

Joy, Moriah (Seminole Tribe of Florida, moriahjoy@semtribe.com), and **Domonique Debeaubien** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)
[28] *Non-Invasive Investigation: The Role of GPR in Tribal Archaeology*

Non-invasive technologies have become integral components in archaeological investigations. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) has allowed the STOF-THPO to gather large volumes of information without causing additional ground disturbance to potentially culturally sensitive sites. In this presentation we will review a case study where GPR was utilized to reestablish the original boundaries of an historic cemetery and ensure adequate protection and preservation of significant cultural resources.

Jungeblut, Philip (see Baker, Katie)

Kaiser, Bruce (see Blankenship, Sarah)

***Kassabaum, Megan C.** (U North Carolina-Chapel Hill, meg.kassabaum@gmail.com)
[35] *First, We Eat: Conceptualizing Feasting at Feltus*
Drawing on diverse archaeological and ethnohistoric accounts, this paper offers an alternative scheme for identifying, describing, and comparing feasting events and evaluates the evidence for feasting at the Feltus site in southwestern Mississippi. Botanical, faunal, and ceramic analyses reveal material commonly found on Coles Creek sites, though the sheer amount of material, speed with which it was deposited, and size of individual specimens is exceptional. The inclusion of several unusual materials in high quantities (e.g., pipes and bear) further separates the Feltus events from everyday events.

Overall, the Feltus data suggest feasting focused on building community and increasing group solidarity.

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Kelly, John E. (Washington U, jkelly@wustl.edu)
[17] *Contextualizing Cahokia's East Plaza: The 2011-2013 Fieldwork*

Cahokia's East Plaza represents the most enigmatic of the epicenters four central plazas. Recent investigations associated with work along the east and north walls of Cahokia's central palisade have provided a window into some of the landscape modification of the plaza. The 2011 investigation of the east palisade wall indicated the walls on the Edelhardt meander slope had been excavated into an area of fill nearly 2 meters in depth. As part of the 2012-3 seasons we focused on examining the nature of these fills. The results of our efforts establish the history of massive landscape modification over two centuries.

Kelly, John E. (see Lopinot, Neal)

Kelly, Lucretia S. (see Barrier, Casey)

Kidder, Tristram R. [9] Discussant

King, Adam (SCIAA-SRARP, aking@sc.edu), **Chester P. Walker** (AGA), and **Kent Reilly** (Texas State U)
[2] *James B. Griffin, Mississippian Archaeology, and the Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical Survey*

Anyone who does Southeastern archaeology, especially that later part of prehistory, builds upon a foundation laid by James B. Griffin. Griffin was by all accounts an excellent teacher, a rigorous field practitioner, and a vocal critic of sloppy archaeology and poor reasoning. He is known for building chronologies, championing methodological advances, and remembering every potsherd he ever saw. In this paper, we discuss our recent field project at Etowah and show how it has grown out of the pioneering influence of Jimmy Griffin.

King, Adam (see Sawyer, Johann)

King, Megan (U Tennessee, mhoak@utk.edu)
[8] *Gendered Activities and Divisions of Labor During the Archaic-Woodland Transition at Mussel Beach*

The Mussel Site (40MI70) is a multi-component site in Southeastern Tennessee. During the Archaic the site served as a temporary local for the reduction of lithics, then became a logistical campsite for hunting, gathering and processing of seeds and nuts, and eventually during the Woodland served as a logistical and winter camp for

shellfish processing. This study explores changes in site use and resource exploitation during the Archaic-Woodland transition to determine if they reflect changes in the gendered divisions of labor. It further explores gendered associations with activities such as hunting, gathering, and processing of shellfish.

Kles, Maranda (MAK Consulting, mkles09@gmail.com)
[12] *Biological Variation and Biological Distance in Florida: Evidence for Multiple Migrations*

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in Florida, Native Americans were discovering, exploring, and populating the peninsula. My research utilized craniometrics to examine the biological variation of populations associated with 27 sites from throughout the peninsula dating from approximately 10,000BP - 700BP. These data are combined with archaeological data to better understand the relationships of these populations to each other through time. Evidence suggests that there were at least three migrations into the peninsula resulting in the populations associated with the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland period cultures.

Knight, Vernon J. (see Smith, Karen)

Knight, Vernon J. [33] Discussant

Koerner, Shannon (Colorado State U, CEMML, shannon.koerner@colostate.edu)
[32] *Pottery Production during the Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Interface, Eastern Tennessee.*

Longstanding models of social and technological change coinciding with the Woodland-Mississippian transition in eastern Tennessee have emphasized a suite of pottery diagnostics that indicate a disjuncture between the two traditions. A more nuanced appraisal of dated pottery assemblages in eastern Tennessee reveals that this previously imagined cultural divide between Woodland and Mississippian potting traditions is overly simplistic. This poster illustrates a series of qualitative and quantitative assessments of Late Woodland and Early Mississippian pottery from eastern Tennessee that provides an effective means of testing the resilience of traditional Woodland potting practices during the Mississippian Period.

Kopsch, B Gregory (see Fitts, Mary Elizabeth)

Kowalewski, Steve [33] Discussant

***Kowalski, Jessica A.** (U Alabama, jakowals@gmail.com)
[17] *Mississippian-Period Settlement Size and Soil Productivity in the Southern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi*

The Deer Creek and Mississippi River meander belt ridges within the Southern Yazoo Basin of the Lower

Mississippi Valley are home to a dense concentration of Mississippian mound centers, variable in size and number of mounds. Christopher Peebles proposed a model of settlement within the Moundville polity based on the relationship between settlement size and agricultural productivity (1978). Utilizing this model, corn productivity estimates of soil types within individual site catchments are examined in relation to settlement size in an attempt to generate hypotheses about settlement patterns and political dynamics in the region.

Krutchen, Jeffery D. (see Pauketat, Tim)

LaDu, Daniel (U Alabama, daladu@gmail.com)
[17] *The 2013 Excavations at the Mazique Mounds (22Ad502)*

The Mazique site is a late-prehistoric mound and plaza center in Adams County, Mississippi. This summer, the Gulf Coast Survey conducted a second, eight-week, field season here. Test-units were excavated in five contexts across the site, including both mounds A and B, and the shovel test grid was expanded 40 meters to the north. These efforts were directed at addressing several important research questions including: When were the mounds built? To what degree was the natural topography culturally modified? What is the full areal extent of the site? How was prehistoric settlement arranged at Mazique?

Lambert, Shawn (U Oklahoma, splambert@ou.edu)
[27] *Revealing Spiro's Lost Artifacts: The Research Value of WPA Artifact Illustrations from Craig Mound*

Spiro is one of the most important archaeological sites in North America. At the Sam Noble Museum in Norman, Oklahoma, there are hundreds of unstudied Work Projects Administration (WPA) illustrations that depict artifacts from Craig's Mound. The study of these WPA drawings has revealed that several of them reflect artifacts that have never been seen since they were initially discovered. These illustrations are significant because they may foster new inferences into Spiro iconography, give back contextual knowledge of the lost artifacts, and provide more comparative resources that will expand on continuing regional analyses across the southeast.

Langston, Lucinda (East Tennessee State U, lucindamichele86@gmail.com)
[6] *Prehistoric Exploitation of Vegetation Communities: A Site-Location Model of Rock Shelters in the Tennessee Uplands*

Using data collected from two archaeological surveys of the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP) of Tennessee, a site location model was developed for prehistoric rock shelter occupation in the region. The model, developed using spatial logistic regression, was used to explore factors

related to differential site selection. Based on the UCP model, proximity to vegetation zones of Southern Red Oak and Hickory were the most influential factors in prehistoric site selection of rock shelters on the UCP. These results indicate prehistoric peoples in the region were positioning themselves relative to areas where specific vegetation communities offered direct and indirect food sources.

Langston, Lucinda see (Dennison, Maegan)

Lieb, Brad R. (Chickasaw Nation, brad.lieb@chickasaw.net)

[26] *Chickasaw Symbolic Expression in Material Culture through Time*

Designs, motifs, and symbolic expressions in protohistoric, historic, and modern Chickasaw material culture are explored and possible corollary meanings are considered. The dimensions of social identity, political message communication, and magico-religious ritual guide interpretations. Centering motifs and dual-division order maintenance functions appear to have persistent significance.

Lieb, Pamela E. (see O'Hear, John W.)

Lennen, Joel (see Watterson, Hannah)

Lennen, Joel (see Wesson, Cameron)

Leone, Karen (Gray & Pape, Inc., kleone@graypape.com) and **Theresa Schober** (U Florida)

[11] *Evaluating Sedentism in the Late Archaic of Southeastern Florida with Paleobotanical Evidence*

Mount Elizabeth is a large, arcuate midden bordering the brackish Indian River in southeast Florida. Excavations in 2008-2009 revealed 5 meters of earth and shell midden deposits dating to the Orange Period (4420-3700 cal BP). Results of paleoethnobotanical analysis demonstrate excellent preservation of floral remains including wood, nutshell, nutmeat, seeds, grass stems, and pine cone bracts. Despite low density, nut ubiquity (84%) underscores the importance of this resource, particularly hickory. Absence of hickory wood indicates nut harvesting/processing was taking place off site and the low frequency of plant foods suggests site occupation may have been more seasonal than previously assessed.

Levy, Janet [8] Discussant

Libbon, Jonathan (AK Environmental, jlibbon@ak-env.com), and **Seth T. Mitchell** (AK Environmental) [6] *Rediscovering the Neuse: The Results of a Large Phase I-Survey Across the Neuse River Basin, near Goldsboro, North Carolina*

In the spring of 2013, AK Environmental completed a large-scale linear survey and subsequent testing of two sites in the Neuse River Basin near Goldsboro, North Carolina. AK identified 51 archaeological sites within the project area, with components dating to the Paleoindian period through the Historic period. The vast amount of data generated from this project can contribute greatly to research conducted in the underreported Neuse River Basin and the interior Coastal Plain of North Carolina. This paper will present the conclusions of a preliminary settlement system study and contribute information regarding the region's prehistoric chronology.

Little, Keith J., (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, keith@tvaresearch.com), **Kandace Hollenbach** (U Tennessee Knoxville), **Howard J. Cyr** (U Tennessee), and **Hunter B. Johnson** (TVAR) [25] *Subsistence and Settlement History at the Widows Creek Site in the Middle Tennessee Valley, Northeast Alabama.*

Recent analyses of artifacts, soil samples, and profiles from the Widows Creek site (1Ja305) have significantly refined our understanding of the chronology and depositional history of this stratified shell midden site located on the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. With stratigraphic, geochemical, microartifact, ceramic, radiocarbon, and paleoethnobotanical datasets in hand, we combine these data to identify episodes of major occupation and changes in landscape stability, as well as characterize the nature of these occupational episodes, to understand how, and perhaps why, prehistoric peoples made a living at this particular spot on the Tennessee River.

Little, Maran E. (U Georgia, maranelaine@gmail.com) [24] *Faunal Analysis from Singer-Moye Mound Site (9SW2), Stewart County, GA*

The Singer-Moye site is located in the Upper Coastal Plain region of southwest Georgia. The site is the fourth-largest Mississippian mound center in Georgia, occupied between A.D. 1100 and A.D. 1450. The analysis includes faunal remains recovered during University of Georgia's 2013 summer field school. Excavations consisted of three 2-x-2m units located south of Mound A, which is the largest mound at the site. This report is the first large-scale zooarchaeological analysis done at Singer-Moye. Faunal remains included in the study show evidence of both subsistence activities and modification for utilitarian use.

Little, Maran E. (see Reitsema, Laurie)

Livingood, Patrick (U Oklahoma, patrickl@ou.edu), **Scott W. Hammerstedt** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Amanda L. Regnier** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **George Sabo, III** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[27] *Non-Mound and Residential Architecture at Spiro and the Arkansas River Valley*

This team has started the first intensive professional field investigations at Spiro in three decades. The current focus of research is on off-mound architecture. This paper will serve as a review article for what is currently known about off-mound architecture at Spiro and its vicinity. It will further the discussion by incorporating remote sensing data collected by the team and, perhaps, recent excavation data.

Lockhart, Jami J. (see Livingood, Patrick)

Lopinot, Neal (Missouri State U, nealopinot@missouristate.edu), **Gayle J. Fritz**, and **John E. Kelly** (both Washington U St. Louis)

[29] *Implications of Plant Remains from the East Face of Monks Mound*

Flotation-recovered plant remains from a series of 11 sod block samples, 7 features, a limestone concentration, and a mass of organic debris provide insights into the construction of Monks mound. The lack of concentrations of wood charcoal reflect the burning of tree stumps and the presence of uncarbonized seeds exclusively of annuals (other than those of elderberry and wild grape, which probably represent food remains) indicate that the intervals of construction of Monks Mound were only of sufficient duration for annuals to become established. Such could also be regarded as evidence that the episodes of construction of Monks Mound involved annual or cyclical events. In addition, the presence of quillwort megaspores and other indicators of wetland habitats provide additional data on how Monks Mound was constructed.

Lucas, Virginia (U Alabama Birmingham, vlucas@uab.edu)

[14] *Comparing Subsistence Strategies of Three Malabar-Period Sites of the Fox Lake Sanctuary.*

Three Malabar-Period sites, Hunter's Camp, Palm Hammock, and Xavier's Knoll, have been excavated in the Fox Lake Sanctuary in Brevard County, Florida. Faunal Assemblages recovered from general excavation units and features were examined to learn more about subsistence. The main objectives of this study are to compare the subsistence strategies of the three sites by

determining species diversity, relative abundance of marine vs. freshwater and aquatic vs. terrestrial species. The data suggest that the people of these sites incorporated marine species and turtle almost to the exclusion of all other species into the subsistence economy.

***Lulewicz, Jacob** (U Georgia, lulewicz@uga.edu)

[35] *Defining Woodstock: Variability among Terminal Late Woodland Sites in Northwestern Georgia*

Understanding the transformations that occurred between A.D. 800 and 1100 in the US. Southeast can be hampered by adherences to culture-historical taxonomies. By constructing cultural entities and treating them as internally homogeneous, variability within these entities is disregarded in favor of variability between essentialized types. In northwestern Georgia, the bounding of Terminal Late Woodland sites as 'Woodstock' restricts our ability to illuminate the unbounded historical developments of the Late Woodland-Mississippian transition. This study uses data from full coverage surveys to highlight variability that exists amongst 'Woodstock' sites and how abandoning culture-historical taxa can enhance investigations of cultural change and continuity.

Lulewicz, Jacob (see Birch, Jennifer)

Macuen, Kate (see Debeaubien, Domonique)

***Mahar, Ginessa** (U Florida, gjmahar@ufl.edu)

[9] *Measuring the Missionized Soundscape*

Church bells are iconic of the missionization of the New World by the Spanish Crown. Large bells such as those that hung from an elevated frame as well as small hand bells helped to impose a new world order, redefining time anew. Whether being called to wake, attend mass, head to the fields, or respond to an emergency, the introduction of church bells forever changed the soundscape experienced by indigenous North Americans. The current analysis combines social theory with archaeometric, ethnohistoric, and archaeological information regarding church bell fragments recovered from excavations at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, GA.

Mahoney, Maureen (Seminole Tribe of Florida, maureenmahoney@semtribe.com)

[28] *A Nearest-Neighbor Analysis of Tree Island Hammocks from a Tribal Archaeologist's Perspective*

The interior of south Florida is marked by elevated tree islands that contain both prehistoric faunal middens and in many cases, historic Seminole camps. The faunal middens found in these islands have usually been labeled as temporary extraction camps used by people that lived elsewhere. The purpose of this paper is to examine and

compare these faunal middens to historic and relatively permanent Seminole camps using a nearest neighbor analysis. While these investigations may aid in the larger anthropological question of settlement patterns, they will also highlight how Tribal Archaeology can be completed in any sphere of archaeological research.

Mahoney, Maureen (see Cancel, Juan J.)

Marcoux, Jon (Salve Regina U, jon.marcoux@salve.edu)
[5] *Documenting Social Coalescence in the Potting Traditions of a Late 17th-Century Cherokee Community*

Recent research in the Eastern Woodlands has recognized social coalescence as a strategy employed by early Colonial-period Indian communities to ameliorate population loss resulting from European contact. I analyze diversity in the Cherokee pottery assemblage from the Townsend site in east Tennessee to explore one of the ways "improvised" communities were enacted by ethnically diverse remnant or refugee groups. Comparing the results to data patterns identified in contemporaneous Indian communities across the Southeast, I identify these diverse pottery assemblages, and the distinct potting traditions that shaped them, as material markers of a region-wide historical process of coalescence ca. A.D. 1650-1720.

Markus, David (U Florida, dmarkus@ufl.edu)
[22] *Archaeological Sites of Enslavement as Places of Social Memory: Divergent Case Studies from Arkansas*

Archaeological sites of enslavement have been used as places of social memory and for the descendants of former slaves throughout the south. Two sites, Kingsley Plantation in Jacksonville, Florida and the Block Family Farmstead in Washington, Arkansas have served as meeting points for collective remembrance for groups with complicated histories of race relations. While these sites share similar complex slave/slave owner relationships, the reception the African American community has encountered to the use of these sites as places of memorialization has differed greatly. Contrasting examples of the use of such sites of places of social memory will be given.

Marquardt, William H. (see Crothers, George M.)

Marrinan, Rochelle (Florida State U, rmarrinan@fsu.edu)
[4] *Faunal Remains from the Grand Mound Shell Ring (8Du1)*

The Grand Mound Shell Ring is a Mississippi period site on the southern end of Big Talbot Island near Jacksonville, Florida. The site consists of an annular shell midden and a sand burial mound deposited over the western ring arc. Excavation resulted in the recovery of a large vertebrate faunal sample marked by the presence of numerous avian species, some of which today are extinct.

This paper presents the vertebrate faunal data recovered from a trench excavated through the south ring arc with special attention to the avian fauna and avifauna from other Mississippi period coastal sites in the region.

Matternes, Hugh (New South Associates, Inc., mmatternes@newsouthassoc.com), and **Valerie Davis** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[12] *19th Century African-American Emergency Medical Care: Evidence from a Failed Amputation in Chatham County, GA*

The Area 2 Cemetery (9CH875) in Chatham County, Georgia contained the remains of 346 African-Americans who lived around Savannah, Georgia during the latter portions of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The skeletal remains of a middle-aged adult male buried in a simple hexagonal coffin exhibited evidence of a left arm amputation that likely resulted in his death. Skeletal and artifact data revealed important details of how the procedure was accomplished and that the excision was likely a failure. A review of historical information emphasized that only a few professional emergency medical care options were available to African Americans.

Mattes, Sarah (College of William and Mary, smattes@email.wm.edu)

[31] *At Home and Abroad: Comparing the Trade in Canary Island labor and Commodities in the Archipelago and the Spanish Southeast.*

An expanding pan-Atlantic market of increased competition and diversity in commodity production coincides with European colonization of the Canary Islands. The labor force in the islands provided a valuable commodity, as did the migration of that labor force to the Spanish colonies. In short, types of commodities, industries, and relative distance to Spain combined to produce a unique Canarian social position. This paper seeks to compare labor and social stratification of Canarians in the Canary Islands to those in the Spanish Southeast.

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History, alanm@cityofgastonia.com)

[38] *Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: Early 19th-Century Agricultural Exchange for Local and Distant Ceramics*

Robert Davidson built Holly Bend around 1800 on 420 acres his father, John Davidson (early settler and revolutionary war figure of Mecklenburg County), gave him in 1795. Robert Davidson, among the wealthiest planters in Mecklenburg County, was listed in the 1850 census as having 2,803 acres and 109 slaves. They lived there until he died in 1853 and she in 1864. 2013 excavations by UNC-Charlotte field school students in the kitchen area resulted in the recovery of both locally produced red wares,

alkaline glaze wares and imported English wares. We identify both local and distant potters' wares from the kitchen.

McCarthy, Donna (U Tennessee, donna_mccarthy@hotmail.com)

[24] *Where'd You Get Those Genes*

While Mississippian sites in the Chickamauga Basin of East Tennessee have been the subject of countless scholarly studies, their neighbors in the Watts Bar Basin to the east have remained largely unstudied. In this study, skeletal markers from three Mississippian sites in the Chickamauga Basin (Hixon, Dallas, Rymer) were compared with individuals from one in Watts Bar (DeArmond) to determine if biological relationships exist between the two regions over time and space. Results indicate that the Hixon site is biologically unrelated to all the other sites in the study, while Dallas and DeArmond appear to share close biological ties.

McCorvie, Mary R. (U.S. Forest Service, mmccorvie@fs.fed.us) and **Heather Carey** (US Forest Service)

[29] *"It is situated on the most elevated point of a high hill": Stone Enclosures in the Shawnee Hills of Southern Illinois*

Much research has been devoted to the eleven prehistoric stone enclosures or "forts" in the Shawnee Hills of southern Illinois. Nineteenth-century observers variously interpreted these constructions as forts, animal traps or "pounds," or ceremonial locations. Archaeological research over the past 20 years has revealed that these enclosures date to the Late Woodland period in contrast to other parts of the Midwest and Southeast, where similar constructions date to the Middle Woodland. This paper presents an overview of the eleven known stone "forts," including one only recently "rediscovered," and examines variations in form and layout among these stone features.

McFadden, Paulette S. (U Florida, pmcfadden@ufl.edu), **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Rachel J. Iannelli** (U Florida)

[15] *Archaeology of Recent Interactions with Mound V at Garden Patch (8DI4)*

Mound V at Garden Patch on Florida's northern Gulf Coast is a palimpsest of human activity. Its presence on the landscape since the Middle Woodland Period has continually drawn people to engage with it in various ways. Initially, research focused on recovering stratigraphic and chronological information about the construction of the mound. However, excavation also revealed evidence of repeated excavation and redeposition, both ancient and more recent, and the mound continues to attract these

practices. This poster outlines archaeological investigation of relatively recent interactions with the mound, including unreported archaeological excavations over 40 years ago.

McGill, Dru (Indiana U, dremcgil@indiana.edu)

[21] *The Tale of Two Angels - Plainness and Diversity at the Mississippian Site of Angel Mounds, Indiana*

Evidence suggests people at the Mississippian site of Angel Mounds knew of diverse peoples and forms of material culture in their nearby region and beyond. But, their everyday encounters with pottery were dominated by plainness. Plain pottery comprises 97% of the Angel ceramics, a significantly higher percentage than found at neighboring Mississippian, Yankeetown, Fort Ancient, and Caborn-Welborn sites. In this paper, I discuss the production and consumption choices of Angel people related to plain pottery, as researched in recent analyses of Angel legacy pottery collections, as parts of broadly-inclusive culture-making practices related to social differentiation, religious ideology, and individual agency.

McIlvoy, Karen (U Florida, vaemt@ufl.edu), and **Clete Rooney**

[38] *Slaves with Guns: Evidence of Firearms on Southern Plantations*

Why would a plantation owner provide firearms to the people he forcibly oppressed? This intriguing question is explored in this poster through the comparison of two 19th century plantations. Snee Farm is associated with South Carolina's elite Pinckney family. National Park Service archaeologists have investigated a dozen structures at the site, including possible domestic and field slave residences. Kingsley Plantation is the seat of one of Florida's most unconventional slave owners. U Florida archaeologists have excavated four slave cabins and two associated middens. Similar evidence of firearms was recovered at both sites, but leads to very different interpretations.

McNeil, Jessica (National Park Service, jessica_mcneil@nps.gov), and **Michael A. Seibert** (NPS)

[3] *The Forgotten War: The Archaeology of a Spanish-American War Training Camp*

Fought in 1898, the Spanish-American war established the United States as a global political player. The largely volunteer forces, were marshaled together at several temporary army camps throughout the southeast United States. These camps were the homes for tens of thousands of troops for the first few months of the war. One such site was Camp Thomas in Chickamauga, Georgia. Camp Thomas was laid out on the grounds of the recently established Chickamauga National Battlefield. The National Park Service has conducted

archaeological surveys over portions of Camp Thomas, revealing insights into camp life and structure.

McNeil, Jessica (see Cornelison, John)

Mehta, Jayur (Tulane U, jayur.mehta@gmail.com)
[15] *Modeling the Terrain and Paleolandscape at Carson*

The poster presents novel insights on the nature of flooding and monument building at Carson (22CO505). Located in the Yazoo Basin, a floodplain of the Mississippi river in northwestern Mississippi, the archaeological site currently has six earthen mounds visible on the surface. However, alluvial deposition and modern taphonomic disturbances have obscured the site's prehistoric signature on the landscape. Using data obtained from the detailed analysis of trench stratigraphy and recently excavated sediment cores, this poster demonstrates a potential model for how Carson, neighboring sites, and the Mississippi River may have appeared and interacted in prehistory.

Melton, Mallory (U North Carolina Chapel Hill, mamelton@email.unc.edu), and **Vincas P. Steponaitis** (UNC Chapel Hill)
[24] *Sourcing Sandstone Effigy Pipes of the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Recent attention to the distribution of Mississippian ceremonial styles prompts examination of the geographic origins of ritual objects, including effigy pipes. A sourcing study was undertaken for Mississippian sandstone effigy pipes from the Lower Mississippi Valley. These pipes were compared to samples collected from Catahoula and Hattiesburg sandstone outcrops in southwestern Mississippi. The stone in the effigy pipes is generally similar to samples collected from the Catahoula Formation, which suggests that outcrops of the latter were viable sources for production material. Other possible sources, however, cannot yet be conclusively eliminated.

Melton, Mallory (see Nelson, Erin)

Meyers, Maureen (U Mississippi, maureensmeyers@gmail.com)
[5] *Evidence of Late Prehistoric Ceramic Exchange in Southwestern Virginia*

Southwestern Virginia was described as a cultural crossroads by C.G. Holland in 1970; later studies (e.g. Egloff 1987) confirmed ceramic diversity there. Excavation at the fourteenth-century Mississippian Carter Robinson site in 2006-2008 provided data for an attribute analysis of 9000 sherds. These data, combined with a similar analysis of 6000 sherds from Lee, Russell, Scott, and Smyth counties originally collected by Holland, more specifically define the type of interaction present during the late prehistoric period. Evidence for exchange of ceramics

across a wide region is presented, and reasons and consequences of this exchange are explored.

Meyers, Maureen (see Watterson, Hannah)

Mikell, Gregory (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., gmikell1@earthlink.net)
[20] *What Spaniard Was Here? Spanish Artifacts in 16th-Century Contexts on Choctawhatchee Bay*

C.B. Moore described Fourmile Point as "the principal shell deposits of Choctawhatchee Bay." At the Hogtown cemetery on Fourmile Point, Moore excavated European artifacts associated with burials. Excavations at another Fourmile Point site, 8WL38, also recovered European artifacts from ceremonial, non-burial contexts. Given the limited number of Fort Walton sites with apparent 16th-century European artifacts on Choctawhatchee Bay, are the Fourmile Point artifacts additional indicators of the prominence of the settlement and can it be determined how the materials got there?

Miller, Megan M. (Florida Atlantic U, mmill200@fau.edu), and **Terry Hooker** (Osceola Historical Society)
[6] *Preserving Cultural History Through Cemetery Studies*

The goal of the Oakland cemetery project was to produce an accessible record of all local gravestones to help researchers and the general public understand their historic value. Oakland is an excellent example of how both historic and public archaeology are important to the cataloging and preserving of a town's history. Oakland's cultural past is being protected, maintained and enjoyed through various organizations as well as through community involvement. This is a discussion of past and current trends as well as new ways to encourage and enrich this type of understanding through local cemeteries for this and other communities.

Miller, Shane (U Arizona, dsmler@email.arizona.edu)
[1] *Colonization after Clovis: The Ideal Free Distribution and the Early Holocene Expansion in the Lower Mid-South*

The Clovis culture likely represents an early, widespread colonization episode at the end of the Pleistocene. However, parts of North America were not intensively occupied until well after the disappearance of the Clovis culture. Here, we use a sample of published site distribution and frequency studies in conjunction with the Ideal Free Distribution from Behavioral Ecology to argue that parts of the Cumberland Plateau and Appalachian Summit did not have a sustained human presence until the latter parts of the Younger Dryas and the Early Holocene. This pattern is consistent with a global trend of delayed colonization of highland regions.

Miller, Shane (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Mitchell, Seth T. (see Libbon, Jonathon)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, jmitchem1@yahoo.com)

[20] *Trying to Identify Hernando's Halberds*

One type of weapon carried by the sixteenth-century expedition of Hernando de Soto was the halberd, a polearm that was particularly effective in close combat. Consisting of a metal head mounted on a wooden pole, they were produced in a wide array of shapes. A number of polearm weapons have been found in the Southeast that were attributed to the Soto expedition. An examination of these artifacts reveals that most date from later times.

Miyar, Kathryn (Southeast Archeological Center, kathryn_miyar@nps.gov), and **Ian Pawn** (Southeast Archeological Center)

[36] *Genetic Variability of St. Johns Populations: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Canaveral National Seashore in Florida*

This paper investigates the genetic diversity of St. Johns populations from Canaveral National Seashore in Florida. Genetic differences, identified through biological distance analyses, are used to examine interactions among St. Johns people. Biological distance studies between groups are an important resource for understanding population interactions. These biological distance data are complemented by comparisons of within-site phenotypic variability that assist in measuring both local and regional interaction patterns of these groups. In particular, little is understood about biological sociodynamics during the St. Johns period. This research has the potential to discern genetic differences and group interactions that move beyond paleodemography.

Monaghan, G. William (see Wilson, Jeremy J.)

Moore, Christopher (U Indianapolis, moorecr@uindy.edu)

[16] *Investigating Animal Effects along the Green River*

Animal remains are a ubiquitous component of Archaic shell-bearing sites. Typically these 'ecofacts' are segregated from archaeological assemblages, studied by specialists, and appended to site reports as evidence of subsistence practices. However, a growing body of ethnographic and archaeological literature is revealing the complex nature of human-animal-plant relationships, particularly among hunter-gatherers and small-scale farming societies. In this paper I use mortuary data from the Green River region of western Kentucky to investigate one potential non-subsistence use of animal remains by Archaic peoples - to harness animal effects as a means of

establishing human-animal relations and/or facilitating shamanic transformations.

Moore, Christopher (SRARP, cmoore@srarp.org), **Mark J. Brooks** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program), **Larry R. Kimball** (Appalachian State University), **Margaret Newman** (University of Calgary), **Brian P. Kooyman** (University of Calgary)

[24] *Use-wear and Immunological Analyses of in-situ Clovis and Early Archaic Tools from a Carolina Bay*

Site 38AK469 is located on a Carolina bay in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Microwear analysis of in-situ Clovis and Early Archaic artifacts from Flamingo Bay (including 2 Clovis and 1 reworked fluted point fragment) indicate intensive hide scraping (both fresh and dry), bone boring/graving/pointing, hafting traces, and residual organic residue. This analysis also suggests intentional snap-fracture or bipolarization of exhausted or broken Clovis points for reuse as hide scrapers. Immunological testing, using cross-over electrophoresis (CIEP), indicated positive results for bovine, deer, and turkey. This study highlights the importance of inter-disciplinary approaches in Archaic and Paleoindian research.

Moore, David (Warren Wilson College, dmoore@warren-wilson.edu)

[5] *Understanding Protohistoric Ceramic Diversity in Western North Carolina: A Case Study from the Berry Site*

Protohistoric ceramic diversity in western North Carolina has been subject to a variety of chronological and stylistic studies. In this case study I examine the ceramic assemblage from a single feature at the Berry site as a means to discuss this diversity with specific reference to the Pisgah and Burke ceramic series. I will examine both regional and intra-site diversity and consider chronological and stylistic issues and their possible implications regarding regional ethnicity.

Moore, David (see Beck, Robin)

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, mike.c.moore@tn.gov), **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State U), and **David E. Stuart** (School of Advanced Research)

[1] *John B. Broster: "If I Had Known I Would Live This Long, I Would Have Taken Better Care of Myself"*

This paper presents a brief review of the life and archaeological career of John Bertram Broster. Few people can equal John's diverse experiences in archaeology, from his initial exploits on Mississippian sites in the Nashville area, through his graduate and early professional work in New Mexico (with side stints in Mexico, Europe, and Colorado), and concluding with his long and

distinguished service with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. John's legacy to Tennessee archaeology, aside from side-splitting tales, includes his seminal research on the paleoindian record through explorations at such sites as Carson-Conn-Short (40BN190), Coats-Hines (40WM31), and Johnson (40DV400).

Moore, Michael C. (see Blankenship, Sarah)

Moore, Roger G. (see Weinstein, Richard)

Morse, Dan [33] Discussant

Morse, Phyllis [33] Discussant

Mueller, Bradley (Seminole Tribe of Florida, bradleymueller@semtribe.com), and **Alison Swing** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

[28] *Consultation: Then and Now*

The Compliance Review Section of the Seminole Tribe of Florida's Tribal Historic Preservation Office reviews federal undertakings in our area. Over the past six years, it has seen a drastic progression in the scope and capacity for successful consultation. Yet successful consultation presents challenges for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. These challenges are derived, in part, from issues relating to the geographic scope of the Tribe's "area of interest," from the timing of the initiation of formal consultation, and from differing views as to the nature and extent of the consultation process. This paper provides the tribal perspective on the consultation process.

Mueller, Natalie (Washington U St. Louis, ngmueller@gmail.com), and **Gayle J. Fritz** (Washington U St. Louis)

[8] *Women as Symbols and Actors in Mississippian Ceremonialism*

Cahokia-style flint-clay figurines and Central Mississippi Valley hooded clay vessels both portray women, and details on both seem to reference a supernatural being known as Old-Woman-Who-Never-Dies in Siouan mythology. Mississippian women probably played central roles in curation, display, and deposition of fertility-themed flint-clay statues and Kneeling Woman effigies, with symbols and ritual foci shifting from renewal and agricultural fecundity to mortuary guardianship. We suggest that women who held prominent positions in their kin groups and sodalities used these figures to further their two most important prerogatives: growth of crops and care of children.

Muller, Jon (Southern Illinois U Carbondale, em0048@siu.edu)

[29] *Brian Butler - from the Black Bottom to Beyond*

I first met Brian M. Butler in the summer of 1965 on the banks of the Tennessee River near Chattanooga. He witnessed my first introduction to "grits," so we have been through many crises together. I was pleased to call him "my student", but from the start, like all the best graduate students, he taught me as much as I taught him. I have also been privileged to have been his colleague over many more years. Now I am privileged to introduce his festschrift at the 2013 Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Munda, Brittany (U Oklahoma, Brittany.R.Munda-1@ou.edu)

[24] *Textiles at the Sam Noble Museum, Oklahoma*

The Spiro Mounds site in eastern Oklahoma was a complex ceremonial center that was occupied ca. A.D. 800-1450. This site is unique in that conditions allowed for the preservation of many interesting artifacts including a collection of textiles which the Sam Noble Museum houses. This poster will showcase the collection, including an analysis of the process by which textiles are created including weaving and other techniques. It will also include a description of the cultural context of the material as well as its current state of preservation.

Nagle, Kimberly (see Green, William)

Napolitano, Matthew (American Museum of Natural History, mnapolitano@amnh.org), and **David H.**

Thomas (American Museum of Natural History)

[13] *Revisiting Mission Santa Catalina de Gual*

From the 1970s-1990s, the American Museum of Natural History excavated at 16th/17th century Mission Santa Catalina de Gual (St. Catherines Island, GA). Geoarchaeological evidence shows that Wamassee Scarp, relatively stable for millennia, is now rapidly eroding, threatening the mission complex. One model predicts that the church may disappear within a century. In 2010, intensive excavations on the eroding margin of the mission began. Guided by geophysics, excavations identified a mission period structure. This paper presents preliminary results of spatial, artifact, and soil analyses directed toward understanding the building's function and how life differed in this part of the Pueblo.

Nelson, Erin (U North Carolina Chapel Hill, elstevens@live.unc.edu), **Ashley Peles**, and **Mallory A. Melton** (both UNC Chapel Hill)

[18] *Foodways in the Delta: Incorporating Faunal, Botanical, and Ceramic Evidence from Parchman Place*

The archaeological study of foodways goes beyond

traditional studies of subsistence to incorporate more nuanced understandings of the ways that food and social life are intertwined. In this paper we integrate faunal, botanical, and ceramic data from Parchman Place (22CO511), a Late Mississippian site in the northern Yazoo Basin. Considering multiple lines of evidence as well as the contexts in which these materials were deposited allows us to address daily food habits and to consider some of the ways residents of Parchman used food in connection with community-building.

Nesbitt, Jason (Tulane U, jnesbitt@tulane.edu)

[15] *Comparing Early Monumental Architecture in the Southeastern United States and Coastal Peru*

The Archaic Period of the Southeastern United States and the roughly contemporary Late Preceramic Period (2500-1600 cal BC) and early Initial Period (1600-1200 cal BC) of Peru are characterized by the precocious emergence of monumental architecture. In this poster, it is argued that developments in the two regions can be profitably compared. In specific, I focus on comparing issues of labor mobilization, building layout, and the role of monuments in creating landscape.

Newberry, Matt (see Ball, Kaitlynn)

Newman, Christine (Archaeological Consultants, Inc., aci_staugustine@bellsouth.net)

[6] *Behind the Dam: Testing the Shoreline of Rodman Reservoir*

In January 2012, Florida's Rodman Reservoir reached a maximum drawdown allowing for survey of 2000 meters of the Reservoir's shoreline under US Forest Service ownership. Located, in part, along the Ocala National Forest boundary, the Reservoir is one of the most obvious features of the unfinished and controversial Cross Florida Barge Canal. Formally proposed in the 1930s, it wasn't until the 1960s that work began on the massive Federal undertaking. The survey provided data to help manage the prehistoric resources along the reservoir shoreline.

Nohe, Sarah (Florida Public Archaeology Network, snohe@fau.edu)

[6] *The Misadventures of Sandy Trowels: An Illustrated Children's Book & Programming Focused on Florida*

There are too few books about history for young readers. Sarah and Rose were able to write, illustrate and publish a book that gives a young audience a relatable character peer, Sandy Trowels. The book emphasizes local history and shows that learning about Florida heritage is a fun endeavor. With the help of the 2013 SEAC Public Outreach Grant, The authors were able to provide Florida libraries with copies of the book and associated programming.

Norman, Sean (U South Florida, spn@mail.usf.edu)

[15] *Platform Mound Building at Crystal River*

Crystal River is a ceremonial mound complex occupied from at least cal A.D. 100 to A.D. 800. Located along central Florida's Gulf coast, the site contains several earthen and shell features including four platform mounds. Until recently, inadequate investigations limited interpretation. Analysis of multi-section GeoProbe cores retrieved from the site in 2011 provides new insight into the anthropogenic modification of the landscape. Stratigraphic analysis reveals variation between the building materials, processes, and possible uses of the platform mounds. The application of minimally destructive methods aids in the re-interpretation of the environmental and cultural context of monumental architecture at Crystal River.

Norman, Sean (see Thompson, Victor D.)

O'Donnell, Sharlene (see Southard, Elizabeth)

O'Donoghue, Jason (U Florida, jodon@ufl.edu)

[16] *Conspicuous in their Absence: Shell Sites and Artesian Springs in the St. Johns River Valley*

Shell sites are found in an array of cultural and ecological contexts. Despite this diversity, the presence of shell is often taken to indicate similar cultural practices arising from recurrent solutions to local environmental constraints. However, the superficial similarity of shell sites collapses variability, a point underlined by the absence of shell sites in amenable locales. In the St. Johns River Valley numerous archaeological sites surround artesian springs, and shell is frequently, but not universally, among the material inventories. Examining the diverse cultural practices invited by these places provides a lens for interpreting shell sites elsewhere in the valley.

O'Hear, John W. (Mississippi Dept of Archives and History, jwohear@gmail.com), **H. Edwin Jackson** (U Southern Mississippi), **Jay K. Johnson** (U Mississippi), and **Pamela E. Lieb** (Mississippi Dept of Archives and History),

[6] *A Progress Report on the Mississippi Mound Trail*

The Mississippi Mound Trail will be a 340 mile driving tour centered on US Highway 61 and Mississippi Highway 1, with interpretative stops at 30 to 45 mound sites. The research phase began in February, and has so far conducted background research and mapping at 45 sites followed by coring and/or excavations in 28 mounds. The work is being done through a research collaboration between the MDAH and three universities, with funding from the Federal Highway Administration through the Mississippi DOT. This paper presents an overview of the work and results to date.

O'Hear, John W. (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

O'Neal, Lori (U South Florida, loneal1@mail.usf.edu)
[14] *Examining the Source of Lithics from Four Malabar-Period Sites in the Fox Lake Sanctuary.*

Despite the lack of raw lithic material on the central Atlantic coast of Florida, toolkits of the prehistoric residents contained a variety of flaked-stone tools. Macroscopic analysis of the rock fabric and fossil content of the artifacts recovered from four sites within the Fox Lake Sanctuary revealed that the raw materials came from multiple sources at least 130 km to the west. Although the Fox Lake sites are located relatively close together geographically, the lithic assemblages show notable variation in the exploitation of raw material sources between the sites.

Ooyman, Josh (see Cancel, Juan J.)

Parker, Katie (Independent Consultant, keparker@racc2000.com)
[29] *A Mississippian House on Avery Lake, Kincaid Mounds*

A domestic structure, West Mound House 1, was revealed by magnetometry near the western margins of Kincaid Mounds. Excavations encountered daub and charred thatch overlying post elements on the house floor, but anything of obvious value had been removed prior to intentional burning. Identification and evaluation of structural posts, and 30 different seed taxa (floodplain weeds, grasses, EC cultigens, fruits and medicinal plants from interior features and the house floor offer a picture of daily 13th-century life at a major Mississippian center.

Parker, Katie (see also Barrier, Casey)

Parish, Ryan (see Finn, Adam)

Parsons, Alexandra (Southeast Archeological Center, alexparsons.fl@gmail.com)
[36] *Shells and Seasons in Mosquito Lagoon, Florida*

This paper examines seasonal clam use at individual sites and at the micro-regional level of Mosquito Lagoon in Canaveral National Seashore, Florida. Three sites are intensively examined: Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Whimbrel. Eight additional sites provide samples that are used to evaluate micro-regional patterns. This research identifies significant declines in clam size and age over time. Evidence suggests that continued exploitation resulted in decreased biomass and nutritional yields per clam. Declines in age and size are evident in the strata of individual sites as well as across sites during more than 1,000 years of use by St. Johns people.

Parsons, Timothy (Florida Division of Historical Resources, timothy.parsons@dos.myflorida.com), and **James Charles** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)
[28] *Marrying Science and Culture: A Closer Look at Taphonomy and Inundation*

The inundation of human burials in the course of development projects poses unique consultation challenges for federal, state, and tribal agencies. Traditional beliefs regarding burial inundation often conflict with the statutory determinations of State Historic Preservation Officers and federal agencies, though in principle the goals of tribes and SHPOs are similar. The challenge of resolving traditional beliefs with taphonomic effects and statutory obligations is especially marked in Florida, where wetland projects often result in the flooding of Native American burials. This paper is a starting point for concerns on the treatment and management of human burials subject to inundation.

Parsons, Timothy (see Bowman, Satin B.)

Pauketat, Tim (U Illinois, pauketat@illinois.edu), **Susan Alt** (Indiana U), **Jeffery D. Krutchen** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **William F. Romain** (Ohio State U)

[9] *The Emerald Effect: Agency and the Convergence of Earth, Sky, Bodies, and Things*

Relational approaches in archaeology encourage us to understand agency--the ability to effect historical change--as a consequence of the positions, associations, and entanglements of moving entities within larger social fields. New archaeoastronomical and archaeological research around the Emerald site of Illinois, one of the largest Mississippian complexes in the greater Cahokia region, illustrates the potential of a relational archaeology simultaneously at the scale of the human body, the locality, and the cosmos. The Emerald location entangled people, earth, and ancestors with the moon in a fairly direct way at the very inception of Cahokia itself.

Pawn, Ian (Southeast Archeological Center, ian_pawn@nps.gov), **Alexandra L. Parsons**, **Kathryn Miyar**, and **Timothy Parsons**

[4] *Adventures in Anthropology with Rochelle Marrinan*

This paper highlights our experiences and adventures with Rochelle Marrinan and discusses her impacts on our research and lives. Rochelle consistently went above and beyond to provide the best opportunities and advantages for her students. In nearly a decade of knowing Rochelle, each of us has learned immensely, had great adventures, and succeeded more fully as a result of her dedication to anthropology, her concern for students and colleagues, and her upstanding character.

Pawn, Ian (see Miyar, Kathryn)

Penders, Thomas (Indian River Anthropological Society, pendarch@yahoo.com)

[14] *Multidisciplinary Investigations of Four Malabar-Period Sites at the Fox Lake Sanctuary, Brevard County, Florida.*

Both John Goggin in the 1940s and Irving Rouse in the 1950s viewed the Indian River cultural area (Malabar Culture) of east-central Florida as “nondescript” and “simplistic.” Since then there has been little interest in research in this region. In 2003 the Indian River Anthropological Society (IRAS) began multi-year archaeological research projects in a partnership with the Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program. The Fox Lake Sanctuary Archaeological Project, which began in 2009, is the second of these investigations. This symposium discusses the preliminary results of the multidisciplinary investigation of four Malabar-Period sites in the sanctuary.

Pauketat, Tim (see Emerson, Thomas)

Peles, Ashley (see Nelson, Erin)

Peres, Tanya (Middle Tennessee State U, tanya.peres@mtsu.edu), and **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[16] *What We Should Know: An Occupational History of a Shell-Bearing Site Along the Cumberland River, Tennessee*

Archaeologists have traditionally tried to classify shell-bearing sites throughout the interior southeast in terms of regional environmental changes, temporal subsistence strategies, and pan-regional cultural phenomena. However, recent excavations at site 40DV7 suggest that what we think we know about Archaic Period shell sites is not sufficient to support such generalizations. By considering the full range of site use and occupation via radiocarbon assays, environmental reconstructions, and 100% samples, we develop a more complete understanding of the various activities that took place at 40DV7 over several thousands of years, and the implications this data provides for future research on shell-bearing sites.

Peres, Tanya (see Saul, Tiffany B.)

Peterson, Staffan (Indiana U, stapeter@indiana.edu)
[2] *Glenn Black's Archaeological Influence*

Glenn Black's career in archaeology began just as the era of privileged amateur archaeology was ending and a public and professional discipline was emerging. Black negotiated this major realignment with the support of his sponsor Eli Lilly. His rise to prominence in Midwestern

archaeology began with his WPA excavations at Angel Mounds, bolstered by his subsequent roles as educator at Indiana U and SAA founder and administrator. His work at Angel is of continued value primarily via an archaeology of collections. How Black's broad-area excavations at Angel influences questions of site development and Missippianization in Indiana will be presented.

Pigott, Michelle (U West Florida, mmp23@students.uwf.edu)

[31] *A Tale of Two Villages: A Study of Apalachee Culture Change in the 18th Century*

By the early 18th century, European encroachment into the American southeast had led to frenetic Native American migrations. The Apalachees, chased out of their Tallahassee homeland in 1704, had been reduced to two small village groups; one near modern Mobile, the other just north of Pensacola, reliant upon their European allies. The people in these villages shared a common ancestry, but with the rapid changes occurring in their world, they developed new relationships with neighboring communities. This study examines the influence of cultural change on these dispersed Apalachee villages through ceramic analysis and their subsequent transformation during the 18th century.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (U South Florida, tpluckhahn@usf.edu), **Victor D. Thompson** (U Georgia), and **Alexander Cherkinsky** (U Georgia)

[25] *Deconstructing the "Midden" at Crystal River*

Crystal River (8CI1), on Florida's west-central Gulf Coast, includes a curving ridge of shell and earth at least 300 m long and 20-30 m wide. The ridge was described by Bullen as a midden, but his and other investigations were limited, coarsely controlled, and never fully reported. We describe recent investigations of the ridge, including geophysical survey, coring, test excavations, and extensive radiocarbon dating. Our data suggest that the ridge formed as a result of complex processes, including both repetitive, small-scale refuse disposal and temporally discrete, larger-scale depositional episodes, over the period from around A.D. 100 to 600.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Pollack, David (see Henry, Edward)

Powlen, Emily M. (SEARCH, emily@searchinc.com)
[23] *Methodological Approach to Identifying Non-Traditional Cultures*

In light of the upcoming updates to National Register Bulletin 38 on Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), this paper is focused on preliminary background research methods directed at finding hallmarks of TCPs – historic

communities and their places of cultural importance. Such research and findings can be used to develop a targeted approach for focused on-site ethnographic work and TCP studies. In this paper, two local communities are used as examples for this methodological approach: Cuban cigar workers in Tampa, and Greek sponge divers in Tarpon Springs.

Price, Sarah E. (Coastal Environments, Inc., sprice@coastalenv.com)

[13] *Substantiating the Myth: Finding Post-Removal Choctaw in Southern Mississippi*

Background research for a run-of-the-mill survey project in Hancock County, Mississippi indicated a possible nineteenth century Choctaw settlement. Initially the evidence was nothing more than local lore, a persistent story of a Choctaw family fleeing removal. Previous research concluded there were no post-removal Choctaw in southern Mississippi. Intensive, and on-going, investigation revealed a complex, detailed story revolving around "Chief Tocala," his family, their story, and deep connections to local history. This paper presents the story of Chief Tocala's settlement and how it may change the view of Choctaws in southern Mississippi.

Pritchard, Erin (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Purcell, Gabrielle (UNC-Chapel Hill, gpurcell@live.unc.edu)

[8] *The Use of European Trade Goods by Cherokee Women*

This paper will discuss the role Native American women had as agents of culture change during the Protohistoric period. This research will be used to examine how Late Qualla phase Cherokee women adopted European foods and trade goods as these items moved into the Appalachian Highlands. Previous research indicates that European foods and trade goods were supplemental in Cherokee households, and that Native practices continued during early European contact. However, the adoption of European foods and goods by Cherokee women may have played a part in reshaping the daily lives of the Cherokees throughout this transitional period.

Pyszka, Kimberly (Auburn U Montgomery, kpyszka1@gmail.com)

[3] *"Built for the Public Worship of God": South Carolina Anglican Church Architecture and Religious Identity*

Church architecture is often used to express religious identity, doctrine, and beliefs. This presentation will focus on archaeological research conducted at the St. Paul's Parish Church site located outside Charleston, SC. When built in 1707, parish church supervisors were tasked with overseeing all aspects of church construction, including its

design and construction materials to be used. The results of this research allowed for interpretations regarding the visible appearance of St. Paul's Parish Church, as well as provided insight into how church architecture expressed the beliefs, wealth, and goals of the Anglican Church and St. Paul's parishioners.

Quitmyer, Irvy (Florida Museum of Natural History, quitmyer@flmnh.ufl.edu), and **Douglas S. Jones** (FLMNH) [36] *Season of Harvest and Paleoclimate Archives in the Shells of the Variable Coquina Clam (*Donax variabilis*)*

Herein we report that the ratio of oxygen isotopes ($^{18}O/^{16}O$) incorporated in coquina shells consistently record modern ambient sea surface temperature during their life cycles. These proxy data show that zooarchaeological coquina from Castle Windy (A.D.1250-1340) were collected during the summer-autumn seasons, while at Fiddle Crab (A.D.330-470) coquina were harvested during the late spring. Shells from the Lost Frenchman site (n.d.) indicate a late autumn harvest period. Paleo-sea surface temperatures derived from the Castle Windy shells may document the Medieval Warm period.

Randall, Asa (U Oklahoma, ar@ou.edu)

[16] *(Not) Another Paper About Archaic Shell Mounds of the St. Johns River Valley, Florida*

Archaic-Period (7400-3500 cal BP) communities of the St. Johns River valley recorded their social histories in shell works, innovated elaborate mortuary rituals involving mound construction, participated in exchange throughout the Southeast, and were likely responsible for the majority of shell deposited regionally. These insights undermine the unchanging and parochial Archaic imagined in previous decades, and call into question all that we know about post-Archaic St. Johns Period depositional practices. A consideration of St. Johns Period landscape use, monuments, and objects suggests communities actively sought out and engaged with the Archaic to create new histories.

Reber, Eleanora (U North Carolina, Wilmington, rebere@uncw.edu)

[9] *Sealing, Flavoring, Trade Item, Incense? The Role of Conifer Resin in the Pre-Columbian Caribbean*

Elements of ritual, choice, taste, trade, and agency in the use and processing of conifer and other plant resins at the El Chorro de Maita site in Cuba and the Jacana site in Puerto Rico will be investigated using absorbed pottery residue analysis. This archaeometric analysis revealed that 21 of 27 residues from el Chorro de Maita and 6 of 22 residues from the Jacana site contained signatures for plant (and particularly conifer) resin--despite the fact that there are no coniferous trees on Puerto Rico.

Reed, Mary Beth (see Smith, Greg C.)

Regnier, Amanda (U Oklahoma, aregnier@ou.edu), and **Elsbeth Dowd** (Sam Noble Museum of Natural History) [27] *Exploring Differences in Caddo Mound Ritual in Southeast Oklahoma: The Mountains vs. the Coastal Plain*

In southeast Oklahoma, the prehistoric Caddo built mounds in both mountain and Coastal Plain environments between A.D. 1100 and 1600. In the past, archaeologists have lumped all mound sites under the same vague "mound center" category. As this paper will demonstrate, recent research has revealed significant differences in the nature of activities that occurred at mound sites in mountain vs. Coastal Plain environments. Ceramic assemblages, site layout plans, and mound architecture from the Clement, A.W. Davis, Grobin Davis, Woods, Biggham Creek, and Pine Creek mounds will be used to demonstrate differences in ritual and politics across Caddo sites in both zones.

Regnier, Amanda (see Livingood, Patrick)

Reilly, Kent (Texas State U, k.reilly@txstate.edu) [2] *Physician to Antiquity: Antonio Waring (1915-1964) and the Foundations of Southeastern Symbolic Studies*

Antonio Waring's life encompassed two careers in which he excelled. As a physician he was a scientist who specialized in pediatrics. As an Archaeologist he spanned the gap between the era of trait listing and modern multidisciplinary approaches. When he and Holder presented their Southeastern Ceremonial Complex paper, Waring, was developing a system of symbolic organization that has served as the foundation of modern iconographic studies. Though the SECC has been replaced, the linkage of specific symbols to Muskhogean Ceremonialism has only served, in a positive way, to reconnect modern Native Americans to their ancient past.

Reilly, Kent (see Stauffer, J. Grant)

Reitsema, Laurie (U Georgia, reitsema@uga.edu), **Tad Brown, Russel B. Cutts, Carla S. Hadden, Maran E. Little, and Brandon T. Ritchison** (all U Georgia) [38] *Stable Isotope Evidence for Early Cattle Procurement and Management Strategies in the American Southeast: The Case of Historic Charleston*

Cattle ranching was a chief economic enterprise in the 17-18th -century American Southeast, engaging numerous demographic subsets and incorporating varied production strategies. Stable isotope ratios in animal bones vary with habitat, offering useful tracers of meat sourced to urban populations. We examine stable carbon and nitrogen isotope signatures of cattle bones from areas of historic

Charleston, South Carolina, representing elite residences and non-elite marketplaces to characterize status-based differences in animal procurement. Few isotopic differences are observed between contexts. Cattle stable carbon isotope signatures of up to -10‰ suggest C₄ grass grazing, having implications for human diet reconstructions in the Southeast.

Reitz, Elizabeth (U Georgia, ereitz@uga.edu), and **Carol Colaninno** (Center for American Archaeology) [4] *Life on the Georgia Coast in the Archaic Period*

The large deposits of shell for which the Georgia coast is well-known have attracted attention for centuries. In recent decades, excavation and analytical methods have become more sophisticated; however, each excavation raises more questions than answers. Likewise, the interpretation of these sites and the foodways practiced by the people who formed them has evolved. This paper begins as a retrospective on pre-farming life on coasts generally and the Georgia coast in particular and ends with a discussion of the McQueen Shell Ring (St. Catherines Island) as an example of our current understanding of Late Archaic foodways on the Georgia coast.

Riggs, Brett [5] Discussant

Rink, Jack W. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Ritchison, Brandon T. (U Georgia, b.t.ritchison@gmail.com) [37] *Investigating Community Organization: Preliminary 4000 Years on Sapelo Island, GA*

The Native American occupation of the Kenan Field site (9MC67) spans nearly 4000 years. Kenan Field is located on Sapelo Island along the Georgia Coast, and pottery from every major time period from the Late Archaic to the Mission period is present. Using shovel test survey, excavation, and geophysical data collected in 2013 by the University of Georgia, I offer a preliminary discussion of its implications for understanding activity areas and monumental architecture at the site. This work forms the basis of a long-term study designed to investigate the changing nature of political systems and strategies on the Georgia Coast.

Ritchison, Brandon T. (see Reitsema, Laurie)

Roberts, Timothy (Southeast Archeological Center – NPS, timothy_roberts@nps.gov) [22] *Task-System Archeology at The Chimneys, Rayfield Plantation, Cumberland Island National Seashore*

The method of enslaved labor organization known as the task system provided a foundation for the development of a unique political, social, and economic system of

relationships within enslaved communities and between enslaved workers and planters on plantations in South Carolina, Georgia, and Northeast Florida. The Southeast Archeological Center's excavations at the slave village at Rayfield Plantation, referred to as The Chimneys, produced a diverse assemblage of cultural material that, especially when reviewed with reference to the historic record, reflect dialectical aspects of the lives of enslaved African Americans on a Georgia Sea Island plantation structured by the task system.

Roberts-Thompson, Amanda D. (U Georgia, arobthom@uga.edu), and **Mark Williams** (U Georgia)
[24] *A Fresh Look at a Little-Known Southeastern Copper Plate*

Chauga (38OC47) is a mound site now under Lake Hartwell at the head of the Savannah River in Oconee County, South Carolina. Excavations there in 1958-1959 by the University of Georgia recovered a Mississippian copper plate. We have recently created a more accurate representation of its design. It is now clear that this lesser-known plate includes some interesting design differences compared to other better-known plates from the American Southeast. Given the importance that copper plates have for interpreting Mississippian art and belief systems, this updated examination of the Chauga plate hopefully provides useful new information for researchers studying Mississippian iconography.

***Rodgers, Jackie** (U West Florida, jlr78@students.uwf.edu)
[3] *Walking the Line: Archaeological Excavations of Pensacola's Red-Light District.*

At the turn of the twentieth century, Pensacola, Florida, boasted of three things: a deep harbor, booming industry, and one of the most infamous red-light districts on the Gulf Coast. One block within the district was excavated in 1975 and 2000 to document its earlier colonial deposits. Items in collections dating from the late nineteenth-early twentieth century will be reanalyzed to demonstrate how residents of the district interacted with their community and went about their daily lives.

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane U, crodning@tulane.edu)
[5] *Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Pottery in Western North Carolina*

The Qualla ceramic series encompasses late prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic pottery from sites in the Appalachian Summit of southwestern North Carolina. The Qualla series is one of several regional manifestations of Lamar pottery in the southern Appalachians, with strong associations with the Tugalo and Estatoe series in northern Georgia. This paper relates the characteristics and

chronology of Qualla pottery to other South Appalachian Mississippian ceramic series. It also considers connections between pottery and the Native American groups known to sixteenth-century Spanish conquistadores and eighteenth-century English traders.

Rodning, Christopher B. (see Beck, Robin)

Rolland, Vicki L. (U North Florida, vrolland@comcast.net)
[4] *The Pottery from Special Event Middens at Shields Mound (8DU12), Northeast Florida*

This paper focuses on a study of St. Johns II era pottery (A.D. 900- 1290) from the Shields Mound site. Our excavations, which were placed near the base of the burial mound, revealed the location of two Special-Events Middens. These possible middens contained locally-produced and exotic materials as well as objects that were used during the activities, then purposefully left in place as part of their ceremonial practices. The ceramic study revealed first, a set of formal and stylistic traits not shared with domestic assemblages, and secondly, the arrival and increased participation of Ocmulgee populations from Georgia.

Romain, William F. (Ohio State U, romainwf@aol.com), and **Norman L. Davis** (Louisiana Archaeological Society)
[9] *Poverty Point, World's Largest Solstice Marker: Astronomy, Geometry, and Cosmological Implications*

The recent availability of LIDAR data allows for very accurate assessments of earthwork morphology. In this presentation, LiDAR imagery and archaeoastronomic analyses are used to assess possible astronomical alignments and geometric design principles incorporated in the Poverty Point earthwork. Based on these findings, reasonable inferences can be made about certain cultural-level cosmological understandings as well as actor-based perceptual experiences that together, informed a characteristic way of engagement with, or way of Being-in-the-world.

Romain, William F. (see Pauketat, Tim)

Rooney, Clete (see McIlvoy, Karen)

Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History, ruhl@flmnh.ufl.edu)
[6] *Ancient Dugout Canoes Revisited: An 'Isolated' Arifacts Role in Preservation Management, Climate, and Settlement Patterns*

Innovative methods have been developed during the past few years to address the many dried dugout canoes that have been exposed on drought-impacted lakebeds, riverbanks and along shorelines in Florida and southeastern United states. A multi-phased preservation

management approach has aided us in understanding how to better protect these unique items and with enhanced stabilization efforts aid research and exhibition potential for these archaeological treasures. Both this approach and the provisional results of recent radiocarbon analysis are the focus as the latter reveals interesting connections to climate change, settlement patterns, and the role of ancient dugouts.

Russo, Mike (NPS, mike_russo@nps.gov)
[16] *The Contextual Shell Midden*

The study of shell-bearing deposits has recently been argued as lying most productively in the domain of environmental deterministic approaches. Practitioners suggest their primary goal is to analyze shell middens as practical responses to environmental conditions. Calling social and historical understanding of shell middens unobtainable "mumbo-jumbo" and "just-so-stories," they suggest that shell deposits are strictly utilitarian. I examine environmentalist criticisms of contextual approaches to shell mounds and offer some comments.

Sabo, George, III (Arkansas Archeological Survey, gsabo@uark.edu)

[10] *Arkansas Rock Art and Mississippian Iconography*
Pre-Columbian rock art in Arkansas exhibits geographic variation in stylistic expression and cultural affiliation. Such variation provides a framework for a comparative iconography. This presentation examines two Mississippi period cosmological tableaux: one reflected in aggregate at several rock art sites along the Arkansas River in central Arkansas, the other comprising a large series of images engraved onto a single bedrock surface along the lower White River in northeast Arkansas. Of interest to current studies of Mississippi iconography is variation in relationships between cultural themes and symbolic referents, where specific motifs take on different meanings in separate cultural contexts.

Sabo, George, III (see Livingood, Patrick)

Saccente, Julie H. Rogers (U South Florida, jhrsaccente@gmail.com).
[3] *Fort San José, a Remote Spanish Outpost in Northwest Florida, 1700-1721*

Spanish inroads into North America targeted early the land that is now Florida, with sixteenth-century explorations and seventeenth-century missions. Between the major settlements of St. Marks/San Luis (today, Tallahassee) and Pensacola, the little-known Fort San José, near the modern town of Port St. Joe, was an outpost and rest-stop along the northeastern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, originally and briefly occupied in 1701 and reoccupied from 1719-21. Newly available data and

materials collections from this fort document its position as a way-station between the larger centers and a home for petty tyrants, soldiers, convicts, prostitutes, Indians, and probably smugglers.

Sain, Douglas (U Tennessee, Dsain@utk.edu)
[1] *Recognizing Clovis Blade Technology in the Southeast US. and the Development of a Comparative Blade Database*

John Broster has contributed to our knowledge and understanding of Southeastern Archaeology over the course of his career, and in this capacity has been an inspiration to the work of numerous individuals. The discovery of Paleoindian sites across the Southeast has revealed a substantial presence of blades, and blade cores. While fluted points have been extensively recorded as part of the Paleoindian Database of the Americas, less research has considered the role of blades in such contexts. This paper presents the formation and development of a Clovis blade database to account for the distribution of these artifacts across the Southeast US.

Sampeck, Kathryn (see Watt, David)

Sampson, Christina (U Michigan, cper@umich.edu)
[25] *Economy and Interaction at the Weedon Island Site, Pinellas County, FL*

While early excavations at the Weedon Island site (8P11) in Pinellas County, FL, focused on the burial mound and its rich deposits of decorated ceramics and effigy vessels, this Tampa Bay site also features an approximately circular shell-bearing midden that attests to residents' use of local coastal resources. In this paper I present a framework for analyzing the local economy and social organization of the Weedon Island site in the context of its inhabitants' engagement with communities farther to the north, which are now thought to represent the heartland of Weeden Island culture as a regional phenomenon.

Sampson, Christina (see Thompson, Victor D.)

***Samuelsen, John** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, jsamuel@uark.edu)
[37] *Geophysical Evidence of Caddo Ceremonialism and Spatial Delineation at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)*

Recent geophysical surveys covered 18 ha of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6), southwest Arkansas. The project seeks to determine if the site was inhabited by the Caddo, testing the settlement patterns during early Caddo times. Anomalies arranged in linear patterns suggest the presence of numerous possible structures with spatial delineation. The new results give large support to the hypothesis that significant occupation at the site during

Caddo times. The presence of numerous possible ceremonial structures near the center of the site suggests the presence of ceremonial areas. Similarities between possible structures and Caddo structures are used to create structure types.

Sanger, Matthew (AMNH and Columbia U, mcs2178@columbia.edu)

[16] *Middens, Constructions, Monuments, and Mounds: The Importance of Intention and Planning in Interpretation*

Archaeologists are largely at an interpretive impasse in describing shell-bearing sites, particularly those that appear to be deposited in organized and repetitive manners. The greatest point of divergence revolves around whether these deposits are purposeful constructions, likely filled with cosmological and social meaning, or a chance accumulation whose character is based on more mundane practices including settlement organization and mobility. This paper offers evidence from two Late Archaic shell rings, a site type in the middle of this interpretive impasse, which highlight the ways in which intention and planning can be investigated and act to complicate traditional categories.

Sanger, Matthew (see Gilheany, Emma)

Santiago, Emilio (see Gilheany, Emma)

Sassaman, Kenneth (U Florida, sassaman@ufl.edu)

[9] *Ethnoscience of Time and Space in the Late Archaic Southeast*

Relationships among settlements, monuments, cemeteries, and caches encode the logic of time-space mapping that enabled Late Archaic communities of the lower Southeast to mobilize past experience in futures planning. The ethnoscience of futures is exemplified in their responses to sea-level rise. After centuries of experiencing transgressive sea at a rate noticeable in a human lifetime, coastal communities relocated their past landward to make future settlements meaningful in a solstice-referenced grid of fractal qualities. This futescape was transposed over increasingly larger scales of interaction, arguably growing with the trans-Gulf exchange of soapstone vessels and culminating in Poverty Point's Mound A.

Sassaman, Kenneth [25] Discussant

Saul, Tiffany B. (U Tennessee, tiffanysaul1@gmail.com), and **Tanya M. Peres** (Middle Tennessee State U)

[24] *Data Collection Before Reburial: Making the Most of Modern Technologies to Virtually Curate Ancient Artifacts*

Repatriation and reburial of artifacts are a necessary part of archaeology; thus thorough documentation is

imperative. Technologies such as portable X-Ray fluorescence and 3D scanners allow non-destructive data collection and infinite curation of artifacts. We examined marine-shell artifacts from a late Mississippian site in eastern Tennessee using both types of instruments. This allowed us to record data that will be used to determine origins of the marine shell and construct a database that will serve current and future archaeologists. The 3D scans allow these artifacts to live on as a virtual collection for future researchers and the public.

Savage, Sheila Bobalik (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Sawyer, Johann (U South Carolina, johanssawyer@gmail.com), and **Adam King** (SCIAA-SRARP)

[10] *First Man and the Power of the Pipe*

Bowl-Giver pipes are distinctive and yet under examined symbolic media within the corpus of Mississippian art. These pipes exhibit a male figure looking up while holding a strap or loop handled ceramic pot that also functions as the bowl of the pipe. These pipes are executed in a wide range of styles and have an extensive geographic and temporal distribution. Using multiple lines of archaeological, symbolic, and ethnographic evidence, we argue that bowl-giver pipes represented a commonly understood visualization of specific cult rituals and practices linked to centering and the culture-hero known as First-Man.

Schober, Theresa (see Leone, Karen)

Schubert, Ashley (U Michigan, ashley.schubert@gmail.com)

[32] *Revisiting the Cane River Site: Excavations at an Upland Pisgah Village*

Located near Burnsville, North Carolina, the Cane River site offers the opportunity to look at prehistoric Cherokee settlement during the Pisgah phase, when traditional Woodland lifeways were integrated with new Mississippian cultural practices. While Pisgah sites in the southwestern Appalachian Summit, along major river floodplains, are categorized as Mississippian, sites outside of major river valleys are considered less subject to "Mississippianization." Cane River is therefore a unique opportunity to study a Pisgah village in an unlikely upland location in the north-central Appalachian Summit. This poster reviews findings from 2013 fieldwork and addresses issues regarding Pisgah as a Mississippian phenomenon.

Schwadron, Margo (NPS-SEAC, margo_schwadron@nps.gov), **John Galbraith** (VTECH), and **Rusty Simmons** (NPS)

[36] *Anthropogenic Landscapes: Investigation of Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Seminole Rest Mound Sites*

The shell mounds of Canaveral National Seashore include one of North America's tallest shell mounds (Turtle Mound), and are some of the last remaining vestiges of an extensive shell mound building culture that inhabited the Canaveral region. Recent investigations of Turtle Mound, Castle Windy and Seminole Rest include high-resolution mapping, excavations, soils analyses and radiocarbon dating to determine site formation processes, spatial and temporal patterns and intra-site variability that inform about past interactions and influences between people, environment and coastal landscapes.

Schwadron, Margo (see Hill, Jayce)

Schwadron, Margo (see Quitmyer, Irvy)

Scott, Robert (Arkansas Archeological Survey, robjscott@yahoo.com)

[27] *Tillar Farms: A Salvaged Late Prehistoric to Protohistoric Mississippian Mound Site in Southeast Arkansas*

Tillar Farms is a single-mound habitation and mortuary-ceremonial site attributed to the Late Mississippian Tillar Complex of southeast Arkansas. In 1973, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Society conducted salvage excavations before the site was destroyed by land planing. This paper summarizes the investigations and presents a reconstruction of the site's occupational history based on pottery analysis and an AMS date. The data indicate Plaquemine and Mississippian components with a possible hiatus in occupation during the mid to late 1400s A.D. Construction and use of the Tillar Farms mound was partly contemporaneous with a nearby Tillar Complex mortuary site, the Ables Creek cemetery.

Seibert, Michael (NPS-Southeast Archeological Center, michael_seibert@nps.gov)

[37] *Mother Covington versus Broadwords: The Battle of Moores Creek Bridge*

Recent archeological investigations by the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) at Moores Creek National Battlefield have shed light on new information regarding the battle. Using metal detecting and geophysical techniques, SEAC surveyed the core area of the battlefield to provide archeological evidence of the battles location and to determine the exact positioning/construction techniques of the Revolutionary forces earthworks.

Seibert, Michael (see Cornelison, John)

Seibert, Michael (see McNeil, Jessica)

Semon, Anna (UNC-Chapel Hill, amsemon@live.unc.edu)

[21] *Investigating Irene Paddle Designs from the Georgia Coast*

Irene Complicated Stamped pottery, although commonly over stamped, can have partially intact impressions that provide archaeologists with a means of examining unique paddle designs. In addition, these designs can help determine patterns of interaction and worldviews among coastal groups. The purpose of this paper is to present the results of an ongoing Irene paddle design study on St. Catherines Island, GA. Filfot stamped sherds were examined for unique design elements and flaws in order to determine paddle variability among Irene sites. Preliminary results reveal several different filfot designs among the sites, which signals the use of several unique paddles.

Sepanski, Jeffrey (Seminole Tribe of Florida, jeffreysesepanski@semtribe.com), and **Eric Griffis** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

[28] *Tribal Archaeology: The Same But Different?*

The field of archaeology has evolved since its emergence and has consisted of multiple methodologies, many of which follow Western viewpoints that overlook indigenous peoples' concerns. In the past fifty years, consultation and collaboration with Tribes has increased, though this level of communication is still not perfect. From this dialogue, a new branch of archaeology has emerged and has been labeled as Indigenous or Tribal Archaeology. In this paper we advocate for and describe methods that have been developed as the basic tenets of Tribal Archaeology, which we believe should be adopted for all archaeological investigation.

Shanks, Jeffrey (NPS, jeffrey_shanks@nps.gov)

[35] *Shifting Ideology in Middle Woodland Ceremonial Complexes in Coastal Northwest Florida*

The appearance of Weeden Island material culture along the Northwest Florida coast was accompanied by changes in how the peoples in the region expressed their cosmology in burial practices, funerary objects, and in spatial organization of villages with their associated mounds. Recent excavations and extensive radiocarbon dating of several coastal sites in northwest Florida have allowed for a localized chronological framework upon which to map these shifting elements of mortuary ceremonialism from the earlier Swift Creek ideology

to the later Weeden Island ideology, even as many aspects of the underlying cosmology of these peoples appears to have remained consistent.

Sheldon, Craig T., Jr. (see Wesson, Cameron)

Sheldon, Craig T., Jr. (see Winemiller, Terance)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (Sewanee: The U of the South, sherwood@sewanee.edu), and **Stephen J. Yerka** (U Tennessee)

[15] *Construction of the Middle Woodland Earthen Enclosure at Old Stone Fort, Manchester, Tennessee*

Old Stone Fort is a 50 acre hilltop enclosure built during the Middle Woodland Period. The embankment creating the enclosure is perched on a plateau above the convergence of the Big Duck and Little Duck rivers on the Eastern Highland Rim in Middle Tennessee. Our study is based on previous work and recent geochronological studies on a cross-section of the embankment. These data reveal a relatively complex use of local rock material. In addition, the soils capped and preserved by the embankment are used to provide new insights into the nature of the landscape at the time of construction.

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Anderson, David G.)

Shields, Ben (U North Carolina, shieldsb@live.unc.edu)
[16] *Community Building, Mortuary Rituals, and Health Considerations at the Perry Site (1LU25) of Northwest Alabama*

Research on the hunter-gatherer creation and use of shell midden and mound sites of the mid-South has begun to delve deeper into the contributions of mortuary rituals in the cultural development and histories of these localities. In this paper, I engage these rituals as community-building acts put into use at the Perry site in the Middle Tennessee River Valley. I examine and interpret patterns in the spatial and material elements of burials, and pose these alongside patterns of skeletal indicators of nutrition and disease to understand the successes, pitfalls, and tensions that hunter-gatherers experienced through time at the site.

Simmons, Rusty (National Park Service, rustylsimmons@gmail.com)

[7] *A Shell Tale: Anthropogenic Landscapes of Canaveral National Seashore*

Anthropogenic landscapes are the aftermath of human involvement to the Earth's terrain. These transformations are often attributed to economic, social, and political concerns. From 2008 to 2013 the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service has conducted archeological investigations at three shell mound sites located in

Canaveral National Seashore, Castle Windy, Seminole Rest and Turtle Mound. A soil and faunal analysis was completed from the strata of the mounds to more accurately interpret these sites. These analyses paired with radiocarbon dates give insight on these mound sites and the early lives of the inhabitants who occupied them.

Simmons, Rusty (see Cornelison, John)

Simmons, Rusty (see Schwadron, Margo)

***Smith, Catherine F.** (Florida Atlantic U, csmit152@fau.edu)

[35] *Not Just Fishermen: Re-evaluating Belle Glade Social Complexity through Skeletal Analysis*

Several historic accounts describe the ancient Native Americans living around Lake Okeechobee as consisting of small directly related fishing villages. Yet, archaeological investigations indicate the culture had extensive trade networks and massive earthen monuments. These facts imply that the Belle Glade Culture had a far larger population with increased complexity. These contradictory interpretations illustrate how the Belle Glade Culture has been used to support differing views of Florida's prehistory. Current human skeletal analyses from previous excavations support the hypothesis that the Belle Glade Culture was more populous and socially complex than historically portrayed.

Smith, Greg C., and Mary Beth Reed (New South Associates, gsmith@newsouthassoc.com)

[23] *Traditional Cultural Properties of the Modern Gladesmen Culture in Florida*

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Jacksonville) conducted a study to identify Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) of the Modern Gladesman/Swamp Folk culture. This is regional variant of Cracker Culture based on unique ties to the Everglades environment of southern Florida. The early Gladesmen made their living by hunting and fishing. After World War II a new generation of Gladesmen continued traditional behaviors using modern technology including airboats and swamp buggies. Ethnographic interviews were conducted with self-identified Gladesmen to learn about the culture and evaluate potential TCPs. Two TCPs were identified that serve to maintain Modern Gladesmen Culture.

Smith, Karen Y. (U South Carolina, smithky2@mailbox.sc.edu), and **Vernon J. Knight, Jr.** (U Alabama)

[32] *The Role of Primitive Geometric Elements in Swift Creek Art*

Stylistic studies of Swift Creek art benefit from an accounting of the core elements fundamental to the corpus.

In previous work, we focused on core elements that can be described as belonging to one of two variants of a three-guide-point layout. Here we tackle simpler elements, those basic geometric forms that can be drafted using a single guide point. We examine their occurrence and the ways in which they are combined with other elements across the corpus. In doing so, we further develop a terminology for analyzing hierarchies of elements in Swift Creek designs.

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State U, kevin.smith@mtsu.edu)

[10] *The Mace Motif in Mississippian Iconography (A.D. 1000-1500)*

The Mississippian "mace" has long been recognized as both a physical object and iconographic motif. Although a number of studies have addressed the mace in one fashion or another over the years, none have employed a thorough compilation of a large corpus of objects and depictions and systematic examination of their spatial and temporal distributions. In this paper, I interpret a corpus of several hundred maces (both as objects and images) to propose several distinct regional mace varieties -- and their transformation over time from large-scale physical objects to increasingly smaller representations of a remembered but even then ancient past.

Smith, Kevin E. (see Moore, Michael)

Smith, Maegan A. (Coastal Environments Inc., msmith@coastalenv.com), **Sara Hahn, Katie Baker,** and **Philip Jungeblut** (all Coastal Environments, Inc.)
[38] *Archaeological Excavations at Windsor Ruins (22CB602) in Claiborne County, MS*

Coastal Environments, Inc. was contracted by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to conduct archaeological investigations at Windsor Ruins (22CB602) located in Claiborne County, Mississippi. Although the Windsor mansion burned down in 1890, the columns have been standing since 1861. The purpose of these investigations was to determine the structural form and composition of the subsurface footing of these columns. Excavations were conducted as part of a community grant from Entergy Mississippi from 28 January to 1 February 2013. A continuous chain wall was uncovered that provided the stability needed in order to sustain the columns at Windsor Ruins.

Smith, Maegan (see Baker, Katie)

Smith, Marvin (Valdosta State U, mtsmith@valdosta.edu)

[20] *Protohistoric Marine Shell Trade in the Southeast*

Marine shell was an important commodity during the prehistoric Mississippian period, and continued to be

utilized well into the eighteenth century. However, at times shell was either unavailable or simply out of fashion in some areas. The types of marine shell artifacts also changed through time. This paper provides a first attempt to understand shell trade during the period ca. 1540 to 1700 in the Southeast.

Smith, Marvin T. [33] Discussant

Smith, Morgan (see Cornelison, John)

Southard, Elizabeth (U South Florida St. Petersburg, easouthard@mail.usf.edu), **Kendal Jackson, Sharlene O'Donnell, Christopher Brown,** and **John W. Arthur** (all U South Florida St Petersburg)

[24] *Harvesting the Bay: Subsistence at Weedon Island, FL*

Our research explores the indigenous diet at Weedon Island site (8P11) and its relationship with prehistoric coastal ecology through analysis of the archaeological record and an experimental study of the modern estuary shoreline at Weedon Island Preserve. By utilizing data on *Melongena corona* from our monthly field collections and in-laboratory allometric research, we have developed a reliable statistical regression between a morphological trait of the shell and the calories available within. Thus, we can quantify the caloric energy present in our archaeological excavation units, and better understand the shell within prehistoric middens as a subsistence resource for indigenous Floridians.

Spencer, Susan D. (see Cook, Della Collins)

Stanford, Dennis [1] Discussant

Stanton, Jessica (see Hermann, Nicholas)

Stapleton, Charles A. (see Hadden, Carla)

Stauffer, J. Grant (Texas State U, tw1257@txstate.edu), and **Kent Reilly** (Texas State U)

[10] *Symbolic Keys to Symbolic Locations*

Within systems of communication that functioned as "Writing Without Words," symbol sets acted in a similar way to the legend blocks on maps. Some of the most important symbols within these legend blocks were locatives. Specifically, symbolic locatives functioned to identify the location of the action within overall thematic compositions incised, engraved, or painted on Mississippian works of art. The function of this paper will be to identify certain symbolic locatives and to describe their functions. We will also illustrate that several of these locatives could cross style areas and perform the same function within each style area.

Steere, Benjamin (U West Georgia, bsteere@westga.edu), and **Beau Carroll** (U West Georgia)

[13] *Cherokee Archaeology at Stecoe Town*

Stecoe, a famous late-eighteenth-century Cherokee Out Town, has been identified as site 31JK15 in Jackson County, North Carolina. Relatively little archaeological evidence for the historic Cherokee occupation at Stecoe has been recovered. In May 2012, archaeological fieldwork carried out by the THPO of the Eastern Band of Cherokee in advance of sewer line construction resulted in the discovery of a late-eighteenth-century Cherokee rectangular structure at 31JK15. Here we present the results of this project, which not only contributes to a better understanding of Stecoe, but also to the development of an archaeology done by, for, and about Cherokee.

Stephenson, Keith (U South Carolina, stephensonk@sc.edu), and **Karen Y. Smith** (U South Carolina).

[35] *The G.S. Lewis-West Site in Regional Context*

Lewis-West, located on the eastern side of the Savannah River, is unique in the region for its rich assemblage of Woodland-period artifacts and cultural deposits. Over 500 features, 50,000 ceramics, and a 25-cm thick midden, in addition to rare exotics and notable lithic, faunal, and botanical remains, point to a substantial occupation of the landform from at least 200 B.C. In this paper we examine the Lewis-West excavation data generated in the mid-1980s and radiocarbon dates collected since the 1990s to situate the occupation of Lewis-West into the larger Woodland-period world.

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (UNC Chapel Hill, vin@unc.edu), **Megan C. Kassabaum** (UNC Chapel Hill), and **John W. O'Hear** (U Mississippi)

[15] *The Scale and Complexity of Earth-Moving at Feltus*

This poster presents new insights on the scale and complexity of Coles Creek earth moving using data from recent investigations at the Feltus Mounds in Jefferson County, Mississippi. Excavations have revealed that, in addition to the four mounds originally present at the site, Coles Creek people moved considerable earth while constructing large aprons around each mound. Massive digging that took place in the area surrounding the mounds during the construction of large pits, ditches, and other features is also considered. Volume and labor estimates are discussed in the context of our knowledge about the nature of the population using Feltus.

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (see Melton, Mallory)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (see O'Hear, John)

Stuart, David E. (see Moore, Michael)

Stumpf, Tyler (Arkansas Archeological Survey, stumpf.tyler@gmail.com), and **Mary Beth Trubitt** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[24] *Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection*

Novaculite is a region-specific chert originating from the Ouachita Mountains in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The Arkansas Archeological Survey is currently developing a website focused on the characteristics and descriptions of novaculite, novaculite quarries, and novaculite artifact distribution across the Southeast. Through quarry visits and analysis of samples a virtual comparative collection is being developed to enable researchers to recognize novaculite in site collections. Additionally, further research is helping provide a novaculite distribution map to help understand lithic exchange networks. This poster explores the "Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection" project and discusses distinctive aspects of novaculite from different quarry sources.

Sullivan, Lynne (U Tennessee-Knoxville, hiwarch@aol.com), and **Alice Kehoe** (U Wisconsin Milwaukee)

[8] *Gender Isn't About Sex*

Gender is a linguists' term for obligatory syntactical agreements in a language. Many languages do not have gender, others such as Algonkian have gender but not referring to masculine-feminine; Algonkian gender is animate-inanimate. To label as "gender", research into archaeological data in search of indications of men's and women's roles, is ethnocentric. Naive use of conventional introduced terms is not scientific.

Sullivan, Lynne [2] Discussant

Sweeney, Kara Bridgman (U Florida, alexkara@bellsouth.net)

[34] *Subregional Traditions and the Early Side-Notched Horizon in Florida*

Recent research identified evidence for relatively distinct subregional traditions within the Early Side-Notched Horizon. As part of analyses of numerous side-notched tools (including hafted bifaces and unifaces) from throughout the Coastal Plain, I documented variation within the established Bolen and Edgefield Scraper artifact types throughout Florida. I suggest that extensive social and information-sharing networks assisted Florida groups who often faced unpredictable environmental conditions during the Early Archaic. Numerous lines of evidence point to the existence of a social boundary comprised of the peninsular Gulf Coast, as well as north and north-central Florida.

Swing, Alison (see Mueller, Bradley)

Teague-Tucker, Megan (Kennesaw State U, megan.teague.tucker@gmail.com), and **Zachary Dirnberger**

[12] *The Price of Wholesale Cost: An Analysis of Actual versus Reconstructed Burial Costs from Freedman's Cemetery (1869-1907)*

Reconstructing burial costs can help bioarchaeologists interpret social dynamics especially when considered in combination with biological sex, age, and ancestry data. Using two data sets from turn-of-the-century Dallas, Texas, this study will analyze burial costs by biological sex and ancestry for Freedman's Cemetery (1869-1907). Typically bioarchaeologists are restricted to wholesale burial cost estimates however in this circumstance the actual funeral costs are available. This comparison between actual value and archaeological cost reconstruction allows us to recognize the limits of the archaeological record while also helping reconstruct past burial events.

Teague-Tucker, Megan (see Tucker, Bryan)

Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest U, thackep@wfu.edu)
[7] *Geoarchaeological Methods for Identifying Occupation Floors and Discerning Activity Areas in Floodplains*

Along the middle reaches of the Yadkin River, relatively low overbank deposition frequently combined with recurrent Late Woodland occupation of floodplains to produce complex palimpsest archaeological deposits. In these site-formation contexts, vertical and horizontal boundaries of chronologically-distinct occupation surfaces and activity areas often are obscured within visually-homogenous sediment strata. By using a combination of magnetometry, sedimentology, and spatial analysis techniques, two discrete occupation surfaces were located, defined, and differentiated from adjacent midden and other anthropogenic deposits within a 20 meter area at the village site of Donnaha. This integrated geoarchaeological methodology provides a robust foundation for interpreting intrasite settlement evolution.

Thomas David H. (see Napolitano, Matthew)

Thomas, David H. [4] Discussant

Thomas, David H. [25] Discussant

Thomas, Rylan (University of West Florida, rnt3@students.uwf.edu)

[3] *Investigating Industrial Slavery at Arcadia Mill Archaeological Site*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the African-

American slave population that labored at Arcadia Mill, an Ante-bellum sawmill and textile mill that was located in Santa Rosa County, Florida. Primary historical documents reveal unique demographic information, including growth patterns and sex ratios that shift in relation to the mill's expansion. Archaeological excavations of a residential area show that its occupants possibly lived in a dormitory-style structure. Furthermore, the presence of US Navy buttons recovered from the excavations corroborate auction records that indicate Arcadia Mill's owners clothed their slaves in US Navy clothing.

Thompson, Andrew R. (see Cook, Della Collins)

Thompson, Brandon (U Alabama, thomp034@bama.ua.edu), and **Duke Beasley** (U Alabama)

[3] *People, Features, and Interaction in Historic Downtown Tuscaloosa*

Recent excavations by The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research at the Bank of the State site (1Tu495) in downtown Tuscaloosa, evidence the City's earliest Euro-American residents and occupation spanning two centuries. The downtown block highlights the growth of a southern City from initial settlement to twentieth century urban renewal efforts. This paper will focus on two key points in the block's history, settlement and the Civil War, and discuss the individuals and events that played principal roles in Tuscaloosa's development.

Thompson, Victor D. (U Georgia, victordominic@gmail.com), **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (U South Florida), **W. Jack Rink** (McMaster U), **Glen Doran** (Florida State U), **Christina Perry Sampson** (U Michigan), **Alex Hodson** (McMaster U), and **Sean Norman** (U South Florida)

[15] *Exploring Middle Woodland-Period Architectural Engineering through Shallow Geophysics and Coring at Crystal River, Florida*

Archaeologists in the American Southeast are increasingly aware of the complexity of mounded architecture. The majority of the advances in our understanding are the direct result of excavation. This approach is not always possible and constraints often prohibit even small-scale excavations into mounds. We argue that a great deal of information can be gleaned by combining minimally invasive methods, such as shallow geophysical survey and coring, and by employing multiple dating techniques. We illustrate this point by showing how each of these lines of data helps to understand the engineering of Mound H at Crystal River (8Cl1), Florida.

Thompson, Victor D. (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

***Thornock, Christopher** (U South Carolina, dig_artist@hotmail.com)

[17] *Identifying and Correcting Misunderstandings of the Archaeological Record at the Hollywood Site*

The Hollywood Site (9R11) is a Mississippian Mound Center on the Savannah River in Georgia excavated by Henry Reynolds in 1889. Recent reexamination of the artifacts from 9R11 revealed discrepancies within descriptions of the arrangement of artifacts. I believe that incorrect understandings of the archaeological context have been repeatedly used in the interpretations of the Hollywood Site and these misunderstandings can be primarily attributed to the misreferencing of figures in the original 1894 report by Cyrus Thomas. In this paper, I attempt to clarify how the artifacts were arranged and interpret why the artifacts were arranged in this way.

Thunen, Robert (U North Florida, rthunen@unf.edu), and **Keith Ashley** (U North Florida)

[6] *The Search for Fort Caroline: 2012-2013*

In 1564, the French built Fort Caroline, located in present day Jacksonville, Florida; they occupied the fort for 15 months. Ultimately, the Spanish overran the fort in 1565, renaming the settlement Fort Mateo. This paper presents the results of an archaeological survey by the Archaeology Lab of the University of North Florida. During shovel testing along the south bank of the St. Johns River, lab personnel dug over 600 shovel tests examining a variety of areas for evidence of the French and Spanish occupations. No evidence for a 16th century European occupation was recovered. Future directions of research are discussed.

Timo, Melissa (U West Florida, mtimo18@yahoo.com)
[31] *Whelks, Glass, and Garden Lights: Graveside Offerings as Community Markers in Bay Co., Florida.*

The Gainer Historical/Mt. Pleasant Cemetery is the oldest African American cemetery in Bay County, Florida. Founded by former slaves in the 1860s, the cemetery remains an important sacred landscape and cultural standard for modern-day descendants. Econfinia Creek's African Americans, guided by strong matriarchal figures, used traditional African-style graveside offerings like blue glass and shells to mark graves of kin and community members. This paper postulates that these female leaders were responsible for reinstating and maintaining a traditional use of funerary material culture to perpetuate a sense of community from after migration out of Econfinia in the early 1920s until today.

***Triozzi, Nicholas** (Monmouth U, triozzi.nick.88@gmail.com)

[13] *Butchery tool choice at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, St. Catherines Island, Georgia.*

Cutmarks on archaeologically-recovered fauna record blade characteristics. Evaluating tool choices in a multiethnic community using comparative and experimental techniques shows stone and metal tools were used with different frequencies in secular and non-secular contexts at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale. This analysis shows that the missionization process had a considerable effect on butchery tool choice for neophytes living on St. Catherines Island. Employing low-powered microscopy, digital mapping software, and experimental archaeology, evidence for the retention of indigenous traditional technologies is explored.

Trubitt, Mary Beth (see Stumpf, Tyler)

Tucker, Bryan (GA Dept of Natural Resources, bryan.tucker@dnr.state.ga.us) **Jennifer Bedell** (GA Department of Natural Resources), **Aimee Bouzigard** (GA Department of Natural Resources), **Megan Teague-Tucker** (Kennesaw State U), and **Jennifer Weber** (GA Department of Natural Resources)

[11] *A Report of the 2012-2013 Field Seasons at the Cane Patch Site, Ossabaw Island, GA*

Ongoing excavation of the Cane Patch Site on Ossabaw Island, Georgia has provided new data on the deposition and formation of the site. Though much of the site was destroyed in the 18th and 19th century, these excavations demonstrate substantial intact portions remain. Current investigations indicate the site is a Late Archaic mounded oyster shell midden with large amounts of decorated fiber tempered pottery. The combined results of the 2011, 2012, and 2013 field seasons are examined. Though laboratory analysis of the artifacts and fauna is ongoing, new data from stratigraphic profiles, AMS dating, and LiDAR mapping are presented.

Tune, Jesse W. (Texas A&M U, jwttune@gmail.com)

[1] *Land-use During the Younger Dryas: Late Pleistocene Human Settlement Strategies in the Midsouth*

The Younger Dryas (YD) climate event triggered widespread environmental changes that undoubtedly impacted human populations in certain areas. Some researchers have hypothesized that settlement strategies in the Midsouth were dramatically altered at the onset of the YD, while other researchers contend that the YD had little or no effect on people living in the Midsouth. A regional land-use model is being constructed to study settlement strategies during the late Pleistocene. The preliminary results of that project are presented here, and suggest that settlement strategies in the Midsouth did not change drastically after the onset of the YD.

Turck, John (U Georgia, jaturck@uga.edu)

[11] *Sea Level Fluctuations, Landscape Evolution, and the Late Archaic Population of the Georgia Coast*

The relationship among shell rings, shell middens, and non-shell sites is one of the more enduring problems of coastal archaeology. This paper evaluates settlement patterns among these site types within the Late Archaic period along the Georgia coast in comparison to landscape change. New evidence addressed includes site locational data, ceramic distributions, landscape changes due to changes in sea level, recent radiocarbon dates, and re-evaluation and re-calibration of older radiocarbon dates. Analysis indicates that at certain times, non-shell sites may have played a more important role in the social and economic landscape than previously thought.

Turriff, Emily (see Dowd, Elsbeth)

Tykot, Robert (U South Florida, rtykot@usf.edu)

[19] *The Contribution of Isotopic and Elemental Analysis to Understanding the Importance of Maize and Aquatic Foods in the Southeastern United States*

This presentation synthesizes isotopic and elemental data for human bone from many archaeological sites in Florida and the southeast US, and illustrates the importance of combining isotope values for bone collagen and apatite using mathematical lines and multivariate statistics to distinguish C4 plants like maize vs. aquatic resources. The data available strongly suggest the use of maize in peninsular Florida in the mid-1st millennium AD, but not earlier at Fort Center. Broader assessment of the archaeological data available for the southeast US may be used to address the pathways and socioeconomic impact of the spread of maize from Mesoamerica.

Urista, Cassidy (see Boyd, Donna)

VanDerwarker, Amber M. (U California Santa Barbara, vanderwarker@anth.ucsb.edu), **Gregory D. Wilson** (U California Santa Barbara), and **Jeremy J. Wilson** (Indiana U-Purdue U Indianapolis)

[18] *War, Food, and Structural Violence in the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley*

We argue that the intensification of regional violence had ramifications for subsistence strategies that reduced the amount of time villagers spent outside their palisaded villages. In addition to demographic data from human skeletons, we present macrobotanical and fish data from four sites that bracket the escalation of regional violence. Results indicate that dietary diversity shrank, marked by a decrease in most wild foods; but there is no corresponding increase in cultigens (maize), suggesting that villagers were unable to make trade-offs and likely

suffered from periodic food shortages, an interpretation supported by the demographic data.

VanDerwarker, Amber M. (see Bardolph, Dana)

Vidutis, Richard(CH2M HILL, culturalheritage@fastmail.fm)

[23] *Community Resources in Identifying Traditional Cultural Places*

This paper will discuss inherent problems in Section 106 as normally practiced in identifying (or not) TCPs and intangible culture. My observations are based on contractual work in cultural resource identification for FEMA in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina (2005-2006) and in Middlesex County, New Jersey after Hurricane Sandy (2013). I will discuss encountered field situations under disaster conditions and suggest possible future community based resources to use in the identification of a community's cultural resources. In New Orleans the resources would have been interviews of displaced refugees, and in Middlesex County, local heritage committees, folklorists, and oral historians.

Wagner, Gail (U South Carolina, gail.wagner@sc.edu)

[18] *Innovators or Invaders? Using Plant Remains to Address Mississippian Beginnings in Central SC*

I report on plant remains recovered by flotation from Late Woodland villages and an early Mississippian town along the Wateree River in central South Carolina. Whereas Late Woodland villagers depend on wild foods supplemented by maize (*Zea mays*), early Mississippian townfolk depend upon domesticated and cultivated crops such as maize, maygrass (*Phalaris caroliniana*) and chenopod (*Chenopodium berlandieri*), supplemented by wild foods. Findings support the idea that the earliest Mississippian population in this region represents a new influx of people with a different diet who entered this valley and settled alongside the earlier Late Woodland peoples.

Wagner, Mark (Center for Archaeological Investigations, mjwagner@siu.edu)

[29] *The State of the Art: Post-1970s Developments in Illinois Rock Art Studies*

In the early 1970s Brian Butler mapped several prehistoric Native American rock art sites in detail, the first time such research had been conducted within southern Illinois in decades. Brian's research marked the beginning of a resurgence of interest in such sites that has led to significant new information regarding the rock art of Illinois including the discovery of previously unknown charcoal drawings, cave sites, and PXRF pigment analysis of prehistoric paintings. This paper

summarizes these and other discoveries as well as presenting an overview of the numbers, locations, and types of sites and motifs contained within the state.

***Walker, Martin P.** (U Tennessee, mwalke63@utk.edu)
[25] *Design Over Space and Time: An Analysis of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Shell Rings of North America*

Shell ring morphologies are thought to reflect social, political, and cosmological values and practices of Late Archaic peoples, yet these characteristics have only recently been seriously addressed. Through the application of novel descriptive and interval scale metrics derived from elliptical mathematics, it is possible for direct comparisons between individual shapes and sizes of Late Archaic shell rings. Furthermore, combining these new metrics into a single comprehensive database constructed from the dispersed data from shell ring papers and reports, including sea level curves, pottery chronologies, and radiocarbon data, it is also possible to examine construction histories and trends in greater detail.

Wall, Jacob (East Tennessee State U, wallji@goldmail.etsu.edu), and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State U)

[5] *Prehistoric Ceramic Diversity in the Upper Cumberland Plateau Region of Tennessee*

We address ceramic diversity on the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP) of Tennessee, primarily in Woodland Period assemblages. Franklin (2002) hypothesized conservative Woodland ceramic traditions based largely on the dominance of limestone tempered cord-marked ceramics throughout the entirety of the period. He also suggested more interactions with areas farther north, something that might account for the paucity of stamped pottery on the UCP. We explore these ideas further and address what appear to be newly discovered and variable localized traditions. In short, temper and surface treatments are very poor indicators of temporal and areal variation.

Wallis, Neill (Florida Museum of Natural History, nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu)

[9] *Tracing the Social Lives of Swift Creek Complicated-Stamped Vessels through Integrated Forms of Materials Analysis*

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped vessels preserve unique evidence of some form of direct connection between sites, often interpreted generically as social interaction, mobility, or exchange. We argue that specific histories of interaction among people and objects can be better understood through multiple materials analyses integrated by a focus on the biographies and itineraries of vessels. Our project combines chemical (NAA), mineralogical (petrographic), technofunctional, and design data that show regional patterns in the production, use,

transport and deposition of vessels, revealing complex histories of practice that include coordinated entanglements among mobile vessels, persons, and places.

Wallis, Neill (see McFadden, Paulette S.)

Walker, Chet (see King, Adam)

Wallman, Diane (see Wescott, Kimberly)

Walsh, Melissa (U Central Florida, melissawalsh89@gmail.com)

[24] *Putting the Best Foot Forward: Effects High-Heeled Shoes and Boots on the Bones of the Foot*

The idea of this paper is to examine the osteological damage being caused to the bones of the foot by wearing high heeled shoes and boots. The comparison to a flat foot versus the foot in a high heels and boot giving a full idea of how the foot is bent/contorted. This allows for examples to present the damage done to the bones of the foot by displacing the body's weight on to these smaller structures. Once explained, there will be an explanation of various occurrences that can happen to the feet if wearing heels regularly.

Waselkov, Gregory. [33] Discussant

Watt, David (Illinois State U, Djwatt@ilstu.edu), and **Kathryn Sampeck** (Illinois State U)

[5] *Ceramic Variability in the Nolichucky Valley During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*

Settlements in the Nolichucky Valley of eastern Tennessee present an opportunity to better understand social networks in the interior southeast during the sixteenth to seventeenth century. Debate about the role of this area in political and economic interaction has been based on evidence from Spanish chronicles and limited archaeological investigations. Excavations at the site of 40GN9 and 40GN11 in Greene County, Tennessee and survey at other sites in Greene and Washington Counties systematically recovered extensive remains that are comparable to contact-period settlements in ancestral Cherokee lands. Frequencies in ceramic form, decoration, and temper highlight the dynamics of exchange.

Watson, Patty Jo [25] Discussant

Watterson, Hannah (Radford U, hwatterson@radford.edu), **Joel Lennen** (U Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Maureen Meyers** (U Mississippi), and **Cameron Wesson** (Lehigh U)

[15] *Mound and Village, Landscape and Identity at a Mississippian Frontier*

This poster presents results of gradiometry and shovel

testing of the Carter Robinson site (44Le10). The Mississippian frontier mound is located in Virginia along the northeastern edge of the Southern Appalachian culture area. Ongoing excavations have uncovered four houses and evidence for intensive shell bead production. Recent geophysical and shovel-test data combined reveal a mound site with over a dozen buildings and a plaza. These data shed light on how frontier Mississippian sites made use of landscape features in site layout, and on the use of mounds in areas where identity was informed by interactions with other cultures.

Weber, Jennifer (see Tucker, Bryan)

Weinstein, Richard A. (Coastal Environments, Inc., rweinstein@coastalenv.com), **Jason W. Barrett** (Texas Dept Transportation), **Roger G. Moore** (Moore Archaeological Consulting, Inc.), and **Charles D. Frederick** (Frederick Geoarchaeology)

[34] *Data-Recovery Investigations at the Dimond Knoll Site (41HR796), Harris County, Texas*

From May through October 2012, Coastal Environments, Inc., and Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc., conducted data-recovery investigations at the Dimond Knoll Site (41HR796), Harris County, Texas. Previous investigations indicated the site contained cultural deposits dating to the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. Our initial investigations discovered, however, that Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic components also were present, potentially including burials. Those components then became the focus of much of the ensuing investigations. Since none of the artifacts or other recovered items has been analyzed, this paper will concentrate on the fieldwork and offer preliminary interpretations of the site.

Weisman, Brent. [28] Discussant

Weisman, Rusty (Missouri Department of Transportation, Russell.Weisman@modot.mo.gov)

[10] *Solar Eclipses - Events at the Center of the Mississippian World*

Solar eclipses are dramatic, widely observable, recurring events for which a precise date and time are known for every site. Despite their likely influence on beliefs and their utility as temporal markers, solar eclipses have received little attention. During the Mississippian Period, more than 20 total eclipses were visible from the Mississippian landscape, including events on August 13, 1151 and September 14, 1205. The correlation between site locations and eclipse events is examined. It is hypothesized that Mississippians identified and preferentially occupied 'central' locations defined by the eclipse paths and that those celestial events are widely

expressed in Mississippian iconography.

Welch, Linnann (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Welch, Paul (SIUC, pwelch@siu.edu)

[24] *Fire Hoes as Excavation Tools*

Large, heavy, sharp-bladed fire hoes, available in several blade sizes and handle lengths, are assessed for their utility as excavation tools. They efficiently produce flat, clean excavation surfaces in stiff, clay-rich soils that are difficult to shovel or trowel.

Wells, Edward (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Wenzel, Jason (U Florida, jwenzel@ufl.edu)

[6] *An Archaeological Examination of Ethnicity, Health, Spirituality, and Leisure in early 20th century*

This presentation will discuss the results from research in historical archaeology conducted at select domestic, institutional, and mortuary sites in Oakland, Orange County, Florida from 2007 to 2012. The examination of artifacts and features allows us to elucidate the class, ethnic, and market mediated patterns of consumer choice, cultural identity, and social behavior at the site, community, and regional levels. Further, a discussion of this archaeological research situated in a wider program of applied anthropology of the Lake Apopka Basin highlights the project's goals towards community partnering, historic preservation, and environmental advocacy.

Wescott, Kimberly (U South Carolina,

wescotka@email.sc.edu), **Marybeth Harte** (U South Carolina), **Walter A. Clifford, IV** (U South Carolina), and **Diane Wallman** (U South Carolina)

[18] *17th- and 18th-Century Chickasaw Foodways*

The study of foodways addresses the role of food in social and cultural settings and the practices associated with their utilization. This paper explores patterns in 17th and 18th century Chickasaw foodways from a spatial and diachronic perspective, including changes in cooking technology, diet, and other food-related activities. Using a holistic approach, we incorporate methods from zooarchaeology, ethnobotany, and ethnohistory to analyze midden pit deposits from three sites located near present-day Tupelo, Mississippi. Specifically, the integration of these data demonstrate the ways in which historical Chickasaw communities negotiated identity, social relationships, and the ever-changing environment through strategic subsistence practices.

Wesson, Cameron (Lehigh U, caw411@lehigh.edu), **Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.** (Auburn U-Montgomery), **Ned Jenkins** (Alabama Historic Commission), **Hamilton Bryant** (Auburn U-Montgomery), and **Joel Lennen** (U Illinois)

[37] *Reassessing Thirty Acre Field (1Mt7): C. B. Moore, Remote Sensing, and Central Alabama Mississippian*

Clarence B. Moore conducted extensive archaeological excavations at several major Mississippian mound sites in Central Alabama during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the Thirty Acre Field site (1Mt7). Although an additional investigation at Thirty Acre Field took place in the 1970s, Moore's work provides the most comprehensive data on the site's occupation. This paper presents the results of both a recent reexamination of materials recovered from Thirty Acre Field and a gradiometric survey of the site. These efforts have resulted in a better understanding of the site and its place within the Central Alabama Mississippian chronology.

Wesson, Cameron (see Cornelison, John)

Wesson, Cameron (see Watterson, Hannah)

White, Nancy (U South Florida, nmw@usf.edu)

[16] *Northwest Florida Riverine, Estuarine, Bayshore, and Saltwater Shell Middens*

In the Apalachicola/lower Chattahoochee valley of northwest Florida, south Georgia and Alabama, shell middens range from one meal's garbage pile to thick strata, ridges, and mounds. Inland they have river mussels and snails; on estuaries and bays they have clam and oyster; around salty St. Joseph Bay they are of large whelks and conchs. They appear by the preceramic Late Archaic and may be reoccupied through protohistoric times, showing subsistence continuity. Most are refuse deposits, linear or curved around stream meanders. Some shell was reused in Middle Woodland burial mounds and also to construct a Fort Walton temple mound.

Whyte, Thomas (Appalachian State U, whytetr@appstate.edu)

[5] *State Lines, Headwaters, and Ceramic Typologies in the Appalachian Summit*

Where North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia conjoin and where the headwaters of the Tennessee, Yadkin, New, and Catawba rivers issue, prehistoric ceramic assemblages are necessarily diverse and their typological assignments unnecessarily muddled by adherence to modern political boundaries and limited or preferred documentary sources. As a consequence, reconstructions and interpretations of human settlement, politics, and

exchange in oft-cited regional syntheses are alarmingly erroneous. A proposed remedy includes: (1) better disciplinary communication across state lines; (2) reference to documentary sources from neighboring states; (3) more direct dating and spectrographic studies of ceramics; and (4) more rigorous objectivity in reporting ceramic attributes.

Williams, Elaine (Indian River Anthropological Society, Tiercel@earthlink.net)

[14] *Public Archaeology – Making Something Out of Nothing: The Fox Lake Sanctuary Archaeological Project.*

Continuing an agreement started in 2003, the Indian River Anthropological Society (IRAS) has partnered with the Brevard County Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program to perform a four-year (so far) Phase I and limited Phase II excavation using only volunteers. Despite having no budget or institutional support, IRAS has provided 18,000 hours of survey and excavation time, equivalent to a \$150,000 donation to the EEL program. The volunteer crew consists of local interested adults of all ages and University of Central Florida students. One crew chief has professional field experience and the principal investigator is a professional archaeologist.

Williams, Mark (see Roberts-Thompson, Amanda D.)

Williams, Mark. [33] Discussant

Williamson, Matthew (Georgia Southern U, mwilliam@georgiasouthern.edu)

[17] *The Impact of Environment and Culture on Childhood Health During the Late Prehistoric in Georgia.*

Childhood health has an impact on growth and development throughout life, is useful in evaluating the overall population health, can determine the completion rites of passage, and can influence how healthy a person will be in later in life. During the late prehistoric and early historic periods in Georgia, native inhabitants from upland and coastal regions experienced varying degrees of dietary maize reliance, exposure to disease, and perhaps sedentism. Examination of skeletal and dental remains representing more than 150 individuals from 32 sites revealed that coastal juveniles were less healthy with more of them suffering from anemia and growth disruption.

Wilson, Gregory D. (see VanDerwarker, Amber)

Wilson, Jeremy J. (Indiana U-Purdue U Indianapolis, wilsojer@iupui.edu), and **G. William Monaghan** (Indiana U-Bloomington)

[15] *Anthropogenic Transformation at Angel Mounds: Construction, Chronology and Context for Mounds A & F*

Investigations at Angel Mounds since 2005 have tackled a series of questions related to anthropogenic transformation, the built landscape and mound construction. During the 2013 NSF-sponsored research, investigations focused on Mound A's lower platform and the reopening of Mound F. Results from these investigations revealed a series of use-surfaces on Mound A's lower platform with evidence for burning episodes that were followed by reconstruction. Excavations on Mound F also revealed a burning episode associated with a structure on the "inner mound," as well as a sub-mound structure and features demonstrating use of the space prior to mound construction.

Wilson, Jeremy J. (see VanDerwarker, Amber M.)

Wilson, William (U West Florida, wjw9@students.uwf.edu)

[31] *Archaeology, History, and the Mobility of Ships in the Blackwater River*

Ships, as tools for transportation, are physically mobile objects. Beyond that, people shift these fluid entities among themselves as owners and, as it suits their needs, change the primary functions of ships. With a multi-site approach and tracing vessels through their operational sequences, these shifts become visible and contribute to broader insights. Within the Blackwater River (Santa Rosa County, Florida) during the 19th and early 20th centuries, businesses utilized ships as tools for transporting lumber and bricks, and for carrying passengers. Although generally serving these purposes when their owners abandoned or lost them, ships had unique pasts.

Winemiller, Terance (Auburn U at Montgomery, twinemi1@aum.edu), **Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.** (Auburn U Montgomery), and **John Cottier** (Auburn U Montgomery)
[20] *Copper to Brass: Portable X-Ray Fluorescence Analyses of Metallic Trade Gorgets from Central Alabama*

During the 17th century, certain European coastal colonies traded a distinctive assemblage of goods with interior southeastern aboriginal groups through Indian middlemen traders. Assays produced with a Bruker Tracer III Silicon Drift pXRF Analyzer of non-ferrous circular disc gorgets in collections from central Alabama sites revealed evidence for a marked post-Contact transition from scarce early copper gorgets of aboriginal manufacture to more abundant and larger brass ornaments produced by Europeans. Our results suggest more dynamic roles of aboriginal consumers and European suppliers in the design of body ornaments and other trade items.

Wright, Alice P. (U Michigan, alice.pelczar.wright@gmail.com), and **Cameron Gokee** (U Michigan)

[9] *Modeling the Interaction Sphere: Social Network Approaches to Hopewellian Material Culture in the Middle Woodland*

The distributions of Middle Woodland craft goods and raw materials across the Southeast attest to participation in interregional networks of material and ideological exchange, including the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. Existing models of these networks vary: some emphasize the role of Southeastern gateway centers in Hopewell production and exchange, while others suggest that Hopewell only thinly overlay local traditions. We explore how social network analysis integrated with geographic information systems can be used to assess these models. Our preliminary analysis of craft object distributions across important Middle Woodland sites highlights the challenges and potentials of extant Southeastern datasets for such investigations.

Wright, Alice P. (see Horsley, Timothy J.)

Yerka, Stephen J. (see Sherwood, Sarah)

Zalesky, Sarah (see Hermann, Nicholas)

*entries in student paper competition

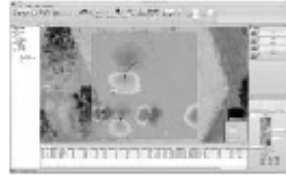


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