

# **SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 71ST ANNUAL MEETING**

**NOVEMBER 12-15, 2014**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**BULLETIN 57**





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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**HYATT REGENCY**

**GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Edited by:

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Organized by:

Charlie Cobb, Karen Y. Smith, and Nena Powell Rice

Hosted by:

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

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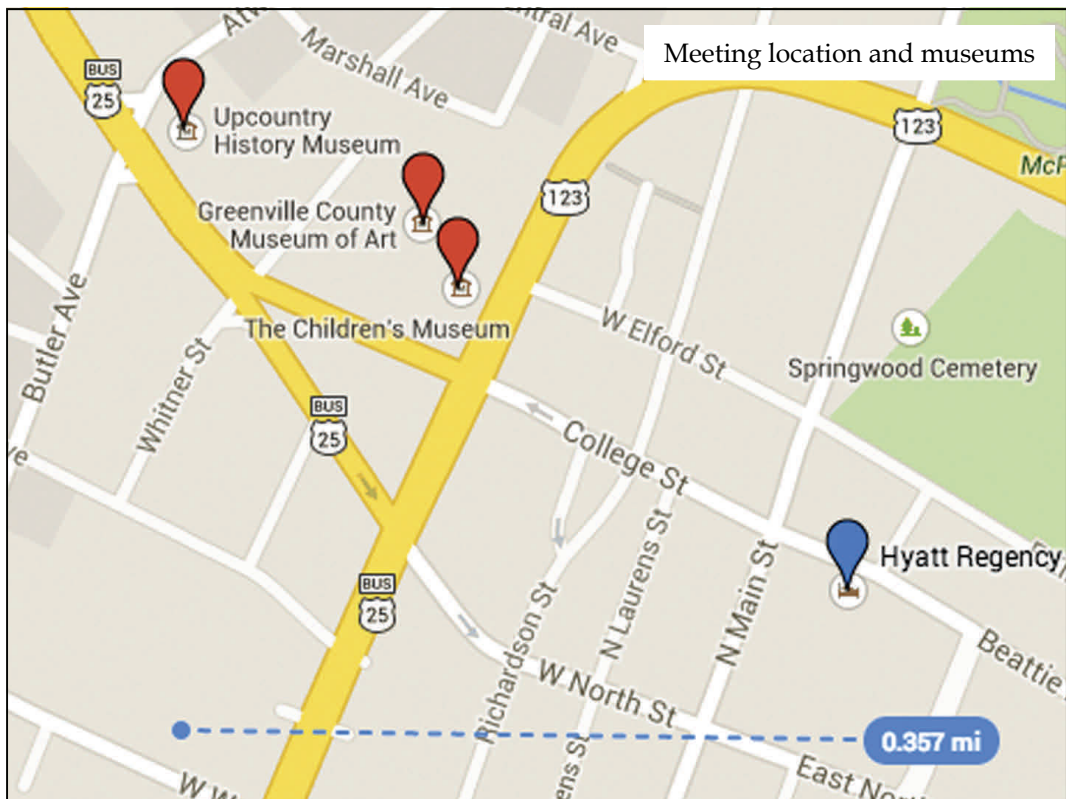
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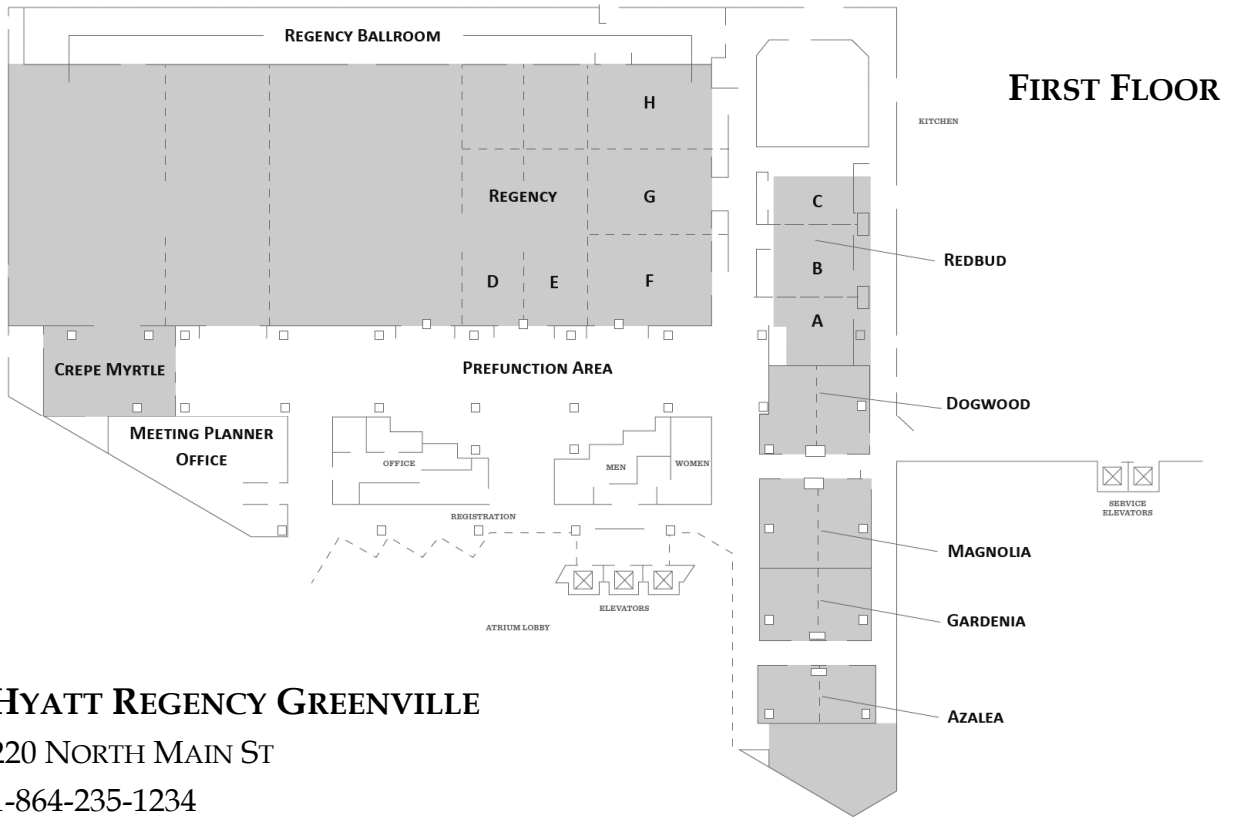


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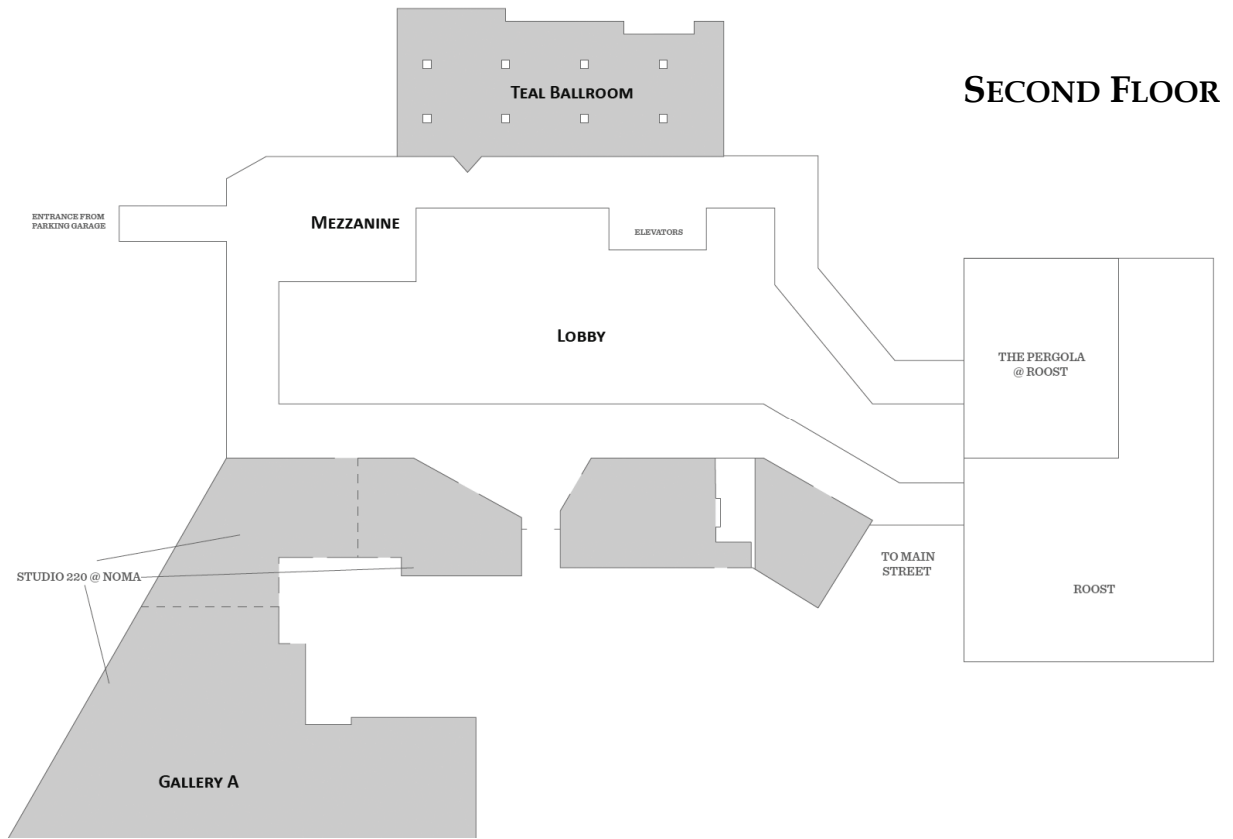
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**HYATT REGENCY GREENVILLE**  
 220 NORTH MAIN ST  
 1-864-235-1234



## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome back to Greenville after a sixteen year hiatus! In 1998 Ken Sassaman, Chris Judge, and Monica Beck, along with a supporting cast from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the Department of Anthropology at USC, spearheaded a highly successful SEAC meeting. Aside from the usual range of exciting papers and symposia, that meeting is fondly remembered by many of us as the best SEAC ever! We were charmed by the friendly and vibrant downtown atmosphere, where there were dozens of restaurants, shops, and bars in easy walking distance of the Hyatt Regency. The good news is that Greenville is bigger and better than ever. From its nineteenth century roots as a major mill town (it was once known as “The Textile Center of the World”), Greenville and the surrounding region have continued to be a cultural and economic draw in this area of the Southeast. We hope that you have time to explore the larger downtown area and enjoy the many museums, parks, and other treats that the city has to offer.

This is an auspicious year for SCIAA to be hosting the SEAC meeting. SCIAA was established in 1963, thus 2013 was its fiftieth anniversary. So we like to see 2014 as coinciding with an inauguration of another half century of fruitful collaborations and relationships with our colleagues from throughout the Southeast. And who knows? With continuing medical advances maybe many of us will be around to celebrate SCIAA’s centennial and the hosting of yet another (of hopefully many) SEAC meetings in Greenville. It will be difficult for that far-off meeting to top this one, however. This meeting is packed, featuring 19 organized symposia, 14 general sessions, and 4 poster sessions, encompassing 337 individual presentations (not including discussants). In addition, the Student Affairs Committee (SAC) is hosting two different events. First, there is a luncheon related to developing trends in the job market. Second, they have organized a panel discussion on gender issues in Southeastern archaeology. We also have a luncheon sponsored by the South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) that is devoted to best practices in historic rural household archaeology. Across all of these sessions there is a great balance of theory (iconography, gender, ideology, adaptation), method (lithics, sourcing studies, bioarchaeology, GIS), region and site based presentations (too many to even summarize in a few words), and public outreach (teaching, working with the public, and state parks). It is also gratifying to see a robust number of historical and maritime offerings.

In your busy schedule of seguing from one presentation to another, be sure to conserve some energy for extracurricular activities. Our Thursday evening reception at the Upcountry History Museum is only a short walk from the conference hotel. The Business Meeting is at 5:30 on Friday, but we have left enough time between that and the beginning of the dance for you to grab a bite to eat and restore your strength for an evening of hoofing it with your colleagues. If you are staying in town after the official close of the meeting at noon on Saturday, please make it a point to make it to Fall Field Day, sponsored by the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. ASSC has a terrific history of providing this event as a component to Archaeology Month, and we will be treated to a Cherokee dance troupe, blacksmithing demonstrations, a Catawba pottery exhibit, and other fun and interesting things to see and do. It seems only fitting that the last day of our meeting is highlighted by an event dedicated to the public, and a reminder of why we all have such a passion for archaeology. And for those of you still around after Fall Field Day, yet one more reward awaits: Great Spirits of the Southeast! What better kickoff to whatever SEC games are on Saturday evening?

Finally, we would like to thank the large number of people who helped us pull this meeting together. The Donor page in the Bulletin lists the generous monetary contributions that we received. From SRARP, Chris Moore organized the Great Spirits of SEAC and Keith Stephenson organized the Textile Tour. We appreciate the work Mona Grunden put into setting up the archaeological societies book sale, and helping those deserving groups to raise some funds. Kandi Hollenbach good naturedly responded to our frequent questions about membership issues. The website committee, Kandi Hollenbach, Tanya Peres Lemons, Tom Pluckhahn, Shane Miller, John Samuelsen, and our Web



designer, Steve White, should receive a congratulations from all of the membership for the time they invested into getting our online registration system up and running this year. They have made our planning work infinitely easier. We would also like to recognize the work that SCAPOD devoted to creating the Foodways Tour passport for our registrants. At ground zero in Greenville, a major debt of gratitude is owed to Kristy Rushing with the Hyatt Regency, Michelle Stoudemire with the city's Convention and Visitors Bureau, and Dana Thorpe, Elizabeth McSherry, and the rest of the gang at the Upcountry History Museum.

Charlie, Karen, and Nena  
SEAC 2014 Meeting Organizers

## **SPECIAL THANKS TO DONORS\***

Archaeological Research Trust  
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Steven Yerka

\*Donations as of October 15, 2014

Room	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning
<b>Crepe Myrtle</b>	[5] Paleoindian and Archaic Periods	[15] Contact and Colonial Periods	[24] Woodland Period Settlement, Interaction, and Ritual along the North Florida Gulf Coast	[34] Student Affairs Committee (SAC) Panel on Gender Roles among SE Archaeologists	
<b>Dogwood</b>	[7] New Perspectives on the Archaeology of Moundville and the Black Warrior Valley	[17] Subsistence, Seasonality, and Settlement	[26] Geophysics, Modeling, and Chemical Analyses	[36] Woodland Period Archaeology	[43] Historic and Prehistoric Bioarchaeology in the Southeastern United States
<b>Magnolia</b>	[9] South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) Panel on Rural Households			[28] Student Affairs Committee (SAC) Luncheon	
<b>Redbud A</b>	[6] Georgia on the Eve of Change	[16] New Perspectives on the Shell Mounds and Middens of Canaveral National Seashore	[25] Forts and Missions	[35] GIS Applications	[42] Interpreting the Past, Teaching the Present, and Planning for the Future
<b>Redbud B, C</b>	[1] Historic Tribes of Mississippi and Alabama	[10] Historic Tribes of Mississippi and Alabama (continued) [11] Lithic Studies	[19] Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain	[29] Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain (continued)	[38] The Creation and Legacy of the Carolina Colony
<b>Regency F</b>	[2] African-American Studies	[12] From Mound Ritual to Iconography to Spanish Conquistadors	[20] Archaeology at SC State Parks [21] Ancestors and Creation	[30] Ancestors and Creation (continued) [31] Style and Iconography	[39] The Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex: Unexpected Finds on St. Catherine's Island
<b>Regency G</b>	[3] The Humanized Appendix	[13] Forty Years On: Celebrating the Career of Gerald F. Schroedl	[22] Mississippi Period, Part I	[32] Historic Archaeology	[40] Caddo Research
<b>Regency H</b>	[4] Subsistence and Seasonality on the Woodland Gulf Coast	[14] Ocmulgee Archaeology: New Perspectives from Central Georgia	[23] Southeastern Maritime Archaeology	[33] Mississippi Mound Trail Research	[41] Mississippi Period, Part II
<b>Mezzanine</b>	[8] Material Culture and Gender	[18] Geophysics, Modeling, and Data Sharing	[27] Bioarchaeology, Settlement, and Subsistence	[37] Colonial through Late Historic	

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Registration

Museum, 6 – 8 pm

#### FOYER

Wednesday, 4 – 9 pm

#### MEETING PLANNING OFFICE

Thursday and Friday, 8 am – 4 pm

### Books and Exhibits

#### TEAL BALLROOM

Wednesday, 4 – 7 pm SETUP ONLY

Thursday, 8 am – 5 pm

Friday, 8 am – 5 pm

Saturday, 8 am – Noon

### Student Events

#### Thursday

Reception, Gallery A, 4:30 – 6 pm

#### Friday

SAC Luncheon, Magnolia, Noon – 1:30 pm

SAC Panel, Crepe Myrtle, 2 – 5 pm

### Special Events and Excursions

#### Wednesday

SEAC Board Meeting, Redbud, 6 – 9 pm

#### Thursday – Saturday

State Archaeological Societies Book Sale,  
Prefunction Area, Thursday and Friday  
(9 am – 4 pm), Saturday (9 am – Noon)

#### Thursday

SCARNG Panel, Magnolia, 11 am – 1 pm

SEAC Reception, Upcountry History

#### Friday

SEAC Business Meeting, Regency Ballroom,  
5:30 – 6:45pm

SEAC Dance, The Finesse Band, Regency  
Ballroom, 9 pm – Midnight

#### Saturday

Archaeology Field Day at Croft Park, 116  
Croft Street, 9 am – 5 pm (see link to  
streetcar schedule for transportation, on  
Table of Contents page)

Great Spirits of SEAC, Atrium Suite, 5:30 –  
6:30 pm

Low Country Boil, Regency D & E,  
6:30 – 9 pm

#### *Saturday Guided Excursion:*

Textile Heritage Tour, assemble in  
Dogwood, 1 – 5 pm

#### *Self-Guided Tours:*

The Children's Museum, 300 College Street  
The Greenville County Museum of Art, 420  
College Street

Greenville Zoo, 150 Cleveland Park Drive

Falls Park on the Reedy, 0.5 miles south of  
Hyatt Regency along the river

Upcountry History Museum, 540 Buncombe  
Street

## PROGRAM

### THURSDAY MORNING

#### [1] Redbud B, C

#### Symposium: Historic Tribes of Mississippi and Alabama: Recent Developments in Chickasaw and Choctaw Archaeology

Organizers: Kimberly A. Wescott and Terrance Weik

8:00 **Harte, Marybeth T.**, *Anthropogenic Ecological Impacts of the Colonial Chickasaw through a Study of Faunal Remains*

8:20 **Clifford, Walter A., IV**, *Chickasaw Plant Use: An Investigation of Three Chickasaw Sites from the 17th and 18th Centuries*

8:40 **Moody, C. Adam**, *Frenchmen, Scoundrels, Fossils, and "Fameiles:" Chickasaws and their Visitors in the Seventeen Aughts*

9:00 **Wescott, Kimberly A.**, *17th and 18th Century Chickasaw Households and Communities*

9:20 **Lieb, Brad R., and Kimberly A. Wescott**, *Chickasaw Ceramics and Community Organization at Chokkilissa'- Old Town, 1675-1800*

9:40 **BREAK**

10:00 **DePratter, Chester, Brad R. Lieb, Charles Cobb, Steven D. Smith, and James B. Legg**, *Historic Tribes of Mississippi and Alabama: Recent Developments in Chickasaw and Choctaw Archaeology*

10:20 **Doherty, Raymond, John F. Lieb, and Brad R. Lieb**, *Good Fare and Tribal Affairs: The George and Saleeche Colbert Site*

10:40 **Weik, Terrance**, *Land Use, Slavery and Transformation in 19th c. Chickasaw Mississippi*

11:00 **Little, Keith, and Hunter Johnson**, *An Archaeological Assessment of Choctaw Origins*

11:20 **Hollenbach, Kandace, Jessica Vavrsek, Jessie Johanson, Stephanie Hacker, Keith Little, and Hunter Johnson**, *Historic Choctaw Foodways at Two Sites in Kemper County, Mississippi*

11:40 **Dumas, Ashley**, *Choctaw Pottery from Fort Tombeche, 1736 to 1763*

#### [2] Regency F

#### General Session: African-American Studies

Chair: Jodi Barnes

8:00 **Galle, Jillian, and Fraser Neiman**, *Introducing the DAACS Research Consortium*

8:20 **Rooney, Clete, David Morgan, and Kevin MacDonald**, *Investigating the 18th-Century French Colonial Metoyer Land Grant Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana*

8:40 **Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa, Leslie E. Branch-Raymer, and Brad Botwick**, *Site 9CH1205: Window to Southeastern Antebellum and Postbellum African American Foodways*

9:00 **Barnes, Jodi**, *Intimate Archaeology of Enslaved Life at Hollywood Plantation: The Ell Kitchen*

9:20 **Anderson, C. Broughton, and Shabria Williamston**, *Freed Blacks in Appalachia: Discovering the White/Baxter Family Property*

#### [3] Regency G

#### Symposium: The Humanized Appendix: Contemporary Approaches for Environmentally Focused Subfields

Organizers: Elyse M. Anderson, Paulette S. McFadden, and Andrea Palmiotto

8:00 **Palmiotto, Andrea**, *Mullet Over: Rethinking Seasonality in the Lower Suwannee Region, Florida*

8:20 **McFadden, Paulette S.**, *The Winds of Change: Finding the Human Experience in Geoarchaeology*

8:40 **Anderson, Elyse**, *Tracking Down Deer in St. Johns II Country*

9:00 **Peles, Ashley A.**, *Transforming Faunal Analysis from What to How at Parchman Place*

- 9:20 **Gunter, Madeleine**, *Persistent Places of the Mississippian Shatter Zone: A Geoarchaeological Perspective*
- 9:40 **Johanson, Jessie, and Andrew Agha**, *Plant Remains as an Indicator of Social Relationships at the Lord Ashley Plantation (38DR83a)*
- 10:00 **Mahar, Ginessa J.**, *From Strategies to Practices: A Mixed Methods Approach to the Archaeology of Fishing*

**Henderson**, *Assessing Site Seasonality and Connectivity via LA-ICP-MS Elemental Analysis of Fish Otoliths: Results of a Pilot Study from the Northern Gulf of Mexico*

- 11:20 **Steponaitis, Laurie Cameron, and Joseph M. Herbert**, *A Morphological Technique for Identifying the Season-of-Harvest of Northern Gulf Oysters*

- 11:40 **Reitz, Elizabeth J.**, *Enduring Questions*

[4] **Regency H**

**Symposium: Subsistence and Seasonality on the Woodland Gulf Coast**

Organizer: Carla Hadden

- 8:00 **Waselkov, Gregory**, *Subsistence and Seasonality on the Woodland Gulf Coast: An Introduction*
- 8:20 **Jackson, H. Edwin, Susan L. Scott, and Samuel H. Butz**, *Subsistence and Seasonality Trends in the Grand Bay Estuary, Mississippi*
- 8:40 **Orr, Kelly**, *Gulf Coast Subsistence during the Woodland Period: Vertebrate Fauna from Bayou St. John (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama*
- 9:00 **Little, Maran E.**, *Faunal Analysis from Strange's Ring Midden (8By1355), Bay County, Florida*
- 9:20 **Hadden, Carla**, *Continuity and Change in Woodland Coastal Subsistence: A Case Study from the Florida Gulf Coast*
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Duke, C. Trevor, Thomas J. Pluckhahn, Victor D. Thompson, and Lori O'Neal**, *Temporal Trends in Invertebrate Faunal Remains from Crystal River (8CI1) and Robert's Island (8CI41)*
- 10:20 **Leone, Karen L.**, *Paleoethnobotany of the Woodland Gulf Coast*
- 10:40 **Krigbaum, John, and Neill J. Wallis**, *Isotopic Evidence for Weeden Island Subsistence and Mobility at Hughes Island Mound (8DI45) and Palmetto Mound (8LV2)*
- 11:00 **Peacock, Evan, Rinat Gabitov, Jonathan Frisch, Bradley Carlock, and Kate**

[5] **Crepe Myrtle**

**General Session: Paleoindian and Archaic Periods**

Chair: Asa Randall

- 8:20 **Norman, Sean**, *More Than a Few Bumps in the Road: Stratigraphic Analysis of the Tomoka Mound Complex (8VO81)*
- 8:40 **Endonino, Jon C.**, *Recent Investigations at the Tomoka Mound and Midden Complex: New Insights into Mound Chronology and Function*
- 9:00 **Greenlee, Diana**, *An "F" in Mound Construction at Poverty Point*
- 9:20 **Randall, Asa**, *Freshwater Shellfishing 9,000 Years Ago in Northeast Florida*
- 9:40 **Cook Hale, Jessica, Michael Faught, and Ervan Garrison**, *A Nice Kettle of Shellfish*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Carlson, Justin Nels**, *Caching, Mobility, and Hunter-Gatherer Social Dynamics in the Middle to Late Archaic Green River Valley, Kentucky*
- 10:40 **Franklin, Jay, Maureen Hays, Frédéric Surmely, Lucinda Langston, and Travis Bow**, *Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Archaeology at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*
- 11:00 **Smith, Morgan**, *A Morphometric Analysis of Ivory Point Specimens from Florida's Submerged Contexts*
- 11:20 **Ballard, Joanne P., Sally P. Horn, Steven Driese, Chad S. Lane, Zheng-Hua Li, and Elizabeth Maclennan**, *A Late Glacial and Holocene Paleofire Record from Cahaba Pond, Alabama*

11:40 **Taylor, Barbara, and Mark J. Brooks**, *Asynchronous Mid-Holocene Vegetation Change in the Southeastern Coastal Plain*

[6] **Redbud A**

**Symposium: Georgia on the Eve of Change: Recent Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology in the State**

Organizers: Ryan Sipe and Richard Moss

8:00 **Sipe, Ryan**, *The Irene Phase on Bryan Neck: A Growing Case Study on Late Mississippian Settlement Patterns of Coastal Mainland Georgia*

8:20 **Blair, Elliot H., David Hurst Thomas, Matthew F. Napolitano, and Anna M. Semon**, *(Re)Envisioning the Irene Landscape on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

8:40 **Ritchison, Brandon T.**, *Changing Communities: Mississippi Period Transitions on the Georgia Coast*

9:00 **Hensler, Rachel**, *Ceramic Variability in the Ocmulgee River Big Bend Region, Post 1540*

9:20 **Lewis, C. Thomas, III**, *Archaeological Testing of Eight Late Lamar Culture, Wolfskin Phase, Sites in the Upper Oconee River Basin, Georgia*

9:40 **Moss, Richard A.**, *Wolfskin Phase - Shifting Settlement in Sixteenth-Seventeenth Century Piedmont Georgia*

[7] **Dogwood**

**Symposium: New Perspectives on the Archaeology of Moundville and the Black Warrior Valley**

Organizer: Erik Porth

8:20 **Hawsey, Kareen L.**, *Vessel Morphology in the West Jefferson Phase: A Functional Analysis of Pottery in the Black Warrior Valley of Alabama*

8:40 **Lacquement, Cameron**, *Engineering Late Prehistoric Plazas: Physical Modifications at Moundville*

9:00 **Davis, Jera**, *An Archaeogeophysical Approach to Population and Settlement through Time at Moundville*

9:20 **Nelson, Ted Clay**, *Mortuary Practices, Wealth, and Social Status at the Rhodes Site in Moundville, Alabama*

9:40 **Salberg, Daniel J.**, *Ceramics and the Political Economy of Moundville: A Compositional Study using Neutron Activation Analysis*

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 **Thompson, Brandon, and Erik Porth**, *Mound Function, Mound Construction, and Mound P: An Examination of a Late Moundville III Phase Mound at Moundville*

10:40 **Funkhouser, J. Lynn**, *Death Beyond the Great Wall: Corporate Kin Groups and Segregated Space at Moundville*

11:00 **Porth, Erik**, *Some of Their Fires Still Burned: Ceremonial Changes and Social Reorganization at Moundville after Social Collapse*

11:20 **Steponaitis, Vincas P.**, Discussant

11:40 **Smith, Kevin E.**, Discussant

[8] **Mezzanine**

**Poster Session: Material Culture and Gender**, 9:00 am – Noon

8a **Parish, Ryan, and Ellis Durham**, *Not Indiana Hornstone: Spectral Source Characterizations of Kentucky and Tennessee Ste. Genevieve and Upper St. Louis Chert*

8b **Cooper, Jessica**, *Temporal and Morphological Aspects of Triangular Bifaces*

8c **Bowman, Satin B.**, *A Study of St. Johns Ceramic Decoration from Canaveral National Seashore*

8d **Gilmore, Zackary**, *Radiocarbon Dating of Spanish Moss from Orange and Stallings Fiber-Tempered Pottery: Method and Chronological Implications*

8e **Wesson, Cameron, and Marisa Fontana**, *The Archaeology of Windrush Farm: A Middle Woodland Cobbs Swamp Site in Central Alabama*

- 8f **Taylor, Robert**, *Trace Element Analysis of Late Archaic Copper from the Florida Panhandle* 2:00 **Lambert, Shawn Patrick**, *Remembering a Celebrated Past: Ceramic and Culinary Continuity among the Post-Removal Choctaw*
- 8g **Deere, Bobi**, *Southeastern Iconography: A Quantitative Study* 2:20 **Johnson, Jay K.**, Discussant
- 8h **Meyers, Maureen, Tony Boudreaux, Stephen B. Carmody, Victoria Dekle, Elizabeth Horton, and Alice P. Wright**, *What Happens in the Field? Preliminary Results of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey* 2:40 **Galloway, Patricia**, Discussant
- 8i **Stevens, Karen A.**, *Prevalence of Auditory Exostoses in the Green River Archaic: A Gendered Analysis of Subsistence and Mobility Related Behaviors*

[9] **Magnolia**

**South Carolina Army National Guard (SCARNG) Panel: The Current State of Rural Household Archaeology in the Southeast: Best Practices**, 11:00 am – 1:00 pm, Jason D. Moser (organizer), Natalie Adams-Pope, Jim Bates, Robert Benson, Jan Campbell, Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, Chan Funk, Norma Harris, Tammy Herron, Robert T. Morgan, Mike O’Neal, Susan Olin, Timothy Parsons, Karen Y. Smith, Steven D. Smith, Carl Steen, Sarah Stephens, and Keith Stephenson

[11] **Redbud B, C**

**General Session: Lithic Studies**

Chair: Philip Carr

- 3:20 **Carr, Philip, and Andrew Bradbury**, *Flake Debris as Integral to Investigating the Organization of Lithic Technology*
- 3:40 **Smith, Caleb**, *Site 31LE162: A “Gearing-Up Spot” in the Fall Line Region of Southeastern North Carolina*
- 4:00 **Martin, Tracy**, *An Examination of Lithic Resources and Raw Material Variability in Southern Lancaster County, South Carolina*
- 4:20 **Craib, Alexander**, *Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Western Tennessee River Valley*
- 4:40 **Des Jean, Tom, Randall D. Boedy, and Jessie Moore**, *Paleoindian Presence on the Upper Cumberland Plateau*

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON**

[10] **Redbud B, C**

**Symposium (continued): Historic Tribes of Mississippi and Alabama: Recent Developments in Chickasaw and Choctaw Archaeology**

Organizers: Kimberly A. Wescott and Terrance Weik

- 1:00 **Krause, Richard A.**, *The Metricization of Choctaw Pottery Vessel Forms*
- 1:20 **Hunt, Elizabeth**, *Changes in Choctaw Ceramics: A Proposed Project Examining the Effects of European Colonization on the Choctaw*
- 1:40 **Ervin, Kelly**, *Synthesizing the Sociospatial Scale: Applying Spatial Statistics to Identity Patterns in the Historic Creek Town*

[12] **Regency F**

**Symposium: From Mound Ritual to Iconography to Spanish Conquistadors: Papers in Honor of Vernon James Knight, Jr.**

Organizers: Amanda Regnier, Rachel Briggs, and Erin Phillips

- 1:00 **Regnier, Amanda, and Cameron Lacquement**, *Jim Knight’s Career in Archaeology*
- 1:20 **Smith, Karen Y.**, *Woodland Period Chronology in the Apalachicola and the Lower Chattahoochee River Valleys*
- 1:40 **Gage, Matthew**, *The Coosa River Basin Archaeological Survey Revisited*
- 2:00 **Briggs, Rachel**, *The Hominy Foodway of the Historic Native Eastern Woodlands*

- 2:20 **Hammerstedt, Scott W., and Sheila Bobalik Savage**, *Symbolic Uses of Color and Directionality in the Arkansas River Drainage of Eastern Oklahoma*
- 2:40 **Phillips, Erin**, *Engraved Pottery of the Hemphill Style through Time*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Markin, Julie G.**, *Searching for Complexity on the Chesapeake's Eastern Shore*
- 3:40 **Persons, A. Brooke**, *A Clear Conversation about Caribbean Chiefdoms*
- 4:00 **Marcoux, Jon Bernard**, *Hobb's Island and Walling II: What Can Two Sites in a "Simple Chiefdom" Tell Us about Moundville (ca. A.D. 1100-1275)?*
- 4:20 **Beck, Jr., Robin A.**, *Bridging Mississippian and Colonial Worlds in the American Southeast*
- 4:40 **O'Hear, John W.**, Discussant

**[13] Regency G**

**Symposium: Forty Years On: Celebrating the Career of Gerald F. Schroedl**

Organizer: C. Clifford Boyd, Jr.

- 12:55 **Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr.**, Opening Remarks
- 1:00 **Riggs, Brett**, *Late Woodland and Mississippian Period Ceramic Patterns at the Ashe Ferry Site, York County, South Carolina*
- 1:20 **Rodning, Christopher B.**, *Cherokee Ethnogenesis*
- 1:40 **Whyte, Thomas, and C. Clifford Boyd, Jr.**, *Dating the Native Occupation of Plum Grove, Northeastern Tennessee*
- 2:00 **Yerka, Stephen J., Daniel Brock, Palmyra Moore, and D. Shane Miller**, *Application and Reason in Southeastern Archaeology over the Last Score*
- 2:20 **Heath, Barbara**, *Global Trade, Regional Patterns, and Local Meaning: Cowrie Shells in Colonial Virginia*
- 2:40 **BREAK**

- 3:00 **Sullivan, Lynne**, *The Citico Site (40HA65) in Regional Context*
- 3:20 **Greene, Lance**, *Archaeology and Community Reconstruction of Mid-19th Century Cherokee Farmsteads Along Valley River, North Carolina*
- 3:40 **Ahlman, Todd**, *Consumer Choice in the Caribbean: Examining Material Remains from the Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies*
- 4:00 **Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.**, *Ayers Town and the Catawba Nation after the American Revolution*
- 4:20 **Kimball, Larry**, *War Points?*
- 4:40 **Chapman, Jeff**, Discussant
- 5:00 **Schroedl, Gerald**, Closing Remarks

**[14] Regency H**

**Symposium: Ocmulgee Archaeology: New Perspectives from Central Georgia**

Organizer: Daniel P. Bigman

- 1:20 **Bigman, P. Daniel, and Adam King**, *New Radiocarbon Dates for Ocmulgee's Early Mississippian Beginning*
- 1:40 **Love, Sarah, and Daniel P. Bigman**, *Late Archaic Occupations at Ocmulgee*
- 2:00 **Green, Lillian**, *Mossy Oak Revisited*
- 2:20 **Steere, Benjamin A.**, *Household Archaeology at Macon Plateau*
- 2:40 **BREAK**
- 3:00 **Cornelison, John, and Daniel P. Bigman**, *New Understanding of the Historic Creek Town Size and Layout at Ocmulgee*
- 3:20 **Rowe, Abigail, Jacob Lulewicz, and Jennifer Birch**, *Before Ocmulgee: A Comparative Analysis of the Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Settlement Landscape in Northern Georgia*
- 3:40 **Jennings, Matthew**, *Displaying Ocmulgee*
- 4:00 **Williams, Mark**, Discussant
- 4:20 **King, Adam**, Discussant



[15] Crepe Myrtle

**General Session: Contact and Colonial Periods**

Chair: Mary Elizabeth Fitts

- 3:00 **Rimer, Esther**, *A Preliminary Artifact Analysis from the Earthfast Structure at Addison Plantation*
- 3:20 **Zych, Lauren**, *Frenchman, Creole, Indian, Slave: The Development and Transformation of Intercultural Relations in Colonial New Orleans*
- 3:40 **Madden, Mary A.**, *Port Power: Tracking the Shift in Prominence from Gloucester to Yorktown during the 18th Century*
- 4:00 **Fitts, Mary Elizabeth**, *"They scarcely plant any thing fit for the support of human life:" Intergenerational Stress and Catawba Foodways*
- 4:20 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.**, *De Soto West of the Mississippi: New Data and Rethinking Old Ideas*

[16] Redbud A

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

Organizers: Margo Schwadron, Alexandra Parsons, and Kathryn Miyar

- 1:20 **Schwadron, Margo**, *Life in the Golden Crescent: New Perspectives on the Shell Mounds and Middens of Canaveral National Seashore*
- 1:40 **Fernandez, Steven, Lori D. Collins, Travis F. Doering, and Margo Schwadron**, *Terrestrial and Airborne LiDAR Applications for Shell Mound and Midden Documentation: The Canaveral National Seashore Examples*
- 2:00 **Parsons, Timothy**, *Petrographic Analysis of Ceramic Thin Sections from Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Seminole Rest at Canaveral National Seashore*
- 2:20 **Quitmyer, Irvy R., and Nicole R. Cannarozzi**, *The Zooarchaeology of Castle Windy and Turtle Mound, Canaveral National Seashore, Florida*
- 2:40 **BREAK**

- 3:00 **Jones, Douglas S., Irvy R. Quitmyer, and Margo Schwadron**, *Season of Harvest and Paleoclimate Archives in the Shells of the Variable Coquina Clam (*Donax variabilis*)*
- 3:20 **Parsons, Alexandra L.**, *Shells and Seasons in Mosquito Lagoon, Florida*
- 3:40 **Miyar, Kathryn, and Ian Pawn**, *Life and Death in Mosquito Lagoon: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Canaveral National Seashore, Florida*
- 4:00 **Brewer, David**, *The Surruque of Canaveral*

[17] Dogwood

**General Session: Subsistence, Seasonality, and Settlement**

Chair: J. Matthew Compton

- 1:20 **Dillian, Carolyn**, *New Methods for Understanding Anthropogenic Change at the Little River Neck Shell Midden, South Carolina*
- 1:40 **Walls, Lauren**, *The Lone Midden: Expanding the Limits of Inference at Short-Term or Special-Use Sites in the Gulf Coast Region*
- 2:00 **Crites, Gary, and Timothy E. Baumann**, *The Emergence and Distribution of Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in the Upper Tennessee River Valley*
- 2:20 **Compton, J. Matthew**, *Archaeofaunal Remains from the Ravensford Site: A Regional and Ethnohistorical Perspective on Animal Use in the Appalachian Summit*
- 2:40 **Cannarozzi, Nicole R., and Michal Kowalewski**, *Determining Seasonal Oyster Deposition from St. Catherines Shell Ring using Monte Carlo Modeling of Impressed *Odostome* (*Boonea impressa*) Population Demography*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Sampson, Christina Perry**, *Subsistence and Settlement: Early Safety Harbor at the Weeden Island Site (8Pi1)*
- 3:40 **Wagner, Gail E., and Keith Stephenson**, *Middle to Late Woodland Subsistence at the G. S. Lewis-West Site (38AK228), South Carolina*

- 4:00 **Purcell, Gabrielle**, *Plant Remains from the Smokemont Site in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina*
- 4:20 **Harding, Gregg, and Ramie Gougeon**, *Treading Lightly: An Approach to the Exploration and Documentation of Florida Cave Sites*

[18] **Mezzanine**

**Poster Session: Geophysics, Modeling, and Data Sharing, 2:00 – 5:00 pm**

- 18a **Donnan, Ben**, *A Geophysical Examination of a Terminal Woodland Embankment and Ditch at Toltec Mounds Site (3LN42), Scott, Arkansas*
- 18b **Nowak, Jesse, Daniel P. Bigman, and Daniel Seinfeld**, *Remote Sensing within Lake Jackson's Mound Precinct: An Examination of Mississippian Settlement Patterns*
- 18c **Tucker, Bryan, Victor D. Thompson, and Matthew Golsch**, *Geophysical Investigations at the Cane Patch Site (9CH35) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*
- 18d **Thacker, Paul**, *The Mineralogy behind the Magnetism: Sedimentology and Site Formation Processes in North Carolina*
- 18e **Colvin, Matthew H.**, *Assessing Monumentality in the Okeechobee Basin, Florida and the Scope of LiDAR Imaging*
- 18f **Ferguson, Terry A., and Carl Steen**, *In Search of the Lost Kiln: A Geophysical Reconnaissance at the B.F. Landrum Pottery (38AK496)*
- 18g **Brilliant, Brooke**, *Not Another Cell Tower Survey! An Examination of Data Gained from Archaeological Surveys of Cell Tower Tracts*
- 18h **Adams, Olivia, Maureen Hays, and Kimberly Pyszka**, *Landscape Archaeology and GIS: Understanding Cultural Adaptation and Tenant Farming in the Lowcountry (Hollywood, SC)*
- 18i **Banschbach, Mary, Dominic J. Day, Emma Mason, Christopher Curry, Sarah Love, and Daniel P. Bigman**, *Long-Term Changes in Landscape Use Patterns at Sampson Island, Congaree National Park, South Carolina*

- 18j **Dennison, Meagan, and Mark Freeman**, *DAGS - Digital Archive of Archaeological Dog Burial and Metric Data of the Americas*
- 18k **Anderson, David G., Stephen J. Yerka, Eric C. Kansa, Sarah W. Kansa, Joshua J. Wells, Thaddeus G. Bissett, R. Carl DeMuth, and Kelsey Noack Myers**, *Linking Archaeological Data at a Large Scale: The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA)*

**THURSDAY EVENING**

**Student Reception** (students and donors only) 4:30 – 6:00 pm, Gallery A

**SEAC Reception**, 6:00 – 8:00 pm, Upcountry History Museum

**FRIDAY MORNING**

[19] **Redbud B, C**

**Symposium: Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain**

Organizers: Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore

- 8:00 **Dunbar, James S.**, *The South-Eastern Warm Thermal Enclave, Perturbations of the Late Pleistocene*
- 8:20 **Lowery, Darrin, and Dennis Stanford**, *42,000 Years of Delmarva's Upland Geoarchaeological Record*
- 8:40 **Stanford, Dennis, and Darrin Lowery**, *The Chesapeake Bay Bifaces: Evidence for an LGM Occupation of the Eastern North America*
- 9:00 **Leigh, David, and Bradley Suther**, *Landforms Favoring Buried Pre-Clovis and Paleoindian Sites on the Atlantic Coastal Plain*
- 9:20 **Meredith, Steven M.**, *Clovis Sites in the Gulf Coastal Plain of Southwest Alabama*
- 9:40 **BREAK**

- 10:00 **Purdy, Barbara A.**, *Ancient Floridians at the Container Corporation of America Site (8MR154), Marion County, Florida > 20,000 Years Ago: A Re-examination*
- 10:20 **Ensor, Blaine**, *Development of a New Paradigm for Early Settlement of the Americas: Data from the Gulf Coastal Plain and Beyond*
- 10:40 **Anderson, Derek T., Ashley M. Smallwood, Albert C. Goodyear, and D. Shane Miller**, *Stratigraphy and Dating at the Topper Site, South Carolina*
- 11:00 **LeCompte, Malcolm A., James P. Kennett, Ted E. Bunch, Allen West, and Wendy S. Wolbach**, *Clovis and the Younger Dryas Cosmic Impact at 12.8 ka B.P.*
- 11:20 **Pevny, Charlotte D., R. Christopher Goodwin, and William P. Barse**, *From Biscayne Bay to the Cody Scarp: The Early Archaic Bolen Horizon in Florida*
- 11:40 **Austin, Robert J., Sam B. Upchurch, James S. Dunbar, Richard W. Estabrook, and Jon C. Endonino, and Adam Burke**, *The Quarry Cluster Approach to Chert Provenance Studies, with Examples from Florida*

[20] Regency F

**Symposium: Archaeology at South Carolina State Parks**

Organizers: David Jones and Andrew Agha

- 8:00 **Jones, David**, *Spanish Mount Stabilization*
- 8:20 **Agha, Andrew**, *Complexities at Charles Towne Landing, or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Palisade*
- 8:40 **Isenbarger, Nicole**, *People, Pots and Palisades: Looking at 17th Century Cultural Interactions through Local Pottery along the Ashley River*
- 9:00 **James, Larry**, *Grace Under Fire: The Archaeological Investigation at St. George Parish Church and Cemetery*
- 9:20 **Young, Stacey**, *Archaeology and Interpretation of Hampton Plantation State Historic Site*

[21] Regency F

**Symposium: Ancestors and Creation: The Symbolism and Founding Ideologies of Mississippian Belief Systems**

Organizers: Johann A. Sawyer and F. Kent Reilly

- 10:00 **Duncan, James, and Carol Diaz-Granados**, *Sun and Morning Star/Father and Son: Co-Occurrences in Missouri Rock Art*
- 10:20 **Smith, Kevin E., and Robert V. Sharp**, *The Middle Cumberland "Changing Woman" and the Path of Souls*
- 10:40 **Sharp, Robert V.**, *Creating and Displaying the Images of Creation's Actors: The Ritual Function of Mississippian Flint-Clay Figures*
- 11:00 **Stauffer, Grant, and Jesse Nowak**, *The House between Life and Death: Female Sepultures in Mississippian North Florida*
- 11:20 **Kelly, John**, *The Historical Context of the Central Pole and the Ceremonial Celt in PreMississippian Societies on the Northern Margins of the Greater Southeast*
- 11:40 **Sabo, George, III**, *"Paired Figures Confronting a Forked Pole:" So What's Up with the Forked Pole?*

[22] Regency G

**General Session: Mississippi Period, Part I**

Chair: Jayur Mehta

- 8:00 **Betzenhauser, Alleen, and Elizabeth L. Watts-Malouchos**, *Creating Community in the American Bottom: Rethinking Mississippian Storage Practices*
- 8:20 **Cyr, Howard, Scott Meeks, Rocco de Gregory, and Hunter Johnson**, *Life along the Yazoo River: Explanations into the Timing and Length of Occupation at 22HO626, a Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Site in the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 8:40 **Noack Myers, Kelsey, Kelsey E. Witt, and Elizabeth L. Watts-Malouchos**, *Ancient Canine DNA: Implications for Late Woodland and Mississippian (A.D. 600-1400) Relatedness, Interactions, and Movements in the Midwest*

- 9:00 **Skousen, B. Jacob**, *Making a Case for Large-Scale Gatherings at the Emerald Site*
- 9:20 **Mehta, Jayur**, *Summit Architecture on Mound D at the Carson Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi*
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Lennen, Joel P.**, *Movement and Performance at the Canebrake Site*
- 10:20 **Ashley, Keith**, *The Grand Shell Ring: Commemorating the Past*
- 10:40 **Sapitan, Robert, and Keith Ashley**, *Living High above the River: St. Johns II Life at the T. R. Preserve Site*
- 11:00 **Hall, Kristen Cecilia Douglass**, *Suwannee Valley Redefined: A Feasting Pottery Assemblage from Parnell Mound*
- 11:20 **Mones, Micah**, *Shell Works and Shell Beads at the Edge of the Mississippian World*

**[23] Regency H**

**Symposium: Southeastern Maritime Archaeology**

Organizer: Ashley M. Deming

- 8:00 **Fulmer, Nate, and Ashley M. Deming**, *SCIAA Maritime Research Division: Preserving and Protecting Maritime Heritage in the Palmetto State*
- 8:20 **Spirek, James**, *The Blockade of Charleston Harbor, 1861-1865: Two Archaeological Consequences*
- 8:40 **Scafuri, Michael**, *The Virtual Hunley: Archaeological Research and the Use of 3D Modeling to Study the H. L. Hunley Submarine*
- 9:00 **James, Stephen**, *The Undine, A Tea Clipper in the Savannah River*
- 9:20 **Lydecker, Andrew**, *Archaeology of Confederate Obstructions in the Savannah River*
- 9:40 **Gifford, Matthew, and Erica Gifford**, *A Bankline Survey of the Low Country Rice Plantations Landscape*
- 10:00 **BREAK**

- 10:20 **McKinnon, Jennifer**, *"She is a treasure galleon in every respect:" Preliminary Results of Recent Investigations on a Possible Late 18th Century Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park*
- 10:40 **Moore, David D.**, *Anatomy of Blackbeard's Flagship: Historical and Archaeological Research Focused upon the Structural Remains of Queen Anne's Revenge, Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina*
- 11:00 **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.**, *The French Connection: Elements and Artifacts from the QAR Shipwreck*
- 11:20 **Kenyon, Kimberly**, *Conserving Blackbeard's Queen Anne's Revenge: Past, Present, and Future*
- 11:40 **Kozlowski, Ryan**, *Examining Artifacts from the Queen Anne's Revenge with Digitome® Volumetric Radiography*

**[24] Crepe Myrtle**

**Symposium: Woodland Period Settlement, Interaction, and Ritual along the North Florida Gulf Coast**

Organizers: Daniel Seinfeld and Jeffrey Shanks

- 8:00 **Campbell, Jan, Prentice Thomas, Benjamin Aubuchon, and Bret Kent**, *Location, Location, Location: The Potential Importance of 8BY9 and Davis Point in Weeden Island Settlement Dynamics at Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida*
- 8:20 **Saunders, Rebecca, and Allison Mueller**, *Swift Creek Pottery from the Harrison Ring, Bay County, Florida*
- 8:40 **Ellis, Sarah**, *Trafficking Rock: A Comparative Analysis of Swift Creek and Weeden Island Lithic Procurement and Production Habits*
- 9:00 **Dengal, Craig**, *Baker's Landing (8BY29): A Swift Creek Mound and Ring Midden Complex on the Northwest Florida Gulf Coast*
- 9:20 **Hill, Lou**, *Less is Moore: An Analysis of the Artifactual Material from Four Woodland Burial Mounds at the Tucker and Bird Hammock Sites on the Florida North Central Gulf Coast*

- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Shanks, Jeffrey**, *Coastal Connections: Intraregional Interaction among Woodland Mound and Village Sites in Northwest Florida*
- 10:20 **Russo, Mike**, *Overcoming the Willeys at Mound Field, North Florida Gulf Coast*
- 10:40 **Seinfeld, Daniel**, *New Insights into Ritual and Monumentality at the Letchworth Mounds Site (8JE337)*
- 11:00 **Wallis, Neill J., and Paulette S. McFadden**, *Garden Patch (8DI4): Building a Middle Woodland Ceremonial Center on the Northern Peninsular Gulf Coast*
- 11:20 **Donop, Mark C.**, *An Introduction to the Weeden Island Palmetto Mound (8LV2) on Hog Island*
- 11:40 **Pluckhahn, Thomas J., Victor D. Thompson, and J. Matthew Compton**, *Archaeological Investigations at the Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex: Late Woodland Settlement and Ceremony on Florida's West-Central Gulf Coast*

[25] **Redbud A**

**General Session: Forts and Missions**

Chair: David Moore

- 8:20 **Spring, Anita**, *Multi-Site Archeology: The Search for Fort Caroline*
- 8:40 **Crowe, Fletcher S.**, *Why Fort Caroline Was Not Located near Jacksonville*
- 9:00 **Beaman, Thomas E., and John J. Mintz**, *The Port and the Forts: The Archaeology of Civil War Defensive Landscapes on the Lower Cape Fear River*
- 9:20 **Moore, David, Robin A. Beck, Jr., Sarah C. Sherwood, and Christopher B. Rodning**, *Continuing Investigation of the Fort San Juan Moat/Ditch at the Berry Site*
- 9:40 **Sappington, Ericha**, *Two of the Bastions Face the Sea: Constructing and Reconstructing History at Fort San Marcos de Apalache, a Remote Spanish Outpost in the Borderlands of La Florida*

- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Malischke, Lisa Marie**, *Old Methods Made New – French Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), Daily Life, Stanley South, and Multivariate Statistics*
- 10:40 **Smith, Steven D., and James B. Legg**, *Recent Research at Fort Motte*
- 11:00 **Waters, Gifford**, *17th-18th Century Stone and Tabby Architecture at Mission Nombre de Dios, St. Augustine, Florida*
- 11:20 **Marrinan, Rochelle**, *Early and Late Mission Assemblages from Apalachee Province*
- 11:40 **Melcher, Jennifer**, *The Last Mission of Northwest Florida*

[26] **Dogwood**

**General Session: Geophysics, Modeling, and Chemical Analyses**

Chair: Jeremy Menzer

- 8:00 **Menzer, Jeremy, Jay Franklin, and Eileen Ernenwein**, *Geophysical Explorations and Archaeological Testing at the Mississippian Pile Mound Site, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*
- 8:20 **Hadley, Scott P., Jr.**, *Large-Scale Geophysical Survey at the Denmark Site (40MD85), a Middle Mississippi Town in West Tennessee*
- 8:40 **Du Vernay, Jeffrey, Lori D. Collins, Travis F. Doering, and Joseph Gamble**, *The 3D Documentation and Visualization of the Lake Jackson (8Le1) Copper Plates*
- 9:00 **Collins, Lori D., Travis F. Doering, Margo Schwadron, James McLeod, Jeffrey Du Vernay, and Jorge Gonzalez**, *LiDAR and 3D Documentation at the Ninety Six National Historic Site, South Carolina: Using Digital Preservation Strategies to Better Manage, Protect, and Interpret the Only Existing American Revolutionary War Tunnel*
- 9:20 **Doering, Travis F., Lori D. Collins, Margo Schwadron, and Ken Wild**, *3D Documentation and Analysis of the Reef Bay Valley Petroglyphs, St. John, U.S. Virgin*

Islands

- 9:40 **Dalton-Carriger, Jessica, and Elliot H. Blair**, *Searching for the Protohistoric Period in East Tennessee: Answering Chronological Questions via pXRF and LA-ICP-MS Analyses*
- 10:00 **Daniels, James, and Paul Webb**, *Using pXRF to Measure Chemical Variability of Potsherds from the Hickory Log Site (9CK9) in Cherokee County, Georgia*
- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 10:40 **Golsch, Matthew, Brandon T. Ritchison, Matthew H. Colvin, Bryan Tucker, and Victor D. Thompson**, *Utilizing Complementary Techniques to Understand Formation Processes at the Ossabaw Island Shell Ring (9CH203)*
- 11:00 **Gordon, Falicia, and Brandon Thompson**, *Archeological and Remote Sensing Investigations at the Weissinger Ancestral Plantation Home Site*
- 11:20 **Colombo, Leah, and John Gifford**, *Preliminary Results - Development of a Predictive Model to Locate Potential Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Florida Bay, Everglades National Park*
- 11:40 **Williams, Mark**, *One Last Beaver Paper*

[27] Mezzanine

**Poster Session: Bioarchaeology, Settlement, and Subsistence, 9 am – Noon**

- 27a **Pierson, Michele, and Caitlin Wamsler**, *An Osteological Inquiry of Age and Sex among Individuals Uncovered at Holy Spirit Catholic Church*
- 27b **Rinker, Emily, and Stuart Nealis**, *Bioarchaeological Analyses of Health Trends at Eastern State Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky*
- 27c **Roberts Thompson, Amanda D., Bryan Tucker, Jennifer Bedell, Megan Teague Tucker, Matthew Golsch, Brandon T. Ritchison, Matt H. Colvin, Katherine Napora, Rachel Black, Aimee Bouzigard, and Victor D. Thompson**, *Articulating Management and Research on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

- 27d **Mickelson, Andrew**, *Current Status of Mississippian Settlement Patterns Research at the Ames Site in Western Tennessee*
- 27e **Jones, Eric, and Pierce Wright**, *Examining Intrasite Settlement Patterns in the Upper Yadkin River Valley, A.D. 1200-1600*
- 27f **Hacker, Stephanie, and Howard Cyr**, *An Integrative Archaeological and Geomorphological Approach to Understanding Site Distributions and Prehistoric Settlement Patterns along the Little River, East Tennessee*
- 27h **Singleton, Hayley**, *Midden between the Mounds: Recent Investigations of Subsistence at the Garden Patch Site (8D14)*
- 27g **Carmody, Stephen B., Sarah C. Sherwood, Jon Russ, and Madison Fuller**, *Multiple Data Sources in the Study of Plant Processing at the Michaels Shelter (40FR276), Sewanee, Tennessee*
- 27h **Savarese, Michael, Karen Jo Walker, William H. Marquardt, and Victor D. Thompson**, *Influence of Native American Overharvesting on the Population Structure of the Eastern Oyster, Crassostrea virginica: Shifting Baselines in Southwest Florida's Estuaries*

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON**

[28] Magnolia

**Student Affairs Committee (SAC) Luncheon: Navigating the Modern Job Market**, Noon – 1:30 pm, Robin A. Beck, Jr., Tasha Benyshek, Megan Kassabaum, David Morgan, Melissa Twaroski, and Rich Weinstein

[29] Redbud B, C

**Symposium (continued): Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain**  
Organizers: Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore

1:00 **Wilkinson, Joseph E.**, *Across the Coastal Plain: Looking at Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces by Raw Material and Geography*

- 1:20 **Young, Christopher K., and M. Steven Shackley**, *Travelin' Rhyolite: Sourcing Lithic Raw Material in Relation to the Johannes Kolb Archaeological Site (38DA75)*
- 1:40 **Smallwood, Ashley M., Thomas Jennings, David G. Anderson, Jerald Ledbetter**, *Testing for Evidence of Paleoindian Responses to the Younger Dryas in Georgia*
- 2:00 **Bridgman Sweeney, Kara**, *Multiple Scales of Interaction and Tradition in the Early Side-Notched Horizon*
- 2:20 **Thulman, David K.**, *Discerning Early Archaic Bolen Territories using Geometric Morphometrics*
- 2:40 **Goodyear, Albert C., and Douglas Sain**, *PreClovis Archaeology and Geochronology at the Topper Site*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Adovasio, James M., C. Andrew Hemmings, and Anne Marjenin**, *The Old Vero Man Site (8IR009): Current Investigations Suggest Pleistocene Human Occupation*
- 3:40 **Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Andrew H. Ivester, and James K. Feathers**, *Regional Manifestations of Late Quaternary Climate Change and Archaeological Site Burial along the South Atlantic Slope*
- 4:00 **Harris, Scott**, *Geological Evolution and Paleolandscapes of the SE-U.S. Continental Shelf*
- 4:20 **Anderson, David G.**, Discussant
- 4:40 **Schuldenrein, Joseph**, Discussant
- 1:40 **Boles, Steven**, *Supernaturals in the Confluence Region*
- 2:00 **Reilly, F. Kent**, *Foundational and Cosmological Themes in Mississippian Engraved Shell Art: Ideological Imagery and the Visual Depiction of the Ceremonies of Creation*
- 2:20 **Brown, James**, *Ideological Referents of the Spiro Spirit Lodge*
- 2:40 **King, Adam**, *Vestiges of First Man at Etowah*
- 3:00 **Thornock, Christopher L.**, *Mississippian Mounds as Tableaus, Ceremonial Houses, and Members of the Community: An Example from the Hollywood Site (9R11)*

[31] Regency F

General Session: Style and Iconography

Chair: Elizabeth Horton

- 3:40 **Horton, Elizabeth**, *Weaving for the World Beyond: Iconographic and Decorative Fabrics from Craig Mound at Spiro*
- 4:00 **Iverson, Richard L.**, *A New Approach for Interpreting Prehistoric Eastern North American Shamanic Cult Iconography*
- 4:20 **Buchanan, Meghan**, *Making Pots, Making War: Mississippian Plate Iconography in the Midcontinent*
- 4:40 **Bryant, Laura A.**, *Figural Forms: The Styles and Dispersion of the Mississippian Female Effigy Bottles*

[30] Regency F

Symposium (continued): Ancestors and Creation: The Symbolism and Founding Ideologies of Mississippian Belief Systems

Organizers: Johann A. Sawyer and F. Kent Reilly

- 1:00 **Sawyer, Johann A.**, *First Man and Centered Poles*
- 1:20 **Dye, David**, *Lightning Boy Face Mask Gorgets and Thunder Boy War Clubs: The Ritual*

[32] Regency G

General Session: Historical Archaeology

Chair: Victor D. Thompson

- 1:20 **Price, Sarah E., and Heather Puckett**, *Desperately Seeking Zula*
- 1:40 **Costa, January W.**, *An Analysis of Ceramics from Holly Bend, North Carolina: A Comparative Study of Recovered Ceramics to*

- Locally Manufactured Wares in the Catawba Valley
- 2:00 **Pigott, Michelle**, *"Apalacha-Creek:" Discussing Cultural Hybridization through Ceramic Analysis*
- 2:20 **Webb, Paul, Matt Wilkerson, Tasha Benyshek, Bruce Idol, and Michael Nelson**, *Transportation Archaeology and Cherokee Sites in Western North Carolina*
- 2:40 **Baumann, Timothy E., Ted Clay Nelson, Lynne Sullivan, Jessica Dalton-Carriger, and Donna McCarthy**, *Cherokee or Muskogee (Creek)?: Cultural Affiliation on Hiwassee Island*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Thompson, Victor D., William H. Marquardt, Karen Jo Walker, Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, and Lee Newsom**, *In the Shadow of the King's House: Exploring Calusa and Spanish Architecture at Mound Key*
- 3:40 **Auerbach, Jeffrey**, *Not Die But In Jerusalem: The Nutritional Consequences of the Nat Turner Revolt*
- 4:00 **Steen, Carl, and Terry A. Ferguson**, *Finding the Lost Kiln at the B.F. Landrum Pottery*
- 4:20 **Bordelon, Blair**, *Archaeology of the Irish Channel: Transnational Identities and Ethnic Boundaries among 19th and Early 20th Century Immigrants*
- 4:40 **Moser, Jason D., and Chan Funk**, *Fort Jackson's Historic Archaeology: A Review of Significance and Integrity--25 Years On*
- 2:40 **Kassabaum, Megan**, *Preliminary Investigations at the Smith Creek Mounds, Wilkinson County, Mississippi*
- 3:00 **Kowalski, Jessica, and H. Edwin Jackson**, *On the Mound Trail: Mississippian Politics in the Lower Yazoo Basin*
- 3:20 **Henderson, Cecilia, and H. Edwin Jackson**, *Coles Creek Mounds in the Lower Yazoo Basin: Mississippi Mounds Trail Investigations at the Carter Site and Aden*
- 3:40 **Johnson, Jay K., Bryan Haley, Stephen Harris, Erika Carpenter, and Travis Cureton**, *Mississippi Mounds Trail Research in the Upper Yazoo Basin*
- 4:00 **McLeod, Todd, and John Connaway**, *Developing an Architectural Sequence for a Portion of the Mound A Enclosure at the Carson Mound Group, Coahoma County, Mississippi*
- 4:20 **Butz, Samuel H.**, *Excavations of Mound B: A Ridgetop Mound at the Carson Site, a Mississippian Mound Center in the Northern Yazoo Basin*
- 4:40 **O'Hear, John W., and Erin Stevens Nelson**, *The Mississippi Mound Trail in Archaeological Context: A First Try*

[33] **Regency H**

**Symposium: Mississippi Mound Trail Research**

Organizers: John W. O'Hear and Erin Stevens Nelson

- 2:20 **Steponaitis, Vincas P., Megan Kassabaum, Mallory Melton, David Cranford, and Ashley A. Peles**, *An Overview of Mississippi Mound Trail Excavations in the Natchez Bluffs*

[34] **Crepe Myrtle**

**Student Affairs Committee (SAC) Panel: Gender Roles among Southeastern Archaeologists**, 2:00 – 5:00 pm, Dana Bardolph, Tamira Brennan, Charles Cobb, Gayle Fritz, Maureen Meyers, D. Shane Miller, Sarah Miller, Tanya Peres, Jim Pritchard, Christopher B. Rodning, Robert Rohe, Sissel Schroeder, and Amber VanDerwarker

[35] **Redbud A**

**General Session: GIS Applications**

Chair: Mark Wagner

- 1:20 **Law, Zada**, *Triangulating Scholarship, Primary Sources, and Geospatial Visualization to Map the African American Landscape of the Civil War*



- 1:40 **Smith, Allison M., John W. Cottier, and Hamilton H. Bryant, III**, *A Historical Snapshot of the Native Landscape of the Lower Alabama River in 1814*
- 2:00 **Wesler, Kit**, *Defining Culture Area in the Era of GIS: Mississippian and Medieval Christendom*
- 2:20 **Gill, Matthew**, *Using GIS to Assess the Effectiveness of Archaeological Surveys Conducted at Avon Park Air Force Range*
- 2:40 **Wagner, Mark, and Go Matsumoto**, *Indian Mounds and Ironclads: The U.S. Naval Base at Mound City, Illinois*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Tankersley, Matt**, *Identification and Analysis of the Brampton Plantation Battlefield*
- 3:40 **McLeod, Bart**, *Digital Modeling and Non-Destructive Technological Examination of Artifacts and Safety Harbor Burial Practices at Picnic Mound (8Hi3), Hillsborough County, Florida*
- 4:00 **Stack, Meg**, *Utilizing Georeferencing in Archaeology: A Quest to find the Seminole Village of Chocachatti*
- 4:20 **Keith, Scot**, *Examining Middle Woodland Swift Creek Interaction Using Least Cost Path Analysis*
- 2:20 **Giles, Bretton**, *Hopewell Caches as Communicative Acts and Mnemonically-Charged Gifts*
- 2:40 **Knight, Vernon James, Jr., and Julie G. Markin**, *Reanalysis of Pottery from the Anneewakee Creek Mound, Georgia*
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 **Norris, Sean, Ramona Grunden, Stacey Young, Heathley Johnson, and Christopher K. Young**, *Excavations at 38FL424: Early Woodland Cremation Burials on the Lynchies River*
- 3:40 **Ogden, Quinn-Monique**, *Excavation and Analysis of Three Late Archaic/Early Woodland Semi-Subterranean Structures of at Rebellion Farms, Berkeley County, South Carolina*
- 4:00 **LaDu, Daniel A.**, *The View from Mazique (22Ad502): Rethinking the Coles Creek/Plaquemine Cultural Transition from the Perspective of the Natchez Bluffs Region of the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 4:20 **Birnbaum, David J.**, *Technological Variability in St. Johns Pottery from Malabar Assemblages*

[36] **Dogwood**

**General Session: Woodland Period Archaeology**

Chair: Bretton Giles

- 1:00 **Rael, Travis**, *Overview of Excavations Conducted at Oakville Mounds in Lawrence County, Alabama*
- 1:20 **Hummel, Rebecca L.**, *Preliminary Work Conducted at Walker-Noe*
- 1:40 **Yon, Caroline**, *Analysis of Middle Woodland Ceramics from the Big Creek Shell Pit Site, a Possible Hopewell-Related Site*
- 2:00 **Wright, Alice P.**, *Sacred Geology: Mica and Crystal Quartz Crafting in Middle Woodland Appalachia*

[37] **Mezzanine**

**Poster Session: Colonial through Late Historic, 2:00 – 5:00 pm**

- 37a **Cooper, Leslie, and Jillian Galle**, *Yaughan and Curriboo: A New Look at Two Eighteenth-Century Low Country Plantations*
- 37b **Glickman, Jessica**, *Slave Ships in the Archaeological and Historic Record*
- 37c **Meyers, Patrisha, Lareyne Ellebracht, and Kevin Gidusko**, *African-American Burial Practices in Florida: Changed Lives, Enduring Memories*
- 37d **Funk, Chan, and Jason D. Moser**, *Eligibility Intervals on Fort Jackson, South Carolina*
- 37e **Sams, Adrienne B.**, *From Big House to Farm House: 100 Years at Arcadia Mill's Simpson Lot*
- 37f **Wright, Katherine, and Alesia Hoyle**, *Riches or Resources: A Comparison of Historic Artifacts from a Rural Farmstead Site in Mississippi and an Urban Site in Tennessee*

- 37g **Dunn, Kathryn**, *Establishing the Past Lives of Appalachia in the Berea College Forest*
- 37h **Idol, Coy J.**, *Investigations into the Oldest Standing Structure in North Carolina*
- 37i **Moore, Christopher R., and Richard W. Jefferies**, *Seventeenth Century Mission Period Cultural Dynamics on Sapelo Island, Georgia*
- 37j **Richardson, Mary Anna**, *More than Pencils: An Analysis of English Graphite at Jamestown*
- 10:40 **Shepherd, Rebecca**, *Going Up the Country: A Comparison of Elite Ceramic Consumption Patterns in Charleston and the Carolina Frontier*
- 11:00 **Falls, Eva**, *Assigning Site Function: An Archaeological Exploration of a Settlement at Dixie Plantation, Hollywood, South Carolina*
- 11:20 **Hudgins, Carter Lee**, Discussant

## FRIDAY EVENING

**SEAC Business Meeting**, 5:30 – 6:45 pm, Regency Ballroom

**SEAC Dance**, 9:00 pm – Midnight, Regency Ballroom

## SATURDAY MORNING

[38] **Redbud B, C**

**Symposium: The Creation and Legacy of the Carolina Colony**

Organizers: Sarah Stroud Clarke and Kimberly Pyszka

- 9:00 **Zierden, Martha, Nicholas Butler, and Katherine Pemberton**, *For Defense and Trade: The Walled City of Charleston*
- 9:20 **Stroud Clarke, Sarah**, *The Mystery of the Red Ceramics Continues: Understanding a Unique Assemblage of Coarse Earthenware ca. 1680-1740*
- 9:40 **Pyszka, Kimberly, Kalen McNabb, and Maureen Hays**, *"a small, but convenient House of Brick:" The St. Paul's Parish Parsonage House*
- 10:00 **Altizer, Kendy**, *Three Hoes in the Kitchen: The Conceptualization of Peachtree Plantation, St. James Santee Parish, South Carolina*
- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 9:00 **Keeton, Glen, Nicholas Triozzi, Thomas Blaber, Matthew F. Napolitano**, *When z Becomes x: Excavating Three Late Mississippian Ossuaries from the Bottom Up*
- 9:20 **Thomas, David Hurst, Clark Spencer Larsen, and Laurie Reitsema**, *Explicating the "Guale Problem" at Fallen Tree (St. Catherines Island, Georgia)*
- 9:40 **Reitsema, Laurie, and Hannah Morris**, *The St. Catherines Island Isoscape, in Aid of Paleodiet and Paleoclimate Reconstructions*
- 10:00 **Triozzi, Nicholas, and Anna M. Semon**, *A Vessel to the Next World: Examining an Urn Burial from Fallen Tree and Others on the Georgia Coast*
- 10:20 **Semon, Anna M.**, *Characterizing Irene Period Ceramics from Mortuary and Village Contexts on St. Catherines Island*
- 10:40 **Napolitano, Matthew F.**, *Exploring Mississippian Connections through Mortuary Objects on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

[39] **Regency F**

**Symposium: The Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex: Unexpected Finds on St. Catherines Island, Georgia**

Organizers: Matthew F. Napolitano and David Hurst Thomas

[40] **Regency G**

**General Session: Caddo Research**

Chair: Mary Beth Trubitt

- 9:00 **Younger-Mertz, Stewart, Jack Manuel, Tilo Reinert, Szabolcs Szilasi, Scott W.**

- Hammerstedt, and Gary Glass**, *Ion Beam Analysis and Caddo Archaeology*
- 9:20 **Trubitt, Mary Beth**, *Ethnicity, Identity, and Community in the Ouachita Mountains*
- 9:40 **Samuelsen, John R.**, *A Reanalysis of Strontium Isotopes from the Crenshaw Site: Implications on Caddo Interregional Warfare*
- 10:00 **Girard, Jeffrey**, *Alluvial Geoarchaeology in the Lower Red River Floodplain, Northwest Louisiana*
- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 10:40 **Lawhon, Taylor, Karl Bennett, and Paul N. Eubanks**, *Preliminary Interpretations from Two Potential Habitation Zones at Drake's Salt Works*
- 11:00 **Eubanks, Paul N.**, *A Day in the Lives of the Caddo Salt Makers at Drake's Salt Works*
- 11:20 **Rutecki, Dawn M.**, *Burial 62 at Spiro: Understanding Material Connections*
- 11:40 **Livingood, Patrick, Amanda Regnier, and Scott W. Hammerstedt**, *2013 and 2014 Excavations of Spiro Lower Terrace Structures*
- [41] Regency H**
- General Session: Mississippi Period, Part II**
- Chair: Tony Boudreaux
- 8:20 **Watts-Malouchos, Elizabeth L.**, *New Insights into the Early Mississippian Occupation of Southwestern Indiana: Preliminary Results from Recent Excavations at the Stephan-Steinkamp Site (12PO33)*
- 8:40 **Barzilai, Rebecca M.**, *A Tale of Two Burned Structures at the Emerald Site in Lebanon, Illinois*
- 9:00 **Ricciardelli, Taryn**, *Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Town Creek Area, North Carolina*
- 9:20 **Boudreaux, Tony, and Heidi Rosenwinkel**, *Houses and Cemeteries within the Mississippian Town at Town Creek*
- 9:40 **Lyle, Erika L., and Timothy E. Baumann**, *Negative Painted Pottery from East Tennessee*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Howell, Cameron**, *Dynamics of the Mississippian Period Fission-Fusion Process: A Case Study from Eastern Tennessee*
- 10:40 **Schubert, Ashley**, *Pisgah Ceramic Variation in the Southern Appalachians*
- 11:00 **Powis, Terry, Adam King, Louis Grivetti, and Nilesh Gaikwad**, *Black Drink Ceremonialism at Etowah*
- 11:20 **Hally, David, and John Chamblee**, *The Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Mississippian Polities in the Nuclear Southeast*
- 11:40 **Rathgaber, Michelle M.**, *Earthquake Impacts on Settlement during the Mississippian Period in Northeast Arkansas*
- [42] Redbud A**
- Symposium: Interpreting the Past, Teaching the Present, and Planning for the Future: A Symposium on Current Practices in Public Archaeology**
- Organizers: Meg Gaillard, Helena Ferguson, and Erika Shofner
- 8:20 **McReynolds Shebalin, Theresa, Anna Baker, Samantha Baker, and Katherine Matthews**, *Dirty Hands and Lifelong Memories: Engaging Pre-Collegiate Students through Archaeology Summer Camps*
- 8:40 **Shofner, Erika, Helena Ferguson, and Meg Gaillard**, *Archaeology in the Classroom*
- 9:00 **Murray, Emily Jane**, *Community Archaeology at the Bronson-Mulholland House and Beyond*
- 9:20 **Poplin, Carol J.**, *Sharing the Past with the Public through CRM: An Example from A Freedmen's Community*
- 9:40 **Joseph, Nicholas S.**, *Archaeology on Wheels: The Society for Georgia Archaeology's ArchaeoBus Program*
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Miller, Megan Marie**, *Little Orange Creek Park: How Public Archaeology Encourages Community Involvement in Hawthorne, Florida*

- 10:40 **Nohe, Sarah**, *From Cuba with 'Chug:'*  
*Interpreting the Historical Significance of a*  
*Vernacular Watercraft Collection* **Archaeology Field Day at Croft Park**, 9:00 am –  
5:00 pm
- 11:00 **Harke, Ryan and Sarah Miller**, *Shells of*  
*Florida's Historic Cemeteries: What Can We*  
*Learn?* **Great Spirits of SEAC**, 5:30 – 6:30 pm, Atrium  
Suite
- 11:20 **Gaillard, Meg**, *The SCDNR Heritage Trust*  
*Program: 40 Years of Preservation*
- 11:40 **Taylor, Sean G.**, *What Do Cultural Resources*  
*Have to Do with the South Carolina Department*  
*of Natural Resources?* **Low Country Boil** (by reservation), 6:30– 9:00 pm,  
Regency D, E

**[43] Dogwood**

**Symposium: Sister Research in the Same Field:  
Historic and Prehistoric Bioarchaeology in the  
Southeastern United States**

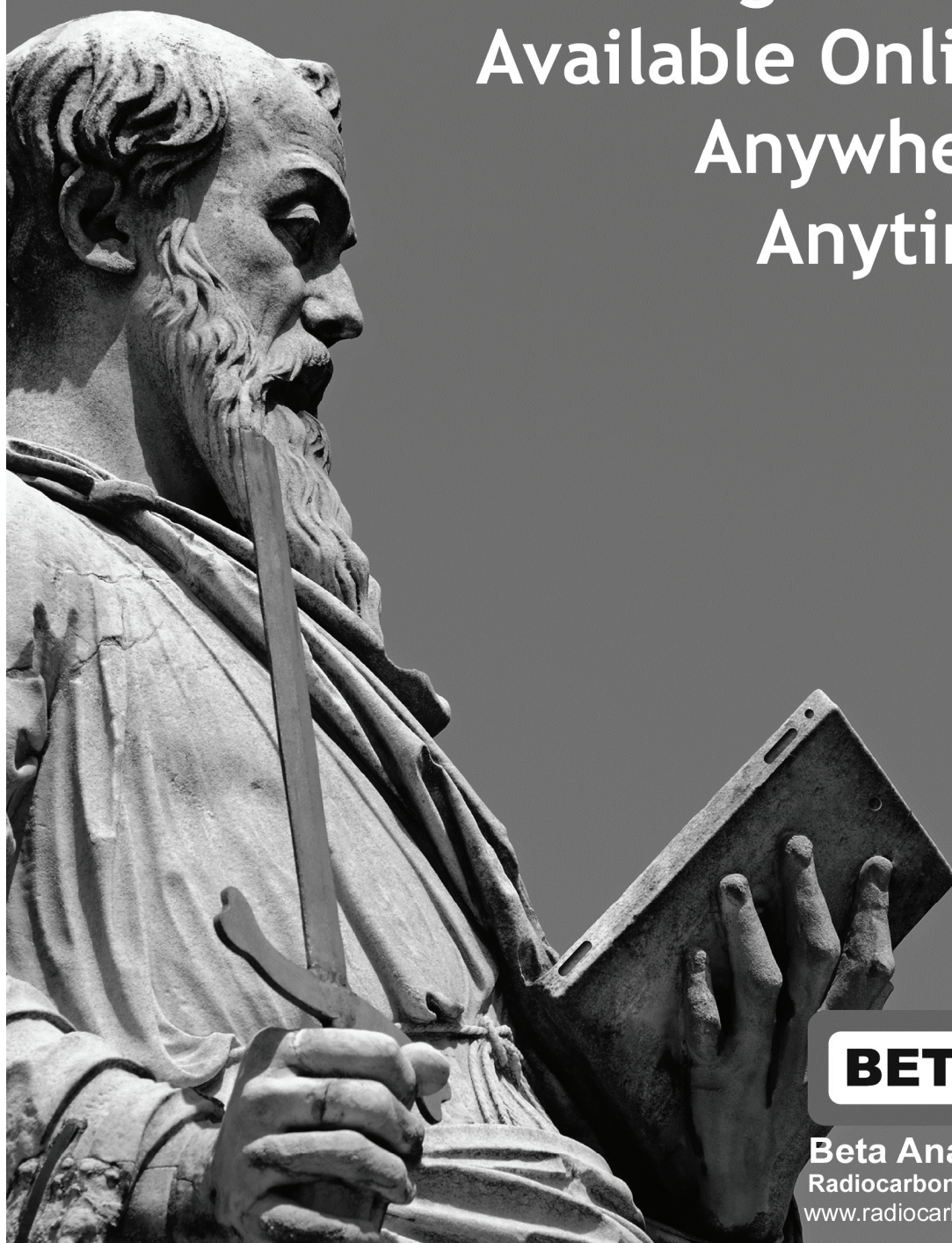
Organizers: Rachel E. Black and Michaelyn S. Harle

- 9:00 **Hodge, Shannon Chappell**, *Lions and Tigers*  
*and Burials: Bioarchaeology of the Nashville Zoo*  
*Cemetery*
- 9:20 **Stewart, Ashley**, *An Osteological and Forensic*  
*Photographic Analysis of Prehistoric Multiple*  
*Burials in the Middle Tennessee Valley*
- 9:40 **Applegate, Darlene, and Hannah Conner**,  
*Early Woodland Non-Mound Bioarchaeology:*  
*Analysis of Human Remains from Site*  
*15WA399, Warren County, Kentucky*
- 10:00 **Matternes, Hugh**, *Post-Mortem Dynamics in*  
*a 19th Century Interment from Central Georgia*
- 10:20 **Beasley, Virgil**, *"Land of Wealth and Beauty:"*  
*A Cemetery of Lumber Mill Barons near*  
*Brewton, Alabama*
- 10:40 **De Vore, William, and Keith Jacobi**, *Post-*  
*Cranial Mutilations Associated with Late*  
*Archaic Decapitations in Prehistoric North*  
*Alabama*

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON & EVENING**

**Textile Heritage Tour** (by reservation), 1:00 – 5:00  
pm

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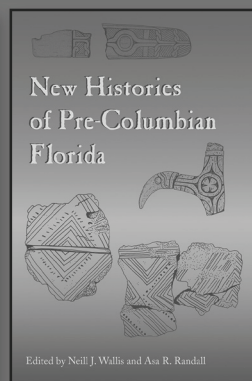
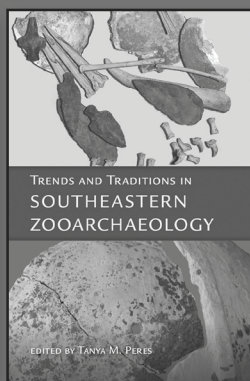
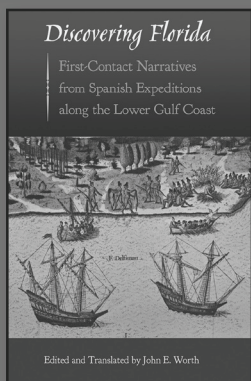
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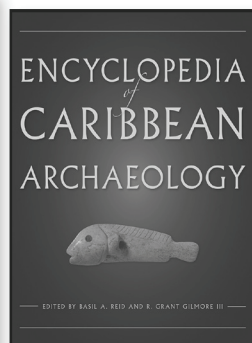
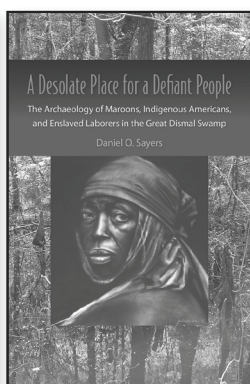
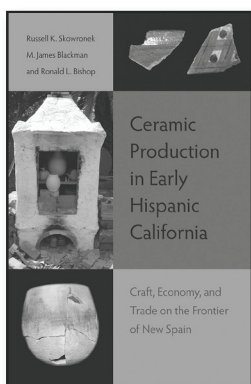


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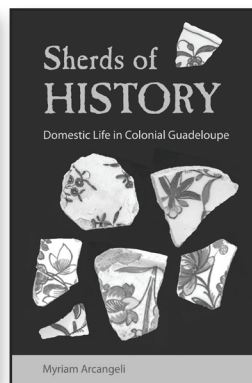
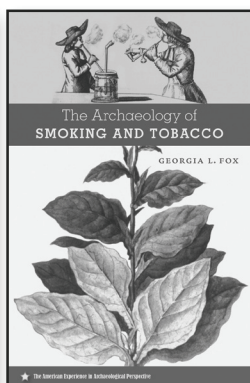
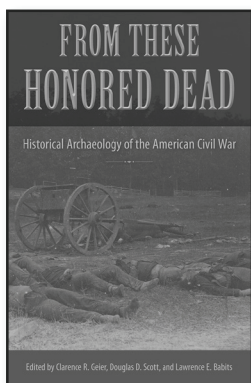
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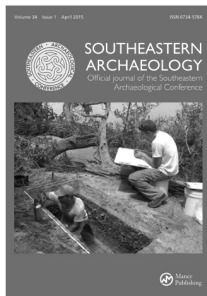






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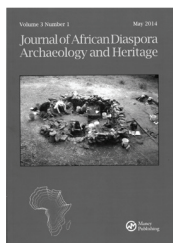


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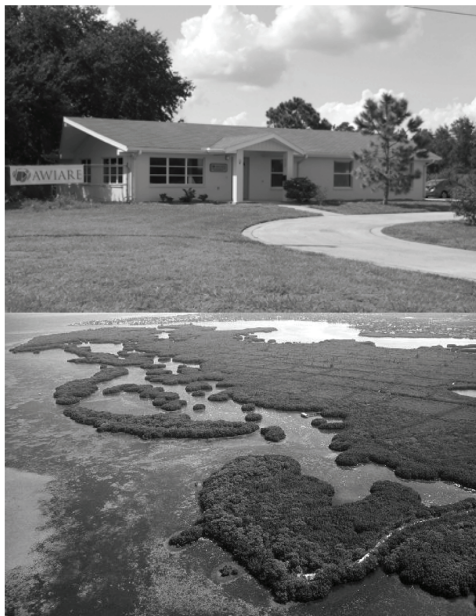


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### **Archaeological Research Opportunity at Weedon Island Preserve**

The Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, Inc. (AWIARE) is accepting applications for research at Weedon Island Preserve in Pinellas County, Florida. The 3200-acre preserve is home to the Weedon Island archaeological site (8P11), listed on the National Register of Historic Places, as well other sites related to the Manasota, Weedon Island, and Safety Harbor cultures. Use of the AWIARE Research Station is open to qualified researchers and graduate students who wish to conduct archaeological research related to Weedon Island and related topics. Multidisciplinary projects that address questions of human-environment interactions (e.g., sea-level change, climate change, human ecology) are encouraged. Applicants must complete an application form that describes their research, explains how it conforms to the mission and objectives of AWIARE, and indicates the source of funding for the project. AWIARE does not provide funding, scholarships, or fellowships at this time. Use of the Research Station for research and living accommodations is provided free of charge. Applicants must be legal residents of the United States and be associated with an educational organization or institution. Independent researchers or those pursuing advanced degrees also may apply. Research may include field work, laboratory analysis, or archival research. For more information, contact Dr. Brent Weisman, AWIARE, 1500 Weedon Dr. NE, St. Petersburg, FL 33702 or by email [bweisman@usf.edu](mailto:bweisman@usf.edu).





## STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Review Committee: **Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Chair

**Asa Randall** (University of Oklahoma)

**Amber VanDerwarker** (University of California Santa Barbara)

**David J. Birnbaum** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)

*Technological Variability in St. Johns Pottery from Malabar Assemblages*

**Meghan E. Buchanan** (Indiana University, Bloomington)

*Making Pots, Making War: Mississippian Plate Iconography in the Midcontinent*

**Samuel H. Butz** (University of Mississippi)

*Excavations of Mound B: A Ridge-Top Mound at the Carson Site, a Mississippian Mound Center in the Northern Yazoo Basin*

**Kelly Ervin** (Auburn University)

*Synthesizing the Sociospatial: Applying Spatial Statistics to Identify Patterns in the Historic Creek Town*

**Paul N. Eubanks** (University of Alabama)

*A Day in the Lives of the Caddo Salt Makers at Drake's Salt Works*

**Joel P. Lennen** (University of Illinois)

*Movement and Performance at the Canebroke Site*

**Lisa Marie Malischke** (University of Alabama)

*Old Methods Made New – French Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), Daily Life, Stanley South, and Multivariate Statistics*

**Ted Clay Nelson** (University of Alabama)

*Mortuary Practices, Wealth, and Social Status at the Rhodes Site in Moundville, Alabama*

**John R. Samuelsen** (University of Arkansas)

*A Reanalysis of Strontium Isotopes from the Crenshaw Site: Implications on Caddo Interregional Warfare*

**Ashley Nicole Stewart** (University of Alabama)

*An Osteological and Forensic Photographic Analysis of Prehistoric Multiple Burials in the Middle Tennessee Valley*

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## PLEISTOCENE BLUES

Music: Eric C. Poplin, Keith M. Derting

Lyrics: Keith Houser, Charles R. Norville, Keith M. Derting

Well, I've been stepped on by a Woolly Mammoth  
I've been lied to by a Giant Ground Sloth  
I've been run over by a herd of Camels  
And I've been spit on by a Mastadon

Chorus:

I've got the Pleistocene blues  
I've got the Pleistocene blues  
Periglacial hues Neanderthal views  
I've got the Pleistocene blues

I've been huntin' for three weeks runnin'  
And I just broke my favorite hammerstone  
Now I can't flute no more Clovis points  
And I feel so all alone

The Woolly Mammoth's headed for extinction  
He'll be gone in another year  
The bow and arrow ain't been invented  
So I can't hunt no white-tailed deer

Chorus:

It's getting' warmer glaciers retreatin'  
My back yard's full of glacial till  
Periglacial critters they're movin' northward  
It's gettin' harder to make a kill

The Paleo's endin' Archaic's comin'  
A proliferation of spear points I see  
My style of flintknapping I'll have to be changing  
I'll have to modify my technology

Chorus:

The shaman told me I've got to change my home place  
I've got to vacate those saddles and bluffs  
My settlement patterns are obsolete now  
Having trouble forgetting all this Paleo stuff

Big Game Huntin' has been my lifeway  
I've been successful but now things have changed  
Intensive huntin' and gatherin' is the name of the  
game now  
My World view has been rearranged

Repeat:

My Weltanschauung's been rearranged

Chorus:

De mode of adaptation to this Archaic  
Is 'bout to bring my whole family down  
If this Archaic's been this much trouble  
What're we gonna do when the Woodland rolls 'round

Chorus:

How I long for the old days when the Woolly  
Mammoth  
Grazed down on the marshland so proud and free  
Like the Woolly Mammoth I'm headed for extinction  
This change in lifeway will be the death of me

Chorus:

Fade

(Standard A Minor Blues written and composed during  
1978 in a dorm at Catawba College, Salisbury, NC)

## ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA AND PANELS

(IN ORDER OF PRESENTATION)

### **[1], [10] Historic Tribes of Mississippi and Alabama: Recent Developments in Chickasaw and Choctaw Archaeology**

Organizers: Kimberly A. Wescott and Terrance Weik

The Chickasaw-Choctaw share a complex relationship that is inextricably linked through the migration stories and narratives of oral history. Based on ethnohistorical accounts, these groups are known to share close cultural affinity in areas such as language and social organization. This symposium will provide a forum for participants to present findings from recent archaeological investigations on the historic groups of Mississippi and Alabama during the 16th and 19th centuries. Topics of discussion include foodways, household organization, social identity, slavery, settlement patterns, and potting traditions. Through a compilation of individual case studies, this symposium will begin to illuminate regional patterns.

### **[3] The Humanized Appendix: Contemporary Approaches for Environmentally Focused Subfields**

Organizers: Elyse M. Anderson, Paulette S. McFadden, and Andrea Palmiotto

Researchers from subfields such as geoarchaeology, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology historically have been relegated to appendical reports with a focus on traditional questions, such as "What were people eating?" We want to encourage researchers to question how these types of questions matter as they contribute to an anthropological archaeology in the southeastern U.S. today. Speakers in this session may provide a thoughtful critique of traditional research questions or assumptions; explore new questions, theories, or methodologies with an emphasis on anthropological themes; engage multiple lines of evidence from within and outside of archaeology; and/or other related areas.

### **[4] Subsistence and Seasonality on the Woodland Gulf Coast**

Organizer: Carla Hadden

This symposium brings together archaeological, zooarchaeological, and biogeochemical evidence of subsistence and seasonality on the northern Gulf of Mexico, ca. A.D. 100–1100. Case studies of sites on or near the coast, ranging from Mobile Bay, Alabama, to Crystal River, Florida, provide an overview of coastal dwellers' use of plants and animals, including seasonal aspects of their use, during the Woodland period. Information about coastal life during the Woodland period offers an important perspective on coastal life during the subsequent Mississippian period, which was very different in terms of resource scheduling, population mobility, and the role of domesticated plants.

### **[6] Georgia on the Eve of Change: Recent Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Archaeology in the State**

Organizers: Ryan Sipe and Richard Moss

This symposium brings together a collection of recent archaeological research focused on the aboriginal populations of Georgia during the Late Mississippian and Protohistoric periods. The goal is to provide a stand alone forum for this research outside of the general Mississippian framework in which it is often lumped to present unique themes to this period of Georgia prehistory and protohistory. General themes will include settlement patterning, ceramic variability, and site specific research.

### **[7] New Perspectives on the Archaeology of Moundville and the Black Warrior Valley**

Organizer: Erik Porth

Moundville has been used as the model for various Mississippian economic and social models, provided a case study for monumentality, and has informed research elsewhere in the Southeast. In

recent years, continued research at the site has provided archaeologists with the opportunity to complement or reassess the site's history through new field work and analysis of old collections. The papers in this symposium provide new clues about significant anthropological topics such as social organization, population estimates, landscape modification, and ideology providing multiple lines of evidence to update the existing historical narrative of one of the largest sites in the region.

**[9] SCARNG Panel: The Current State of Rural Household Archaeology in the Southeast: Best Practices**

Organizer: Jason D. Moser

Late 19th and early 20th-century rural archaeological sites are one of the largest classes of cultural resources in the southeast. They typically consist of clusters of buildings and low-density middens with few diagnostic artifacts. In the past, these resources were rarely recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register Historic Places (NRHP) and fewer, still, were evaluated. This round-table will bring together both cultural resource investigators and managers to discuss the current research and methodologies surrounding these sites. Within this forum, we will discuss some of the best practices used for evaluating and researching this site type.

**[12] From Mound Ritual to Iconography to Spanish Conquistadors: Papers in Honor of Vernon James Knight, Jr.**

Organizers: Amanda Regnier, Rachel Briggs, and Erin Phillips

Through the course of his career Vernon J. Knight, Jr. has had a major impact on Southeastern archaeology. His research has spanned the Woodland to Historic periods and addressed diverse issues from social and political organization to religion to iconography. To celebrate his retirement after 25 years as a professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alabama, this session honors him with a selection of papers that demonstrate how his teaching and mentoring have influenced the

current archaeological research of his former graduate and undergraduate students.

**[13] Forty Years On: Celebrating the Career of Gerald F. Schroedl**

Organizer: C. Clifford Boyd, Jr.

Gerald Schroedl came to the University of Tennessee-Knoxville in 1971 as a research archaeologist. He retired earlier this year as a full Professor of Anthropology. During his nearly 43-year career at UTK, Gerald has researched and written on Late Woodland/Early Mississippian burial mounds, the Emergent Mississippian, numerous historic Cherokee towns, and, most recently, British Colonial sites in the Caribbean. His diverse research interests and contributions to prehistoric and historic studies in the Southeast are reflected in the papers presented in this symposium by his former students and colleagues.

**[14] Ocmulgee Archaeology: New Perspectives from Central Georgia**

Organizer: Daniel P. Bigman

Following David Hally's publication *Ocmulgee Archaeology* much new investigation has been conducted in central Georgia by academic and compliance archaeologists; both at Ocmulgee National Monument and the surrounding area. This symposium brings together results from archaeology conducted over the past two decades in central Georgia and builds on Hally's 20 year old synthesis. While Ocmulgee remains famous for its Early Mississippian occupation, the papers presented here explore perspectives ranging from the Paleoindian to the recent historic. These papers provide alternative histories, fill voids in our chronological understanding, and contextualize central Georgia archaeology within the wider eastern Woodlands.

**[16] Life in the Golden Crescent: New Perspectives on the Shell Mounds and Middens of Canaveral National Seashore**

Organizers: Margo Schwadron, Alexandra Parsons, and Kathryn Miyar

This symposium presents new interdisciplinary perspectives on the shell mounds and middens in the Canaveral Region of coastal central Florida. Canaveral National Seashore represents one of the nation's best-preserved prehistoric coastal landscapes for study, and includes one of North America's tallest shell mounds – Turtle Mound. Extensive multifaceted research has revealed much about the prehistory of the area. We present new data to reinterpret culture history, spatial and settlement patterns, chronology, technology and resource use, paleoenvironmental history, and population dynamics of prehistoric people living in the Canaveral Region of Florida.

**[19], [29] Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain**

Organizers: Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore

The Coastal Plain is a major physiographic landform of the Southeastern U.S. which runs from Chesapeake Bay through peninsular Florida across to Alabama. Evidence of Pleistocene and early Holocene occupation spans from pre Last Glacial Maximum (20k) through the Early Archaic. Bounded by the Southern Appalachians on the west and east by the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico to the south, the Coastal Plain had the highest carrying capacity due to abundant streams and wetlands. With no significant barriers north and south it provides an archaeological laboratory to examine human adaptations over thousands of years.

**[20] Archaeology at South Carolina State Parks**

Organizers: David Jones and Andrew Agha

South Carolina has 47 unique State Parks. Some of these parks are State Historic Sites that contain historic resources both above and below the ground. Archaeology and historic studies

projects have been conducted at several parks over the years, including college field schools, preservation projects and thousands of hours of volunteer involvement. Parks utilizes the archaeological projects and active work to create and enrich interpretations and programs that reach visitors and students on a daily basis. Archaeological studies at parks also helps advance our understanding of South Carolina culture and history.

**[21], [30] Ancestors and Creation: The Symbolism and Founding Ideologies of Mississippian Belief Systems**

Organizers: Johann A. Sawyer and F. Kent Reilly

Amongst the Native American ethnologies with the deepest tradition are those that deal with creation and its primary actors. Amongst those actors are preternaturals titled First-Man and Old-Woman-Who-Never-Dies, amongst others. Using recently recovered iconographic and archaeological information, the papers in this symposium will demonstrate links between creation ethnographies and Mississippian symbolism. Such symbols and motifs would include, the center pole, ritual vessels, regalia accoutrements, and symbolic epithets that reference beneath-world powers.

**[23] Southeastern Maritime Archaeology**

Organizer: Ashley M. Deming

Conducting maritime archaeological projects and the interpretation of underwater cultural resources is greatly subject to the environment both in and out of the water. The maritime archaeology practiced and the interpretation of sites in the southeastern portion of the United States has its own unique set of opportunities and challenges. This symposium brings together scientific professionals and students and serves to highlight the diverse maritime archaeology conducted and disseminated in the southeast, specifically in South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

**[24] Woodland Period Settlement, Interaction, and Ritual along the North Florida Gulf Coast**

Organizers: Daniel Seinfeld and Jeffrey Shanks

Recent work using new methods are changing our understanding of settlement features, interaction patterns, and ritual at Swift Creek and Weeden Island period sites along the Florida Gulf Coast. Insights include information about the largest known Swift Creek platform mound, ringed plazas, ceremonial pits and cardinally-patterned post molds at sites heretofore thought only to simple refuse middens. Tracing stamped pottery styles and paddle use among the Swift Creek sites suggests a close and contemporary link and interaction sphere among numerous mound and midden sites throughout the region.

**[33] Mississippi Mound Trail Research**

Organizers: John W. O'Hear and Erin Stevens Nelson

The Mississippi Mound Trail Project will be a 350 mile-long self guided driving tour that includes over thirty mounds and mound groups from the southwest to northwest corners of the State of Mississippi. With significant funding from the Federal Highway Administration through the Mississippi Department of Transportation, background research and mapping has been done on 50 sites, and excavations have been carried out at 36 individual mounds spread over 27 mound sites. Along with summaries of the work done so far, papers in this symposium include both regional and site specific contributions.

**[34] SAC Panel: Gender Roles among Southeastern Archaeologists**

Organizers: Edward Henry and Sarah Baires

Gender inequality among archaeologists working in the southeastern United States has been a common theme of discussion within southeastern archaeology. Recent research within the discipline of Anthropology (see Clancy et al. 2012) has determined that gender inequality and sexual harassment are surprisingly prevalent, calling attention to harassment in the field to discrimination in the hiring process. Such research

and recent symposia focusing on gender roles in our profession, as well as gendered perspectives in the archaeological record, compel us to remain diligent in working toward gender equality and diversity in our field.

**[38] The Creation and Legacy of the Carolina Colony**

Organizers: Sarah Stroud Clarke and Kimberly Pyszka

Historical archaeologists in the South Carolina Lowcountry are continually driven to question the conditions that formed Charleston, the wealthiest 18th century port city in North America. Current research investigates Charleston's late-17th and early-18th century origins to examine the dynamic relationships formed between Native American groups and Europeans, the colony and the Caribbean, Colonial merchants and consumers, and the transatlantic market economy. Session papers will examine how natural and cultural conditions influenced fortifications, buildings, the city, and its plantation environs and how these factors influenced the development of the elite planter class that expanded beyond Charleston in the late 18th century.

**[39] The Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex: Unexpected Finds on St. Catherines Island, Georgia**

Organizers: Matthew F. Napolitano and David Hurst Thomas

Rapid erosion St. Catherines Island, Georgia led to the discovery of a large precontact cemetery. The site, still being excavated, dates primarily to the Late Irene period. Although there is some evidence of postcontact use, the site does not seem to overlap with the occupation of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, less than 200 meters away. This mortuary site is unique on the island because no burial mound was constructed. Our team is exploring research possibilities on late precontact disease, diet, ecology (using biometric/stable isotope analyses), sociopolitical practice, and the relationship between Guale populations and greater Mississippian culture.

**[42] Interpreting the Past, Teaching the Present, and Planning for the Future: A Symposium on Current Practices in Public Archaeology**

Organizers: Meg Gaillard, Helena Ferguson, and Erika Shofner

Comprised of archaeologists from academia, government, nonprofit, and CRM, this symposium will examine the variety of ways in which archaeologists interpret the past and educate the public. Whether through online resources, museum installations, primitive technology demonstrations, school visits, or avocational outreach, we all bring something different to the table when it comes to public archaeology. Sharing our ideas, experiences, and resources allows us to present archaeology in new and creative ways.

**[43] Sister Research in the Same Field: Historic and Prehistoric Bioarchaeology in the Southeastern United States**

Organizers: Rachel E. Black and Sarah Baires

Bioarchaeologists over the recent decades have made tremendous advancements in the contextual analysis of human remains. Whether it is the incorporation of novel techniques and approaches, innovative research trajectories, or inclusion of the stakeholders, both prehistoric and historic bioarchaeologists are expanding the scope and capability of their research. Unfortunately the presentation of these results is often segregated thematically by time period. While the nature of our data may require different approaches, we can learn much from one another. The goal of this year's symposium is to bring historic and prehistoric bioarchaeologists together to encourage dialog and facilitate the exchange ideas.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

(ENTRIES IN STUDENT PAPER COMPLETION MARKED WITH AN \*)

**Adams, Olivia** (College of Charleston, adamsol@g.cofc.edu), **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston), and **Kimberly Pyszka** (Auburn University, Montgomery)

[18] *Landscape Archaeology and GIS: Understanding Cultural Adaptation and Tenant Farming in the Lowcountry (Hollywood, SC)*

Dixie Plantation (Hollywood, SC) has a long history of occupation, though little is known about the period of post-Civil War, a time of social and economic change. Here we focus on the transition of tenant farming through the mid-20th century. The ephemeral nature of tenant sites and social significance of the transition mark this as a critical period for investigation. A preliminary picture of tenant farming will be presented through the analysis of existing architecture, historic documentation, and material culture. Using GIS to geo-spatially reference structure, site, and resource location allows us to explore how alterations in landscape usage communicate changes in social relationships.

**Adams-Pope, Natalie** (New South Associates) [9] Panelist

**Adovasio, James** (Mercyhurst University, jadovasio@mercyhurst.edu), **C. Andrew Hemmings** (Mercyhurst University), and **Anne Marjenin** (Mercyhurst University)

[29] *The Old Vero Man Site (8IR009): Current Investigations Suggest Pleistocene Human Occupation*

New excavations adjacent to the locus of Sellards's 1916 work demonstrate that the Old Vero site deposits are considerably more complex, and better preserved, than had been previously described. Intact strata span the period 22,000–2000 14C yr B.P. Recovered materials include a flake associated with humates dated to  $9620 \pm 30$  14C yr B.P. from one area and burned fragments of wood, soil, bone, and teeth from suspected extinct taxa from another. The unequivocal age of occupation has been pushed to ca. 11,000 B.P., with a living surface below that level that should date well into the Pleistocene.

**Agha, Andrew** (South Carolina State Parks, ctla707@yahoo.com)

[20] *Complexities at Charles Towne Landing, or, How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Palisade*

Archaeology has been ongoing at Charles Towne Landing since 1968. Although Stan South is credited with the 1969 discovery of the 1670s fortifications that proved the location of the first permanent British settlement in South Carolina, he was following Johnny Miller's previous excavations. Miller found a trash pit containing fragments of body armor that arrived with the colonists in 1670, but the pit has been ignored until now. This paper discusses Miller's excavations, the archaeology at the pit today, and how these discoveries support and digress from the known 45 year old interpretations of Charles Towne and its early defenses.

**Agha, Andrew** (see Johanson, Jessie)

**Ahlman, Todd** (Texas State University, t\_a57@txstate.edu)

[13] *Consumer Choice in the Caribbean: Examining Material Remains from the Brimstone Hill Fortress, St. Kitts, West Indies*

The Brimstone Hill Fortress was a stratified, multiethnic community where enslaved and freed Africans, British soldiers and civilians, and members of the West Indian Regiments lived. Archaeological investigations led by Gerald Schroedl over an eight year period have recovered hundreds of thousands of artifacts from a variety of contexts that paint a picture of this community's material culture. This paper presents the material remains from the fort's community and places these materials into the wider context of Caribbean consumerism, socioeconomic standing, and ethnicity.

**Altizer, Kendy** (University of Tennessee, kendanne@yahoo.com)

[38] *Three Hoes in the Kitchen: The Conceptualization of Peachtree Plantation, St. James Santee Parish, South Carolina*



Peachtree is the ruin of a two-story dwelling once owned by the Lynch family, prominent Lowcountry rice planters and politicians. Thomas Lynch, Jr. was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The house was built on the South Santee River between 1760 and 1762. It burned in 1840 and was never reconstructed; what remains today is a ruin of partial walls and rubble. Historical research and archaeological excavation of the house site inform reconstruction of its floor plan. Artifacts recovered serve as a support mechanism and provide additional information to determine possible room uses of the ground level.

**Anderson, C. Broughton** (Berea College, andersonch@bera.edu), and **Shabria Williamston** (Berea College)

[2] *Freed Blacks in Appalachia: Discovering the White/Baxter Family Property*

Berea College owns over 8000 acres of multi-use forest, but to date, little archaeological research has been conducted. In an effort to better understand the cultural resources contained in the forest, documentary research and map analysis was conducted prior to testing. Documents revealed that part of the college forest had been previously owned by a freed slave, who purchased large tracts of land prior to the Civil War and leased out individual lots to other settlers. This paper discusses how archaeology can assist in reconstructing the lives of freed slaves in 19th century Appalachia.

**Anderson, David G.** (University of Tennessee, dander19@utk.edu), **Stephen J. Yerka** (University of Tennessee), **Eric C. Kansa** (Open Context/University of California), **Sarah W. Kansa** (Alexandria Archive Institute), **Joshua J. Wells** (Indiana University), **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (University of Tennessee), **R. Carl DeMuth** (Indiana University), and **Kelsey Noack Myers** (Indiana University)

[18] *Linking Archaeological Data at a Large Scale: The Digital Index of North American Archaeology (DINAA)*

A crucial challenge facing archaeologists is using the vast quantities of data we are generating for research, management, and public education. The DINAA project provides online methods for linking nonsensitive archaeological data from a

wide array of sources, to explore questions of human-environmental interaction at multiple geospatial and temporal scales, in the past, present, and future. A multi-institutional collaborative effort, DINAA provides a framework for distributed linked open data initiatives in North American archaeology; promotes greater interaction between data generators, managers, and users; and helps promote a greater appreciation for archaeology among researchers, resource managers, and the general public.

**Anderson, David G.** (see Smallwood, Ashley M.)

**Anderson, David G.** [29] Discussant

**Anderson, Derek T.** (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University, dta49@msstate.edu), **Ashley M. Smallwood** (University of West Georgia), **Albert C. Goodyear** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[19] *Stratigraphy and Dating at the Topper Site, South Carolina*

The Topper site, South Carolina, is one of the most significant Paleoindian sites in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Current research at Topper is focused on precisely dating cultural components and reconstructing context and stratigraphy. Previously, we reported an AMS date associated with the Clovis component. In this paper, we present the results of additional AMS radiocarbon dating of later cultural components, review the results of refitting and spatial analyses, and summarize the site geology.

**Anderson, Elyse** (University of Florida, ema34@ufl.edu)

[3] *Tracking Down Deer in St. Johns II Country*

Adopting a life-history approach, this paper draws upon zooarchaeological, artifactual, and contextual data to propose the 'idealized' life for white-tailed deer at 8LA1-W Locus C, a St. Johns II period village in Florida. This data is used to trace the dismemberment, treatment, and movement of these bodies and to uncover their associations with other things. The goal is to highlight the complex social relations that existed between deer and St. Johns II inhabitants and to eventually reveal where this animal fit within their overall worldview.

**Applegate, Darlene** (Western Kentucky University, darlene.applegate@wku.edu), and **Hannah Conner** (Western Kentucky University)

[43] *Early Woodland Non-Mound Bioarchaeology: Analysis of Human Remains from Site 15Wa399, Warren County, Kentucky*

This research examines the demographic profile, health, diet, and burial practices of rockshelter burial population. Burial 1 contained five adults, including an older male with several pathologies. Burial 2 contained two children with anemia and tooth wear, indicating they were weaned. Bone chemistry indicates a diet of terrestrial C3 plants and animals, maybe with some mussels. Radiocarbon dates are  $3065 \pm 30$  and  $3070 \pm 30$ , suggesting the rockshelter was used as a burial site in a single episode or generation. Mortuary practices involved multiple, in-flesh burials. At least one adult was flexed. The children were interred with bone beads.

**Ashley, Keith** (University of North Florida, kashley@unf.edu)

[22] *The Grand Shell Ring: Commemorating the Past*

Shell rings were constructed along the mainland Atlantic shoreline and barrier islands of the Southeast during the Late Archaic period. One of the few, if only, known shell rings postdating the Archaic period is the Grand Shell Ring (8DU1) on Big Talbot Island, Florida. This one-of-a-kind piece of St. Johns II (A.D. 900-1250) architecture consists of a shell ring and associated sand burial mound. This paper reviews the results of recent excavations at the Grand site and explores the possibility that St. Johns II people deposited the Grand Shell Ring to commemorate the ancient past.

**Ashley, Keith** (see Sapitan, Robert)

**Auerbach, Jeffrey** (University of Southern Mississippi, auerb001@gmail.com)

[32] *Not Die But In Jerusalem: The Nutritional Consequences of the Nat Turner Revolt*

The Nat Turner Slave Revolt was a major turning point in American slavery and represents a shift in the master slave relationship. This caused a reorganization of slave life, including a reorganization of subsistence practices, dealing a

serious blow to the nutritional health of slaves living in the area. By examining stature recorded in the County Registers of Free Negroes and Mulattoes, it is possible to quantify these losses and statistically analyze them. Males born after the revolt statistically significantly shorter averaging 65.8 inches compared with 67.5 before the revolt. Females showed no drop in stature staying at 63 inches.

**Aubuchon, Benjamin** (see Campbell, Jan)

**Austin, Robert J.** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., bob@searchinc.com), **Sam B. Upchurch** (SDII Global Corporation), **James S. Dunbar** (Aucilla Research Institute), **Richard W. Estabrook** (NextEra Energy Resources), **Jon C. Endonino** (Eastern Kentucky University), and **Adam Burke** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[19] *The Quarry Cluster Approach to Chert Provenance Studies, with Examples from Florida*

The Quarry Cluster concept was first developed in the early 1980s as a way to visually assign lithic artifacts to geographic localities where chert outcrops share similar geological characteristics. It has been used in Florida and South Carolina for over 30 years and has proven to be a robust method for determining chert provenance. This paper reviews the concept, how it has been used (and abused), and provides some examples from Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites in Florida. Current efforts to use geochemical methods in combination with visual attributes to characterize Florida cherts are also discussed.

**Baker, Anna** (see McReynolds Shebalin, Theresa)

**Baker, Samantha** (see McReynolds Shebalin, Theresa)

**Ballard, Joanne P.** (University of Tennessee, jballa13@vols.utk.edu), **Sally P. Horn** (University of Tennessee), **Steven Driese** (Baylor University), **Chad S. Lane** (University of North Carolina, Wilmington), **Zheng-Hua Li** (Los Alamos National Laboratory), and **Elizabeth Maclennan** (University of Tennessee)

[5] *A Late Glacial and Holocene Paleofire Record from Cahaba Pond, Alabama*

We analyzed macroscopic charcoal in sediment cores from Cahaba Pond, Alabama, recovered by

Delcourt et al. for pollen analysis in 1979 (Ecology 64: 874–887, 1983). Fires were infrequent from inception of the pond ca. 14,000 cal yr B.P. through a Fagus-dominated phase prior to the Younger Dryas (YD). During the YD, charcoal increased, Fagus declined sharply, and major shifts occurred in other terrestrial plants, aquatic vegetation, and C and N isotopes. Thin-section analysis revealed siliceous aggregates in YD sediments that may have formed from plant ash from forest fire(s). Holocene sediments record later intervals of high fire activity.

**Banschbach, Mary** (Georgia State University, bezcat@mac.com), **Dominic J. Day** (Georgia State University), **Emma Mason** (Georgia State University), **Christopher Curry** (Georgia State University), **Sarah Love** (Georgia State University), and **Daniel P. Bigman** (Georgia State University)

[18] *Long-Term Changes in Landscape Use Patterns at Sampson Island, Congaree National Park, South Carolina*

In 2014, we began a settlement pattern study on Sampson Island, a sand dune in the SC bottomland forest, to investigate long-term trends in landscape utilization. Our survey employed ground-penetrating radar to characterize the internal structure of the landform and we excavated 98 shovel tests to begin mapping the distribution of human activity. Our results suggest this landform contained at least two distinct artifact concentrations dating to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland that represent extended occupations. In addition, we recovered Mississippian sherds from a single shovel test indicative of an ephemeral use episode, possibly a hunting expedition.

**Bardolph, Dana** (University of California, Santa Barbara) [34] Panelist

**Barnes, Jodi** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, jabarnes@uark.edu)

[2] *Intimate Archaeology of Enslaved Life at Hollywood Plantation: The Ell Kitchen*

The 1850 Census indicates that 83 slaves worked and lived on Hollywood Plantation, a 19th century plantation in rural Arkansas, yet no slave cabins have been identified. Research on kitchen buildings, or ell kitchens that are separate from the main household, in other parts of Arkansas has

shown that they not only operated as spaces for food preparation, but also living spaces for the enslaved laborers who worked in them. This paper will discuss recent excavations on the ell kitchen at Hollywood Plantation in expectation of providing intimate evidence of the enslaved women's lives.

**Barse, William P.** (see Pevny, Charlotte D.)

**Barzilai, Rebecca M.** (Indiana University, rembarzi@indiana.edu)

[41] *A Tale of Two Burned Structures at the Emerald Site in Lebanon, Illinois*

Recent excavations at the Emerald Site (11S1) in Lebanon, Illinois have unearthed a high density of non-domestic structures dating to the Edelhardt and Lohmann Phases ca. A.D. 1000. Two burned structures documented during these excavations will be discussed here, one dating to the Edelhardt Phase and the other to the Early Mississippian Lohmann Phase. These structures will be discussed in the context of other burned structures found in the region and this paper will emphasize the importance of the Edelhardt-Lohmann moment that is impacting how we understand the importance of the site and religious practices in the fluorescence of Cahokia.

**Bates, Jim** (U.S. Forest Service) [9] Panelist

**Baumann, Timothy E.** (McClung Museum, Tbaumann@utk.edu), **Ted Clay Nelson** (University of Alabama), **Lynne Sullivan** (University of Tennessee), **Jessica Dalton-Carriger** (University of Tennessee), and **Donna McCarthy** (University of Tennessee)

[32] *Cherokee or Muskogee (Creek)?: Cultural Affiliation on Hiwassee Island*

From 1937 to 1939, the University of Tennessee conducted excavations on Hiwassee Island, a multi-component site located at the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiwassee rivers in Meigs County, Tennessee. They recovered 418 burials of which 33 were found with historic trade objects. The original 1996 NAGPRA inventory culturally identified these individuals as Cherokee. In 2009, the Tennessee Valley Authority began active consultation with 17 tribes to determine repatriation of these historic burials. It was concluded that they were instead affiliated with the Muskogee (Creek). This paper discusses this

process and the evidence used to make this cultural determination.

**Baumann, Timothy E.** (see Crites, Gary)

**Baumann, Timothy E.** (see Lyle, Erika L.)

**Beaman, Thomas E.** (Wake Technical Community College, TBeamanJr@aol.com), and **John J. Mintz** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

[25] *The Port and the Forts: The Archaeology of Civil War Defensive Landscapes on the Lower Cape Fear River*

Located in southeastern North Carolina, Wilmington was one of the most active trans-Atlantic ports during the nineteenth century in the Southeast. It was also second to Charleston as the most heavily fortified port on the Atlantic Coast. This study summarizes the landscapes and archaeology of the four primary forts of the Cape Fear Region—Fort Johnson, Fort Caswell, Fort Fisher, and Fort Anderson—that protected Wilmington throughout the Civil War. Investigations at each fort will be considered individually, as well as the natural and cultural processes that have affected these sites over the past 150 years will also be discussed.

**Beasley, Virgil** (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, vrbeasle@bama.ua.edu)

[43] *“Land of Wealth and Beauty:” A Cemetery of Lumber Mill Barons near Brewton, Alabama*

In early 2014, the Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Alabama undertook the relocation of a cemetery in Escambia County, Alabama. The majority of graves encountered dated from the mid to late nineteenth-century. Several graves exhibited attributes of the Upland South Folk Cemetery complex, but a subset were unusual in having caches of artifacts in the grave shafts. Genealogical research shows that at least one family was descended from Eastern Cherokee. It is argued that there is continuity of native mortuary practices in a “Caucasian” cemetery.

**Beck, Robin A., Jr.** (University of Michigan, rabeck@umich.edu)

[12] *Bridging Mississippian and Colonial Worlds in the American Southeast*

The problem with most social typologies is not that they are generalizable but that they are ahistorical. Traditional typologies pose difficulties for southeastern scholars studying the rise of myriad Indian nations (Cherokees, Creeks, Catawbas, and others) after the collapse of the Mississippian world. Can we combine social history with a critically informed use of types? Expanding on Jim Knight’s research into the origins of the Creek Confederacy, I argue that we can if our types are embedded in the study of specific historical trajectories. They may, indeed, be more useful for understanding change within such trajectories than distinctions between unrelated cases.

**Beck, Robin A., Jr.** (see Moore, David)

**Beck, Robin A., Jr.** [28] Panelist

**Bedell, Jennifer** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Bennett, Karl** (see Lawhon, Taylor)

**Benson, Robert** (Southeastern Archeological Services) [9] Panelist

**Benyshek, Tasha** (see Webb, Paul)

**Benyshek, Tasha** [28] Panelist

**Betzenhauser, Alleen** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, betzenha@illinois.edu), and **Elizabeth L. Watts-Malouchos** (Indiana University)

[22] *Creating Community in the American Bottom: Rethinking Mississippian Storage Practice*

Previous interpretations of Mississippian storage practices have focused on politico-economic functions, connecting the intensification of maize agriculture and control of surplus to the rise of complex hierarchical polities. In this paper, we explore more nuanced entanglements of everyday storage practices and embodied experiences and how they relate to the physical reconfiguration of communal identities at the onset of the Mississippian period. Utilizing data from the Greater Cahokia region in Illinois, we contend that changes in storage practices during the Mississippian transition were integral to the physical reorganization of communities and the construction of communal identities in a new Cahokian world.

**Bigman, Daniel P.** (Georgia State University, dpbigman@yahoo.com), and **Adam King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[14] *New Radiocarbon Dates for Ocmulgee's Early Mississippian Beginning*

This paper presents new radiocarbon dates from early contexts during Ocmulgee's Mississippian occupation. Previously the only dates known from this site were obtained from charred wood whose assays were run in the 1960s. The current study provides the first dates ever obtained from sooted Bibb Plain (shell-tempered) and Vining Simple Stamped (quartz-tempered) sherds, two types that have traditionally been viewed as representing foreign and indigenous influences respectively in central Georgia. These new dates inform our understanding of both Ocmulgee's date of expansion and on the long-standing debate regarding the origins of Ocmulgee's Early Mississippian inhabitants.

**Bigman, Daniel P.** (see Banschbach, Mary)

**Bigman, Daniel P.** (see Cornelison, John)

**Bigman, Daniel P.** (see Love, Sarah)

**Bigman, Daniel P.** (see Nowak, Jesse)

**Birch, Jennifer** (see Rowe, Abigail)

\***Birnbaum, David J.** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, dbirnbaum@siu.edu)

[36] *Technological Variability in St. Johns Pottery from Malabar Assemblages*

Using a practice-oriented approach to analyzing technological attributes of St. Johns pottery, this study aims to identify communities of practice and examine prehistoric cultural identities in Florida's Indian River Region. Through quantitative analyses, I test a hypothesis regarding the distinctiveness of Malabar period craft production in order to assess the potential cultural differentiation between the prehistoric Malabar and St. Johns traditions. Pottery assemblages from three prehistoric archaeological sites in the Fox Lake Sanctuary, Brevard County, Florida are analyzed and compared with curated site assemblages from the Florida Museum of Natural History to assess intra- and inter-site ceramic variation.

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

**Blaber, Thomas** (see Keeton, Glen)

**Black, Rachel** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Blair, Elliot H.** (University of California, Berkeley, elliot.blair@berkeley.edu), **David Hurst Thomas** (American Museum of Natural History), **Matthew F. Napolitano** (University of Oregon), and **Anna M. Semon** (University of Oklahoma)

[6] *(Re)Envisioning the Irene Landscape on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Renewed interest in Late Mississippian/early historic villages on St. Catherines Island, Georgia has resulted in new information about Guale social and community organization. In addition, the unexpected discovery of a large late prehistoric/early contact period cemetery opens up exciting archaeological and bioarchaeological avenues for testing the "Guale problem" that has long dominated coastal Georgia archaeology. Field methods, including large-scale shallow geophysics and block excavations, combined with laboratory-based soil chemistry analysis and attribute-level pottery analysis, have helped identify new structures. These data have expanded our understanding of what the St. Catherines Island landscape looked like at the time of Spanish contact.

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

**Boedy, Randall D.** (see Des Jean, Tom)

**Boles, Steven** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey, slboles@illinois.edu)

[30] *Supernaturals in the Confluence Region*

Mississippian statuary and effigy items have often been interpreted as representations of supernatural beings. An area rich in such imagery is the Mississippi and Ohio River confluence region. These items are often made from fluorite along the lower Ohio while flint clay was favored in the American Bottom. Though these items differ in presentation and depositional contexts, a thematic comparison of the corpus demonstrates shared symbolism that hints at a common ideological basis between these regions.

**Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa** (Alma College, freund@alma.edu), **Leslie E. Branch-Raymer** (Paleobot Consulting), and **Brad Botwick** (New South Associates)

[2] *Site 9CH1205: Window to Southeastern Antebellum and Postbellum African American Foodways*

Archaeobotanical research across the lower Southeast documents that African-American populations consumed a wide variety of domesticated and wild plants. Food plant use among the enslaved and freed community of site 9CH1205 during distinct antebellum and postbellum occupations ca. A.D. 1825–1880 supports these findings. Archaeobotanical data from 54 flotation samples, representing 22 features indicate that collected resources supplemented a diet based upon Native American crops and European cereals. The recovery of native North American domesticates, European crop plants, local and exotic herbs and fruits, indicates a rich diet, dependent on sophisticated environmental understanding, amalgamated from multiple cultural traditions.

**Bordelon, Blair** (University of New Orleans, blairbordelon@gmail.com)

[32] *Archaeology of the Irish Channel: Transnational Identities and Ethnic Boundaries among 19th and Early 20th Century Immigrants*

The Irish Channel neighborhood in New Orleans has been home to a number of ethnic groups in the past two centuries. This presentation investigates formations of ‘transnational identities’ and social boundaries among 19th and 20th century immigrants in New Orleans and demonstrates how historical archaeology can be used to reveal these processes. Through the analysis of ceramic, glass, and personal artifacts from two Irish Channel sites compared with similar sites in other parts of the country, I will demonstrate some of the daily practices employed by first- and second-generation immigrants to navigate the social and hegemonic structures of their day.

**Botwick, Brad** (see Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa)

**Boudreaux, Tony** (East Carolina University, boudreaux@ecu.edu), and **Heidi Rosenwinkel** (East Carolina University)

[41] *Houses and Cemeteries within the Mississippian Town at Town Creek*

Elements of the built environment have been related to the social groups (e.g., households, lineages) that constituted Mississippian communities. In this paper, we use architecture and patterns among burials at Town Creek – a Mississippian civic-ceremonial center in North Carolina – to argue that some spaces were used by corporate groups throughout the center’s existence. We argue that the site’s largest cemetery – a complex burial cluster that contained 50 individuals – began as a house with a few burials in its floor. We relate this particular shift from house to cemetery to a community-wide emphasis on ritual activities late in Town Creek’s history.

**Boudreaux, Tony** (see Meyers, Maureen)

**Bouzigard, Aimee** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Bow, Travis** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Bowman, Satin B.** (Southeast Archeological Center, satin\_b\_bowman@nps.gov)

[8] *A Study of St. Johns Ceramic Decoration from Canaveral National Seashore*

In 2011–2013, the Southeast Archeological Center conducted excavations of several shell middens (Castle Windy, Turtle Mound, and Seminole Rest) at Canaveral National Seashore, and this work has provided radiocarbon dates and a large sample of prehistoric ceramics. These new data will allow for a unique opportunity to help refine the distinct chronology of the St. Johns ceramics series. This study will also provide new understanding of ceramic surface decoration variation over time and space at Mosquito Lagoon on the east coast of central Florida.

**Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr.** (Radford University) [13] Opening Remarks

**Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr.** (see Whyte, Thomas)

**Bradbury, Andrew** (see Carr, Philip)

**Branch-Raymer, Leslie E.** (see Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa)

**Brennan, Tamira** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) [34] Panelist

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

[16] *The Surruque of Canaveral*

Being an overview of known historic, ethnohistoric, and probable European encounters with the southernmost Timucuan confederacy during the 16th and 17th centuries in the area of Cape Canaveral, and a summary of archaeological work carried out by the National Park Service in 1990 and 1995.

**Bridgman Sweeney, Kara** (Brockington and Associates, kara.b.sweeney@gmail.com)

[29] *Multiple Scales of Interaction and Tradition in the Early Side-Notched Horizon*

A recent research project documented evidence for social boundaries and intergroup interactions within the Early Side-Notched Horizon. These findings provide additional support for certain models of colonization, regionalization, and settlement for the Southeast. Distinct place-oriented subregional traditions initiated during the late Paleoindian period continued into the Early Archaic, as descendent groups intensified their use of certain resource-rich river drainages while revisiting other locations for the primary purpose of cementing social bonds at a regional scale. Large-scale sharing networks, facilitated by regular cross-drainage mobility, are reflected in the patterned variation within two classes of side-notched tools made of Coastal Plain chert.

**Briggs, Rachel** (University Of Alabama, rvbriggs@crimson.ua.edu)

[12] *The Hominy Foodway of the Historic Native Eastern Woodlands*

Made from boiled maize kernels that have been exposed to an alkaline solution, hominy has been treated as one of many maize dishes within the arsenal of the Native cook. However, this paper proposes that hominy was not a singular dish among many, but was instead the life-sustaining staple foodway for Native groups in the Eastern Woodlands, serving as the first step in a number of resulting foods. To do so, this research draws on the ethnohistory of the Eastern Woodlands throughout the historic period, detailing not only the foodway, but also the social and culinary practices that surrounded it.

**Brilliant, Brooke** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, brooke.brilliant@yahoo.com)

[18] *Not Another Cell Tower Survey! An Examination of Data Gained from Archaeological Surveys of Cell Tower Tracts*

The need for archaeological surveys of cell tower tracts in North Carolina has dramatically increased in the last year due to updated regulatory guidelines and increased construction. This increase resulted in a greater number of identified archaeological resources. This poster will examine the data produced by the over 200 cell tower surveys Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. has conducted throughout the Southeast in the past nine years. This research will explore how this data provides a greater understanding of settlement patterns and contributes to a predictive model of archaeological resource location.

**Brock, Daniel** (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

**Brooks, Mark J.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Brooks, Mark J.** (see Taylor, Barbara)

**Brown, James** (Northwestern University, jabrown@northwestern.edu)

[30] *Ideological Referents of the Spiro Spirit Lodge*

The principal mound at Spiro offers a rarely available perspective toward the interconnections between sacred object, imagery, and location. One context called the Spirit Lodge located in the core of the Craig Mound, is set on the floor of the fabled "hollow chamber." Newly established as distinct from the Great Mortuary on which it stood, this spirit/medicine lodge was established as a tomb for a single individual. The objects located on its floor reference a ritual activity calling on the high spirit to validate the office of chiefship. Ritual objects have a recursive iconic relationship with each other.

**Bryant, Hamilton H., III** (see Smith, Allison M.)

**Bryant, Laura A.** (Gilcrease Museum, University of Tulsa, laura-bryant@utulsa.edu)

[31] *Figural Forms: The Styles and Dispersion of the Mississippian Female Effigy Bottles*

The Cairo Lowland, Cumberland, and Armored styles are three statistically significant styles of

Mississippian period female effigy bottles. These styles are divided spatially and likely temporally with the Cairo Lowland style appearing to link the Cumberland and Armored styles. The bottles' artists likely dispersed from the Cairo Lowland region to Arkansas and to the Cumberland River. In response to this move and the new regional styles and environment, the Cumberland and Armored styles emerged.

**\*Buchanan, Meghan E.** (Indiana University, Bloomington, meghbuch@indiana.edu)

[31] *Making Pots, Making War: Mississippian Plate Iconography in the Midcontinent*

Mississippian ceramic practices changed in the Midwest ca. A.D. 1250 as Ramey pots were no longer produced and greater emphasis was placed on serving vessels. One of the vessel forms that became more frequent during this time was long-rimmed plates, frequently decorated with nested triangles and chevrons and interpreted as representations of sun circles. With evidence for regional violence, I argue that this plate iconography can be alternatively interpreted as avian imagery. Consumption of foods from these large serving vessels (and black drink from beakers) likely played an important role in ceremonies associated with war and peace.

**Bunch, Ted E.** (see LeCompte, Malcolm A.)

**Burke, Adam** (see Austin, Robert J.)

**Butler, Nicholas** (see Zierden, Martha)

**\*Butz, Samuel H.** (University of Mississippi, samhenributz@gmail.com)

[33] *Excavations of Mound B: A Ridgetop Mound at the Carson Site, a Mississippian Mound Center in the Northern Yazoo Basin*

Excavations of the Carson Mounds site, a Mississippian mound center, have yielded significant data about the Mississippianization of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Mound B, which was previously unexcavated and assumed to be a Woodland period double-conical mound, has shown evidence of being an intricately constructed, and intentionally shaped Mississippian ridgetop mound. Ridgetop mounds – long, narrow earthworks with a ridge running down the central axis – are not common outside of Cahokia, and

Mound B may be one of the first documented cases. This research adds to the previously recognized evidence of Cahokian contact and influence at the Carson Mounds.

**Butz, Samuel H.** (see Jackson, H. Edwin)

**Campbell, Jan** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc., jcampbell@pta-crm.com), **Prentice Thomas** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc.), **Benjamin Aubuchon** (Cultural Resource Manager, Tyndall Air Force Base), and **Bret Kent** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc.)

[24] *Location, Location, Location: The Potential Importance of 8BY9 and Davis Point in Weeden Island Settlement Dynamics at Tyndall Air Force Base, Bay County, Florida*

Tyndall Air Force Base is a northwest/southeast-trending peninsula that extends for 18 miles along the Gulf of Mexico and is between two and three miles wide. The small coastal stretch with minimal relief must have been an impressive panorama in the Late Woodland era when people affiliated with Weeden Island culture established large villages and built four burial mounds across the peninsular landscape, possibly a place of socio-political importance. Davis Point, a broad, curving expanse on St. Andrews Bay hosts a village (8BY9) and burial mound (8BY7), and may have been a “center” of Weeden Island settlement on the peninsula.

**Campbell, Jan** [9] Panelist

**Cannarozzi, Nicole R.** (University of Florida, nrozz@windstream.net), and **Michal Kowalewski** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[17] *Determining Seasonal Oyster Deposition from St. Catherines Shell Ring using Monte Carlo Modeling of Impressed Odostome (Boonea impressa) Population Demography*

Odostomes are parasitic gastropods associated with oysters in the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. To determine season of oyster harvest, previous studies compared modal seasonal size classes of modern populations to those from archaeological deposits. Here, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov metric is used to compare size-frequency distributions of extant populations from St. Catherines Island, Georgia to three samples of specimens from St. Catherines Shell Ring (2160-1770 cal B.C.). For all



samples, Monte Carlo models of odostome demography indicate that oysters were harvested seasonally, matching modern size classes occurring November-May. These results suggest that ring formation occurred primarily during winter and spring months.

**Cannarozzi, Nicole R.** (see Quitmyer, Irvy)

**Carlock, Bradley** (see Peacock, Evan)

**Carlson, Justin Nels** (University of Kentucky, justin.carlson@uky.edu)

[5] *Caching, Mobility, and Hunter-Gatherer Social Dynamics in the Middle to Late Archaic Green River Valley, Kentucky*

Among mobile, immediate-return hunter-gatherers, large task-specific tools are more likely to be cached than transported. Portable tools with continued use potential are more likely to be dispersed through continued use. Assessing these patterns in the Green River Archaic context, information including total number of features, caches, and cache types were compiled from ten archaeological sites. A high percentage of caches contained heavy, ground-stone tools indicating these items were used primarily on site. The lower percentage of flaked-stone caches suggests they were more commonly dispersed by continued use. Archaic hunter-gatherers seem to have remained mobile, frequenting sites in a seasonal round.

**Carmody, Stephen B.** (University of Tennessee, scarmody@utk.edu), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Sewanee: University of the South), **Jon Russ** (Rhodes College), and **Madison Fuller** (Rhodes College)

[27] *Multiple Data Sources in the Study of Plant Processing at the Michaels Shelter (40FR276), Sewanee, Tennessee*

The Michaels Shelter site, containing Early Archaic through Late Woodland components, is part of a larger research project to study prehistoric plant use and domestication on the Southern Cumberland Plateau. The Early Archaic component, which extends beyond the dripline, consists of constructed rock surfaces and a highly organic matrix, rare in such porous, sand deposits. We used multiple data sources to reconstruct the depositional history relying on traditional artifacts, macrobotanical analysis, soil/sediment

micromorphology, and GC-MS of fatty acids. These data indicate intensive seasonal hickory nut processing.

**Carmody, Stephen B.** (see Meyers, Maureen)

**Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program, linda.f.carnes-mcnaughton.civ@mail.mil)

[23] *The French Connection: Elements and Artifacts from the QAR Shipwreck*

Not surprisingly, artifacts from the 1718 shipwreck of Blackbeard's Queen Anne's Revenge, represent a complement of international sources: English, German, Chinese, Caribbean, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Dutch and French. Traveling the Atlantic Ocean, between continents, islands and inter-coastal ports, the QAR loaded cargo, supplies and people, for use, sale, plunder or prize. As a ship that saw its final voyage under a famous pirate's black flag, artifacts found on this wreck provide information about former occupants, consumers, and owners. Using a multi-evidential approach, we summarize the ship's cultural components, architecture, personal gear, furnishings, and galley goods, highlighting its French Connection.

**Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** [9] Panelist

**Carpenter, Erika** (see Johnson, Jay K.)

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

[11] *Flake Debris as Integral to Investigating the Organization of Lithic Technology*

Lithic analysis often aims to provide information regarding on-site activities and to subsequently infer site function, mobility, and/or trade. Such analyses usually employ terminology, such as curated/expedient, developed for an organization of technology (OT) approach, but rarely fully employ OT. One result is a focus on formal tools and little consideration of flake debris. Here, we discuss crucial information gained through detailed analysis of flakes employing an OT approach. Combining flake and tool data using a new OT model allows for robust inferences concerning economic/social strategies. We use data from an Early Archaic assemblage from Kentucky as an exemplar.

**Chamblee, John** (see Hally, David)

**Chapman, Jeff** (McClung Museum) [13]  
Discussant

**Clifford, Walter A., IV** (University of South Carolina, wacliffordiv@gmail.com)

[1] *Chickasaw Plant Use: An Investigation of Three Chickasaw Sites from the 17th and 18th Centuries*

This paper reports on investigations of plant remains from three Chickasaw houses in use during the 17th and 18th centuries. Botanical remains from these houses were explored using ethnobotany and ethnohistory to investigate the incorporation of Old World crops into traditional subsistence regimes. I aim to demonstrate some of the ways in which Chickasaw households and communities negotiated identity, social relationships, and the environment through shifts in subsistence strategies. I interpret these data as being largely indicative of preferences toward continued traditional subsistence repertoires; however, the data presented also shows a willingness among the Chickasaw to incorporate novel comestibles.

**Cobb, Charles** [34] Panelist

**Cobb, Charles** (see DePratter, Chester)

**Collins, Lori D.** (University of South Florida, lcollins@usf.edu), **Travis F. Doering** (University of South Florida), **Margo Schwadron** (National Park Service), **James McLeod** (University of South Florida), **Jeffrey Du Vernay** (University of South Florida), and **Jorge Gonzalez** (University of South Florida)

[26] *LiDAR and 3D Documentation at the Ninety Six National Historic Site, South Carolina: Using Digital Preservation Strategies to Better Manage, Protect, and Interpret the Only Existing American Revolutionary War Tunnel*

This paper shares results from a dangerous and challenging underground confined space archaeological project documenting a Revolutionary War Era tunnel system as part of collaborative work with the National Park Service. Using digital imaging, terrestrial laser scanning, and aerial LiDAR combined with remote sensing and GPS survey, researchers documented, prepared conditional analysis, and developed

public interpretation methods that extend management, preservation, and engagement potentials that yield insight into important historical events in our Nation's history. Three-dimensional survey allows critical assessment of tunnel construction and conditions, and data are used to create virtual models and replicas for display and educational purposes.

**Collins, Lori D.** (see Doering, Travis F.)

**Collins, Lori D.** (see Du Vernay, Jeffrey)

**Collins, Lori D.** (see Fernandez, Steven)

**Colombo, Leah** (University of Miami, lcolombo@rsmas.miami.edu), and **John Gifford** (University of South Florida)

[26] *Preliminary Results – Development of a Predictive Model to Locate Potential Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Florida Bay, Everglades National Park*

This paper will present the preliminary results of a project developed by the National Park Service and the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science to identify parameters necessary to build a predictive model for submerged and inundated prehistoric sites in Florida Bay, Everglades National Park. The paper will primarily discuss the results of the 2014 field season, which included a sub-bottom profile and vibracore survey in Florida Bay. In addition, the potential effects of climate change and sea level rise on Florida Bay since the initial flooding will also be discussed.

**Colvin, Matthew H.** (University of Georgia, mhcolvin@uga.edu)

[18] *Assessing Monumentality in the Okeechobee Basin, Florida and the Scope of LiDAR Imaging*

Monumental earthworks at the greatest extent of the Southeastern periphery, the Okeechobee region, have been the subject of discussion for decades. While recent research at Fort Center (8GL13) has brought forth invaluable data, other sites in the region with massive circular earthworks remain poorly understood and inadequately contextualized. By analyzing LiDAR images, in addition to data amassed from prior excavations, I compile and discuss variation and patterning among massive circular ditches in the

Lake Okeechobee region. Aiming towards a more comprehensive understanding of these massive labor endeavors should offer further insight into the emergence of monumentality in Southern Florida.

**Colvin, Matthew H.** (see Golsch, Matthew)

**Colvin, Matthew H.** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Compton, J. Matthew** (Southeastern Zooarchaeological Research, mcompton76@gmail.com)

[17] *Archaeofaunal Remains from the Ravensford Site: A Regional and Ethnohistorical Perspective on Animal Use in the Appalachian Summit*

The Ravensford site is a large multi-component site located in the Appalachian Summit Region of NC. Excavations produced a large well-preserved archaeofaunal assemblage dating primarily to the Early Pisgah, Early Qualla, and Late Qualla phases. Analysis indicates a pattern of animal use consistent with contemporaneous sites and ethnohistorical accounts of Cherokee subsistence practices. Deer and bear were the most significant animals utilized, but a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic fauna were harvested. Notably, a large number of toad remains are present. Toads are conclusively identified as a foodstuff based on a recently discovered historic account consistent with the archaeological record.

**Compton, J. Matthew** (see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Connaway, John** (see McLeod, Todd)

**Conner, Hannah** (see Applegate, Darlene)

**Cook Hale, Jessica** (University of Georgia, jcook@uga.edu), **Michael Faught** (SEARCH), and **Ervan Garrison** (University of Georgia)

[5] *A Nice Kettle of Shellfish*

Often, submerged prehistoric sites are noted for high quality of preservation, but these conditions are not always encountered where sites were submerged during marine transgression events. Our recent fieldwork results from Apalachee Bay, Florida highlight common issues encountered at submerged prehistoric sites: the difficulty in locating, and then relocating them in an open water context; the need to implement appropriate

protocols for recognizing eroded sites as such when encountered; and the need to develop a useful interpretive framework for understanding these eroded, time-transgressive deposits. Despite these challenges even disturbed marine sites can answer questions surrounding early-to-mid Holocene human behaviors.

**Cooper, Jessica** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, jessmcooper5@gmail.com)

[8] *Temporal and Morphological Aspects of Triangular Bifaces*

The appearance of small triangular points in the archaeological record is commonly accepted as evidence for the arrival of the bow and arrow. These small triangular points appear in Southeast around A.D. 700, during the Late Woodland and continue through the Mississippian according to Sassaman and colleagues. A sizable sample of triangular points from Woodland and Mississippian contexts on the Savannah River Site and other Coastal Plain sites are compared to determine if there is temporal significance to observed morphological differences in base width.

**Cooper, Leslie** (Monticello, lesliescoop@gmail.com), and **Jillian Galle** (Monticello)

[37] *Yaughan and Curriboo: A New Look at Two Eighteenth-Century Low Country Plantations*

A Save America's Treasures grant allows researchers to perform fine-grained analysis using data from excavations conducted at Yaughan and Curriboo plantations, located in the South Carolina Low Country. Some of the most extensively excavated slave quarters at that time in South Carolina, they are unique both in terms of the phenomenal amount of colonoware recovered from them as well as the presence of architectural evidence of a slave quarter building sequence from trench wall to later post-wall construction. We use correspondence analysis to explore the building sequence and examine the role of colonoware at the sites.

**Cornelison, John** (National Park Service, jec59@comcast.net), and **Daniel P. Bigman** (Georgia State University)

[14] *New Understanding of the Historic Creek Town Size and Layout at Ocmulgee*

This paper presents data useful for reconstructing the Historic Creek townscape located at Ocmulgee National Monument. First, we present a summary of the distribution of ceramics recovered during the 1930s. Next, we present results from compliance excavations conducted in an area gifted to the Park in 1991. Finally, we present results from a recent geophysical survey conducted two decades after the compliance project in an area revealed to contain a high frequency of Historic Creek ceramics. Our data indicate that the town was larger than previously believed, with clusters of residential buildings separated from each other by open space.

**Costa, January W.** (Lincoln County Historical Association, jarchaeop@gmail.com)

[32] *An Analysis of Ceramics from Holly Bend, North Carolina: A Comparative Study of Recovered Ceramics to Locally Manufactured Wares in the Catawba Valley*

Holly Bend was built around 1800, and has been the focus of archaeological investigations by Dr. J Alan May for the past few years. A variety of imported wares used by the family have been recovered. In addition, there have been locally manufactured wares in the assemblage. These wares represent the well-known Catawba Valley stonewares, but also examples of earthenwares. Current investigations in the Catawba Valley have led to the discovery of a local potter who was making lead glazed earthenwares with slip decoration. I will be comparing some of the locally made wares to the earthenwares recovered.

**Cottier, John W.** (see Smith, Allison M.)

**Craib, Alexander** (University of Tennessee, acraib@utk.edu)

[11] *Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Western Tennessee River Valley*

This is a preliminary study of projectile points from the Nuckolls Site (40HS60, 200) and their comparison with those in the Sims and Smeltzer collections at the McClung Museum, to document

Paleoindian and Early Archaic occupation in the West Tennessee River Valley. The Nuckolls Site collection came from surface collection and test excavations by private donors and a 1958 University of Tennessee excavation by Thomas Lewis and Madeline Kneberg, recovering a large assemblage of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic stone tools. The Sims and Smeltzer collections include hundreds of points from avocational surface collections from this same region.

**Cranford, David** (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

**Crites, Gary** (McClung Museum, gcrites@utk.edu), and **Timothy E. Baumann** (McClung Museum)

[17] *The Emergence and Distribution of Beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in the Upper Tennessee River Valley*

This is a preliminary study of beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) recovered from late prehistoric and historic Native American sites in East Tennessee. Beans are known to be the last domesticated plant that was adopted by late prehistoric cultures in the Eastern Woodlands. In the Southeast, the emergence of beans is not clearly understood because no regional studies have been done and very few samples have been directly dated to establish a chronology. This problem is addressed by analyzing the spatial and chronological distribution of beans recovered within and across sites from the Upper Tennessee River Valley.

**Crowe, Fletcher S.** (Retired, fletchercrowe@gmail.com)

[25] *Why Fort Caroline Was Not Located near Jacksonville*

Fort Caroline, built by predominantly French Huguenot colonists in 1564–1565, may be the first European fortified settlement in North America. It has been assumed for 150 years that the fort was located on or near the site of the Fort Caroline National Memorial near Jacksonville, Florida, but intensive studies of documents in the original sixteenth-century French, Spanish and Latin by the Fort Caroline Archeology Project (FCAP) challenges this view. In this presentation, FCAP Project Historian Dr. Fletcher Crowe will present a set of 42 Site Requirements for the fort, and will show that the fort was not located near Jacksonville.

**Cureton, Travis** (see Johnson, Jay K.)

**Curry, Christopher** (see Banschbach, Mary)

**Cyr, Howard** (University of Tennessee, hcyr@utk.edu), **Scott Meeks** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Rocco de Gregory** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), and **Hunter Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[22] *Life along the Yazoo River: Explanations into the Timing and Length of Occupation at 22HO626, a Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Site in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

22HO626 is a multicomponent site located along an abandoned meander of the Yazoo River, Mississippi. Surface collected exotic materials and close proximity to the Poverty Point center, Jaketown, suggested a Late Archaic age for 22HO626. However, work by TVAR and the University of Tennessee's ARL indicates occupation during the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian. This multidisciplinary study, which incorporates site level artifact, feature, and stratigraphic analyses with landscape-scale remote sensing investigations, provides an explanation for the timing and duration of prehistoric occupation within the area and illustrates the importance of multi-scalar approaches in examinations of cultural resources within dynamic environments.

**Cyr, Howard** (see Hacker, Stephanie)

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

[26] *Searching for the Protohistoric Period in East Tennessee: Answering Chronological Questions via pXRF and LA-ICP-MS Analyses*

Native American inhabitants in the interior Southeast did not experience direct and prolonged European contact until the late 1600s, however European trade goods still managed to filter their way into the area. While trade goods are present, site chronology has not been clearly defined in many areas. Both pXRF and LA-ICP-MS testing on 282 glass trade beads from East Tennessee and surrounding states has revealed trends in their chemical composition which can be correlated to date ranges. This method of analysis allows us to answer questions about Native American

habitation in East Tennessee during the Protohistoric period.

**Dalton-Carriger, Jessica** (see Baumann, Timothy E.)

**Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Daniels, James** (University of California, San Diego, jtdaniel@ucsd.edu), and **Paul Webb** (TRC)

[26] *Using pXRF to Measure Chemical Variability of Potsherds from the Hickory Log Site (9CK9) in Cherokee County, Georgia*

Hickory Log (9CK9) is a multi-component prehistoric and early historic period Native American site on the north side of the Etowah River in Cherokee County, Georgia. A sample of the ceramic assemblage from 9CK9 was analyzed with a pXRF spectrometer in order to determine if the elemental composition of the potsherds covaries with either the stylistic attributes of the sherds or their presumed age based on typology. The results of the study indicate changes in paste recipes through time suggesting more sedentary lifeways. Paste recipes also differ in association with vessel form and surface treatment suggesting packaged manufacturing techniques.

**Davis, Jera** (University of Alabama, jrdavis1@crimson.ua.edu)

[7] *An Archaeogeophysical Approach to Population and Settlement through Time at Moundville*

The 2010 magnetometer survey of Moundville identified hundreds of domestic structures distributed across the 46-hectare collection area. Four excavation seasons have since correlated different anomaly types with chronologically sensitive architectural styles. In this way the magnetometer data were transformed into a series of interpretive maps that approximate the changing locations and numbers of domestic structures during the Early, Middle, and Late Moundville phases. This paper uses these data to generate population estimates for each time period. The new estimates are then compared to previous estimates for the site.

**Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, rpsdavis@unc.edu)

[13] *Ayers Town and the Catawba Nation after the American Revolution*

In mid-1781, after a year's exile from their ancestral homeland, Catawba families returned to the Nation and established new towns along Catawba River in Lancaster and York counties, South Carolina. One of these towns – Ayers Town – was identified during phase I investigations for a SCDOT bridge replacement and in 2010 archaeologists from UNC-Chapel Hill undertook a data recovery project that sampled the entire site, providing important new information about community plan, architecture, subsistence, and material culture. This paper examines the archaeological record of Ayers Town and its implications for understanding the Catawba condition during the early Federal period.

**Day, Dominic J.** (see Banschbach, Mary)

**Deere, Bobi** (University of Tulsa, bobi-deere@utulsa.edu)

[8] *Southeastern Iconography: A Quantitative Study*

A new method for studying iconography is used, by quantifying themes and motifs of Spiro shell. Interesting relationships between styles are found, which create a fresh perspective.

**de Gregory, Rocco** (see Cyr, Howard)

**Dekle, Victoria** (see Meyers, Maureen)

**Deming, Ashley M.** (see Fulmer, Nate)

**DeMuth, R. Carl** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Dengal, Craig** (Southeast Archeological Center)

[24] *Baker's Landing (8BY29): A Swift Creek Mound and Ring Midden Complex on the Northwest Florida Gulf Coast*

A burial mound and “circular enclosure” located near Baker's Landing on the eastern arm of St. Andrews Bay were first recorded by C. B. Moore in 1902. A reappraisal of this Middle Woodland site, now located on Tyndall Air Force Base property, by Louisiana State University and the Southeast Archeological Center has found the circular enclosure to be a ring midden consisting of oyster shell and midden soils surrounding a central plaza

or communal space. The contents of the midden and cultural features located in the plaza as well as contemporaneity with similar Swift Creek ring middens along the panhandle are considered.

**Dennison, Meagan** (University of Tennessee, mdenniso@vols.utk.edu), and **Mark Freeman** (University of Tennessee)

[18] *DAGS - Digital Archive of Archaeological Dog Burial and Metric Data of the Americas*

The Digital Archive of Archaeological Dog Burial and Metric Data of the Americas, or DAGS, is a new, publically available database that houses information on archaeological Southeastern indigenous dogs, recorded from published literature. Burial data includes geographic location, associated temporal components, number of dogs and humans in each burial, as well as biological descriptions of both humans and canines. The purpose of this database is to follow suit with other recent archaeological digitization efforts. Integrating and digitizing data makes primary research more efficient and exhaustive, and can lead to quicker and more holistic interpretations of archaeological data.

**DePratter, Chester** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Brad R. Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation), **Charles Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Steven D. Smith** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **James B. Legg** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[1] *Historic Tribes of Mississippi and Alabama: Recent Developments in Chickasaw and Choctaw Archaeology*

In 1736, the French mounted two major expeditions against Chickasaw towns in what is now the State of Mississippi. Neither effort was able to breach the Chickasaw defenses, and the French suffered major defeats in both cases. The places where these two battles took place have been the subject of great interest for many decades, but neither has ever been located precisely on the landscape. Using a combination of archival sources and archaeology these two battlefields have now been pinned to specific locations. Details of these two battles allow contrasting views of French and Chickasaw battle tactics in the first half of the eighteenth century.

**Des Jean, Tom** (U.S. Forest Service, tvdesjean2001@yahoo.com), **Randall D. Boedy** (U.S. Forest Service), and **Jessie Moore** (National Park Service)

[11] *Paleoindian Presence on the Upper Cumberland Plateau*

This paper attempts to define what types of location or settlement pattern that Paleoindian groups might be following on the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP). This study underscores the model that Maggard and Stackelbeck (2008) suggested for Paleoindian occupation in this area of the UCP, in that the earliest occupations here were more explorations than expressions of a larger occupation and settlement model. The evidence for the Paleoindian occupation comes in the form of projectile points found by collectors all across the study area. The distribution of Paleoindian artifacts across this region indicates limited use by nomadic hunters whose regional explorations are marked by the occurrence of almost the entire suite of identifiable Paleoindian projectile points found in the middle Southeast.

**De Vore, William** (University of Memphis, wdevore1980@yahoo.com), and **Keith Jacobi** (Alabama Museum of Natural History, University of Alabama)

[43] *Post-Cranial Mutilations Associated with Late Archaic Decapitations in Prehistoric North Alabama*

In the eastern woodlands heads were taken as trophies as early as the Archaic period. Research on decapitation has failed to examine the peculiarities of the practice. We examined Late Archaic individuals from the middle Tennessee Valley. Seventeen people were identified who had been beheaded, with five showing additional post cranial mutilation. Preliminary findings suggest adult males were the most frequent to suffer extra mutilations and that upper right elements were the most frequently removed. Data; however, varies by locale. Additional cases of decapitations with secondary mutilations are needed to refine our understanding of this unique trophy taking practice.

**Diaz-Granados, Carol** (see Duncan, James)

**Dillian, Carolyn** (Coastal Carolina University, cdillian@coastal.edu)

[17] *New Methods for Understanding Anthropogenic Change at the Little River Neck Shell Midden, South Carolina*

Shell middens capture the complexity of the interactions between humans and their surroundings. This paper presents ongoing research at a Middle Woodland shell midden on the Little River Neck, South Carolina. We are investigating how human action affected the environment, specifically looking at harvest pressure as a selective force on coastal hard clam, *Mercenaria mercenaria*, and eastern oyster, *Crassostrea virginica*, populations, in that the cumulative result of size selective fishing may have changed bivalve population structures. This topic is explored not as overexploitation of a resource, but instead, to understand how humans may have permanently altered the ecosystem.

**Doering, Travis F.** (University of South Florida, tdoering@usf.edu), **Lori D. Collins** (University of South Florida), **Margo Schwadron** (Southeast Archeological Center), and **Ken Wild** (Virgin Islands National Park)

[26] *3D Documentation and Analysis of the Reef Bay Valley Petroglyphs, St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands*

Prehistoric Indian petroglyphs are unique and threatened archeological resources that are significant indicators of ancient Native American art, belief systems, and cultural landscapes. Conditions of petroglyphs range from virtually pristine to highly-eroded, and nearly all are at risk as they are inexorably being eroded by anthropogenic impacts and natural effects of climate change, acid-rain, and waterborne sediment erosion. This presentation details the systematic documentation of the Reef Bay Valley petroglyphs using best available digital technologies, and offers insight into the ideological concepts of the island's pre-Hispanic Taino Indian inhabitants gained from these new data.

**Doering, Travis F.** (see Collins, Lori D.)

**Doering, Travis F.** (see Du Vernay, Jeffrey)

**Doering, Travis F.** (see Fernandez, Steven)

**Doherty, Raymond** (University of Mississippi, raymond@doh-ray.com), **John F. Lieb** (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, retired), and **Brad R. Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation)

[1] *Good Fare and Tribal Affairs: The George and Saleeche Colbert Site*

The George and Saleeche (Shillichí') Colbert site in northeastern Mississippi is an early 19th-century Chickasaw occupation that has yielded extensive evidence of a well-travelled site, with a wide and prolific scatter of period artifacts, including pearlware, flintlock gun parts, wagon and harness hardware, Chickasaw pottery, trade beads, and in situ architectural foundation features. Historic documentation indicates that Colbert's home served as the Chickasaw council house, where the treaty of 1816 was concluded with Andrew Jackson. This paper compares the rich oral history of the site with the historic record, and reviews recent research along with the latest archaeological findings.

**Donnan, Ben** (University of Arkansas, ben.donnan@gmail.com)

[18] *A Geophysical Examination of a Terminal Woodland Embankment and Ditch at Toltec Mounds Site (3LN42), Scott, Arkansas*

Toltec Mound Site near Little Rock, Arkansas represents a major Terminal Woodland mound site, constructed by members of the Plum Bayou Culture between A.D. 700-1000. A semicircular earthen embankment and ditch surround the site. This project looks to improve our understanding of how these features were constructed and to assess their current condition. Geophysical surveys using Ground Penetrating Radar, Gradiometry and Resistivity accomplished this goal. Results reveal evidence for remnants of leveled portions of embankment and ditch as well as two separate levels of construction in more intact areas of the site.

**Donop, Mark C.** (University of Florida, donopm@ufl.edu)

[24] *An Introduction to the Weeden Island Palmetto Mound (8LV2) on Hog Island*

Palmetto Mound in Levy County, Florida is an important Weeden Island mortuary facility that contained hundreds of burials and ceramic vessels.

Recent fieldwork produced the first topographic map and stratigraphic profile of the mound and subsurface tests established its context in the landscape and its alignment with the nearby monumental Shell Mound. Analysis of a large assemblage of pots collected from the site in the 1880s revealed atypical combinations of attributes from various types and time periods. Evidence suggests that Palmetto Mound served to gather the social history of the Weeden Island Culture along the North Florida Gulf Coast.

**Driese, Steven** (see Ballard, Joanne P.)

**Duke, C. Trevor** (University of South Florida, ctduke@mail.usf.edu), **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), and **Lori O'Neal** (University of South Florida)

[4] *Temporal Trends in Invertebrate Faunal Remains from Crystal River (8CI1) and Roberts Island (8CI41)*

Crystal River and Roberts Island are closely-related Middle and Late Woodland mound complexes on Florida's west-central Gulf Coast. Fine (1/8 inch) screening of excavated material in the middens produced an extensive assemblage of invertebrate faunal remains. Combining this with the results of extensive radiocarbon dating, we identify temporal trends in invertebrate faunal remains across four phases spanning the interval from around A.D. 150 to 1050. Continuity is apparent, especially in the prevalence of oysters. However, there are shifts in the prevalence of other species indicative of shifts in dietary preferences and natural and anthropogenic changes to the environment.

**Dumas, Ashley** (University of West Alabama, adumas@uwa.edu)

[1] *Choctaw Pottery from Fort Tombeche, 1736 to 1763*

The French established Fort Tombeche in 1736, in part, to secure their relationship with the eastern Choctaw. Over the following twenty-seven years, thousands of Choctaws visited the fort to trade, and, by 1763, a large town was established nearby. Pottery recently excavated from French components at the fort offers insights into the characteristics of the Choctaw from this narrow interval of time, at a critical point in the history of the tribe. This study is also important because it adds to the limited data set of Choctaw pottery.



**Dunbar, James S.** (Aucilla Research Institute, jsdunbar@earthlink.net)

[19] *The South-Eastern Warm Thermal Enclave, Perturbations of the Late Pleistocene*

For decades late Pleistocene climate events prior to the Younger Dryas (Heinrich 0 ~12.9 ka cal B.P.) were ignored by archaeologists because the Clovis First paradigm implicitly supposed nothing was earlier. Since 2005 attitudes have changed and the importance of understanding the effects of major climate shifts is now important to archaeology. This presentation will focus on the timing of late Pleistocene climate events and the subsequent expressions of habitat change in the Coastal Southeast. Landscapes since Marine Isotope Stage 3 will be considered as will the cultural expressions that, potentially at least, once occupied the South-Eastern Warm Thermal Enclave.

**Dunbar, James S.** (see Austin, Robert J.)

**Duncan, James** (Missouri Humanities Council, cdiaz-granados@wustl.edu), and **Carol Diaz-Granados** (Washington University, St. Louis)

[21] *Sun and Morning Star/Father and Son: Co-occurrences in Missouri Rock Art*

During an NSF sponsored statewide survey of Missouri rock art in the 1980s and early 90s, we observed that certain motifs appeared in association with other symbols forming distinct co-occurrences. This was particularly evident in the southeast quadrant of Missouri. We have proposed an interpretation of these motif groupings using Siouan oral traditions. We apply this approach to several rock art sites with emphasis on the cross-in-circle and the bilobed arrow (hawk). We will argue that this co-occurrence represents two definite characters in Western Mississippian cosmology.

**Dunn, Kathryn** (Berea College, dunnk@bera.edu)

[37] *Establishing the Past Lives of Appalachia in the Berea College Forest*

The Berea College Forest consists of over 8,000 acres of multi-use landscape. To date, little archaeological research has been conducted. Our summer research investigated the potential for resources in one section of the Forest. Documents indicated our site was associated with a freed slave, who purchased large tracts of land prior to

the Civil War. Excavation revealed evidence of a hearth and associated artifacts. Lithic material supported longstanding Native American presence. We continue to develop an understanding of the early inhabitants of the region while contributing to the protection of Native American and historic cultural resources in the Forest.

**Durham, Ellis** (see Parish, Ryan)

**Du Vernay, Jeffrey** (University of South Florida, jeffduvernay@yahoo.com), **Lori D. Collins** (University of South Florida), **Travis F. Doering** (University of South Florida), and **Joseph Gamble** (Colorado Mountain College)

[26] *The 3D Documentation and Visualization of the Lake Jackson (8Le1) Copper Plates*

The Mississippian Period Lake Jackson site of Florida is widely known for its SECC-themed copper repoussé plates. The documentation of these artifacts has been limited and largely restricted to standard photography and subjective line drawings, despite being a major foci of research. Here, we summarize our documentation and visualization of these plates using Reflectance Transformation Imaging, Close-range 3D scanning, and 3D modeling software applications. Although areas of corrosion at times proved to be an obstacle, these methods permitted for the displaying and rendering of plate imagery in new, improved, and diverse ways, providing an opportunity to enhance plate interpretations.

**Du Vernay, Jeffrey** (see Collins, Lori D.)

**Dye, David** (University of Memphis, daviddye@memphis.edu)

[30] *Lightning Boy Face Mask Gorgets and Thunder Boy War Clubs: The Ritual Organization of Lower Mississippi Valley Warfare*

Mississippi warfare, while played out in a violent geopolitical world, at the same time was grounded in the solicitation of creation-era preternaturals. Foremost among these are the Twins, symbolized in Mississippian ritual paraphernalia as sacred bundle elements. In this paper I argue that Lightning Boy and Thunder Boy were materialized in Mississippian cosmology. Both Lightning Boy and Thunder Boy were crucial for the organization and implementation of Mississippian warfare. The

surviving material culture in the form of face mask gorgets and the representational imagery of ceramic vessels clearly link nineteenth century foundational myths with the seventeenth century archaeological record.

**Ellebracht, Lareyne** (see Meyers, Patrisha)

**Ellis, Sarah** (Southeast Archeological Center)

[24] *Trafficking Rock: A Comparative Analysis of Swift Creek and Weeden Island Lithic Procurement and Production Habits*

Situated within the Tyndall Air Force Base complex, Harrison Ring Midden (8BY1359), a Swift Creek site, and Hare Hammock Ring Midden (8BY1347), a Weeden Island site, yielded a lithic assemblage varying considerably in raw material. The adjacent sites rest on a three-mile wide Gulf Coastal Lowland peninsula in Bay County, Florida composed of Pleistocene/Holocene epoch Undifferentiated Quaternary Sediments. This local source suggests all raw materials were imported, as unconsolidated deposits are poor for lithic production. A comparative lithic analysis was conducted to better understand the transition from Swift Creek to Weeden Island cultural traditions and subsequent evolution of trade networks.

**Endonino, Jon C.** (Eastern Kentucky University, jon.endonino@eku.edu)

[5] *Recent Investigations at the Tomoka Mound and Midden Complex: New Insights into Mound Chronology and Function*

The Tomoka Mound and Midden Complex (8VO81) in northeast Florida represents the only known extant Late Archaic site possessing multiple mounds, both mortuary and non-mortuary. This paper presents the results of Stage I of the Tomoka Archaeology Project (TAP) and address two specific issues. First, how many mounds are there? Second, how old are the mounds? These questions seem pedestrian, but the answers provide foundational data that set the stage for addressing the social and environmental conditions attending the emergence and cessation of mortuary monument construction along the northeast Atlantic coast of Florida during the Late Archaic Mount Taylor period.

**Endonino, Jon C.** (see Austin, Robert J.)

**Ensor, Blaine** (Historic Properties Consultants, hbensor@gmail.com)

[19] *Development of a New Paradigm for Early Settlement of the Americas: Data from the Gulf Coastal Plain and Beyond*

Examination and analysis of surface collections from two upland lithic quarry sites on the Gulf Coastal Plain of Alabama and other sites across North America suggest that a previously undescribed core and flake stone tool technology exists. This technology strongly resembles Old World Levallois core technology. Aspects of this technology are discussed and compared with North American Late Pleistocene/Holocene and Old World Pleistocene flaked stone technologies. Emerging data calls for new perspectives when searching for potential pre-Clovis sites and use of a global approach when conducting stone tool analysis and developing lithic classification systems.

**Ernenwein, Eileen** (see Menzer, Jeremy)

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

[10] *Synthesizing the Sociospatial Scale: Applying Spatial Statistics to Identify Patterns in the Historic Creek Town*

Geographic analyses in archaeological research sample space to understand past human activity and behavior. The internal distribution patterns of archaeological features are observed in a theoretically social, political, and economic way by measuring geographic distance. An intra-site spatial analysis of a Historic Creek town tests variables including the distance between structures and the distance from structures to their mean center. Results of the Mean Center, Average Nearest Neighbor, and Standard Distance statistics demonstrate significantly clustered groups dispersing away from the community mean center. To explain these spatial patterns, causal factors promoted during the eighteenth-century by Euro-American cultural diffusion are examined.

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

\***Eubanks, Paul N.** (University of Alabama, pneubanks@crimson.ua.edu)

[40] *A Day in the Lives of the Caddo Salt Makers at Drake's Salt Works*

Following European contact, salt became one of the Southeast's most important commodities. Using the historic record and archaeological data from recent excavations, this paper provides a reconstruction of the salt making process at Drake's Salt Works. This process began by filtering salt-impregnated soil using water from nearby streams and boiling the resulting liquid brine in a thin-walled, standardized bowl. The salt bowls appear to have been made on site using clay deposits found beneath the salt flats. Once the liquid brine had evaporated leaving behind the solid salt, the salt cakes were removed and prepared for trade or short-term storage.

**Eubanks, Paul N.** (see Lawhon, Taylor)

**Falls, Eva** (East Carolina University, eefalls@gmail.com)

[38] *Assigning Site Function: An Archaeological Exploration of a Settlement at Dixie Plantation, Hollywood, South Carolina*

The College of Charleston's Dixie Plantation in Hollywood, SC was formerly an 18th and 19th-century plantation. A ca. 1799 and a ca. 1807 plat map of the area indicate the plantation once consisted of a main house, an avenue of oaks, and an unidentified settlement. There are no intact architectural remains of the indicated settlement, but in the fall of 2012, an archaeological survey of the area was completed. Due to high percentage of kitchen artifacts at the site, the evidence suggests the settlement had a residential component. This paper will discuss the challenges of assigning site function for this settlement.

**Faught, Michael** (see Cook Hale, Jessica)

**Feathers, James K.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Ferguson, Terry A.** (Wofford College, fergusonta@wofford.edu), and **Carl Steen** (Diachronic Research Foundation)

[18] *In Search of the Lost Kiln: A Geophysical Reconnaissance at the B.F. Landrum Pottery (38AK496)*

In December of 2013 a geophysical reconnaissance was conducted at the B.F. Landrum Pottery (38AK496) to locate preserved remains of the site's

kiln. Magnetometry, ground-penetrating radar (GPR), and magnetic susceptibility were employed in the investigations. The investigations were conducted along a series of four transects across the portion of the site where the kiln was suspected to have been. Magnetometry proved the most effective and located a significant magnetic anomaly consistent with the dimensions of a kiln. Subsequent excavation in 2014 confirmed that preserved portions of the base of the kiln had been found.

**Ferguson, Terry A.** (see Steen, Carl)

**Fernandez, Steven** (University of South Florida, slfernandez@usf.edu), **Lori D. Collins** (University of South Florida), **Travis F. Doering** (tdoering@usf.edu), and **Margo Schwadron** (National Park Service)

[16] *Terrestrial and Airborne LiDAR Applications for Shell Mound and Midden Documentation: The Canaveral National Seashore Examples*

New technologies such as terrestrial laser scanning and 3D modeling, merged with aerial LiDAR, remote sensing, 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 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 affording better understanding to assist in developing ways to best protect these sensitive locations.

**Fitts, Mary Elizabeth** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, mbfitts@unc.edu)

[15] *"They scarcely plant any thing fit for the support of human life:" Intergenerational Stress and Catawba Foodways*

Recent scholarship regarding the subsistence of colonial period Cherokee communities suggests that uncertainties of settlement duration and labor availability associated with increased raiding, disease, and commercial hunting affected farming and foraging strategies, with households increasingly focusing their efforts on resources that

required lower acquisition and processing costs. Macrobotanical data from two Catawba Indian towns inhabited during the 1750s are consistent with these findings, but also suggest that contemporaneous variation between communities can have interpretative significance. In this comparison, variation in stress-related practices appears to be associated with the spatial extent of community relocation over the preceding 50-year period.

**Fontana, Marisa** (see Wesson, Cameron)

**Franklin, Jay** (East Tennessee State University, franklij@etsu.edu), **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston), **Frédéric Surmely** (Ministère de la Culture DRAC Auvergne/SRA), **Lucinda Langston** (Bureau of Land Management), and **Travis Bow** (Pickett State Park)

[5] *Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Archaeology at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*

Rock Creek Mortar Shelter (40Pt209), in Pickett State Forest on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee, possesses a more or less continuous 11,000+ year occupation history. We focus here on the late Pleistocene and early Holocene components paying particular attention to unifacial and blade tool technology and use-wear analysis. A suite of radiocarbon dates places initial occupation at 11,500 years ago. However, we have not yet encountered culturally sterile deposits and believe the site may be older still. We present our current understanding of the site based in our testing program during winter 2013/14.

**Franklin, Jay** (see Menzer, Jeremy)

**Freeman, Mark** (see Dennison, Meagan)

**Frisch, Jonathan** (see Peacock, Evan)

**Fritz, Gayle** (Washington University, St. Louis)  
[34] Panelist

**Fuller, Madison** (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

**Fulmer, Nate** (South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, fulmern@sc.edu), and **Ashley M. Deming** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[23] *SCIAA Maritime Research Division: Preserving and Protecting Maritime Heritage in the Palmetto State*

For over 40 years, SCIAA's Maritime Research Division has championed efforts to preserve and protect South Carolina's maritime archaeological heritage through research, management, public education and outreach. The Hobby Diver License program is a unique partnership between researchers and divers that combines management of underwater sites and submerged cultural material through licensing with a robust public education and outreach component. In addition to outlining the MRD's mission and responsibilities, this paper details a number of initiatives in recent years, including the development of interpretive trails, field training programs and workshops, public presentations, volunteer opportunities, and a growing social media presence.

**Funk, Chan** (Stell Environmental/Fort Jackson, chanfunk@aol.com), and **Jason Moser** (South Carolina Army National Guard)

[37] *Eligibility Intervals on Fort Jackson, South Carolina*

The U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Jackson, South Carolina and the South Carolina Army National Guard review twenty five years of investigations of site significance and National Register eligibility determinations for late 19th and early 20th-century sites.

**Funk, Chan** (see Moser, Jason D.)

**Funk, Chan** [9] Panelist

**Funkhouser, J. Lynn** (University of Alabama, lynnfunkhouser@gmail.com)

[7] *Death Beyond the Great Wall: Corporate Kin Groups and Segregated Space at Moundville*

This presentation compares and contrasts cemeteries found around Mounds P and G at Moundville. Large, free-standing, screens were erected near both mounds and may have been used to deliberately block physical and visual access to the plaza. These screens also segregate the primary mortuary populations found near the two mounds, possibly by hierarchical status. Despite these similarities, the demographic composition of the two areas is quite different as is what was included as mortuary accoutrements. The composite structure of the near mound cemeteries may be ultimately attributed to differences and

similarities in the corporate kin groups that created them.

**Gabitov, Rinat** (see Peacock, Evan)

**Gage, Matthew** (University of Alabama, mdgage@ua.edu)

[12] *The Coosa River Basin Archaeological Survey Revisited*

Our understanding of the archaeology of the Coosa River Basin in Alabama was significantly advanced by the efforts of Vernon James Knight, Jr. In the 1980s, Knight was part of an effort to investigate broad swathes of East Alabama that resulted in the compilation of multiple survey and excavation efforts that spanned more than 35 years of work. Following in his footsteps, the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research has again entered the Coosa drainage armed with a combination of old and new field methodologies and data to survey and document the shoreline of Alabama Power Company's reservoirs.

**Gaikwad, Nilesh** (see Powis, Terry)

**Gaillard, Meg** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, GaillardM@dnr.sc.gov)

[42] *The SCDNR Heritage Trust Program: 40 Years of Preservation*

In 1974, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources' Heritage Trust Program was created as the first such program in the nation to help protect natural and cultural sites. As of 2014, 74 properties totaling 88,000 acres have been protected as heritage preserves. Seventeen of these properties were acquired to protect cultural or archaeological sites. During the next ten years, there will be a focus on cultural heritage preserve public education. Projects will include on-site signage, trail system enhancement, interactive cultural heritage preserve web pages, and innovative alternatives to provide access for ADA compliance.

**Gaillard, Meg** (see Shofner, Erika)

**Galle, Jillian** (Monticello, jgalle@monticello.org), and **Fraser Neiman** (Monticello)

[2] *Introducing the DAACS Research Consortium*

The DAACS Research Consortium is a novel and ambitious experiment in the use of web

technologies to increase the quality and comparability of archaeological data, to promote collaboration and data sharing among diverse archaeologists, to encourage and comparative analysis and synthesis, and ultimately to advance our understanding of early modern slave societies using archaeological data. In this paper we sketch the specific strategies that DRC collaborators are developing to achieve these goals and offer a critical assessment of our progress to date.

**Galle, Jillian** (see Cooper, Leslie)

**Galloway, Patricia** (University of Texas at Austin) [10] Discussant

**Gamble, Joseph** (see Du Vernay, Jeffrey)

**Garrison, Ervan** (see Cook Hale, Jessica)

**Gidusko, Kevin** (see Meyers, Patrisha)

**Gifford, Erica** (see Gifford, Matthew)

**Gifford, John** (see Colombo, Leah)

**Gifford, Matthew** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., memphis@panamconsultants.com), and **Erica Gifford** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

[23] *A Bankline Survey of the Low Country Rice Plantations Landscape*

As part of the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, the Savannah District will construct a number of mitigation features to compensate for predicted adverse environmental impacts. The plan is multi-component and includes mitigation features that are located throughout the Savannah River estuary. Panamerican conducted both submerged and terrestrial investigations within the estuary. This paper will present the findings from the low water bankline survey that recorded a total of 116 sites. Associated with the rice plantation landscape, the majority of the sites represent rice trunks, wharfs, and possible mill sites, while several represent watercraft in the form of flats or barges.

**Giles, Bretton** (Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands, brettongiles@yahoo.com)

[36] *Hopewell Caches as Communicative Acts and Mnemonically-Charged Gifts*

I assess how votive caches may have served as communicative acts that were employed to incite

the remembrance of (and return gifts from) important nonhuman persons. I begin by discussing the way gifts are often used to cultivate remembrance. I also note how some Native Americans believed that a spirit dwelled in objects and that when destroyed these “spirit articles” could be used by the dead and nonhuman persons. I then explore the significance of these beliefs in a case study that compares Hopewell caches to the mnemonically-charged gifts exchanged as part of early historic diplomacy in the Eastern Woodlands.

**Gill, Matthew** (Pennsylvanian State University, mattgill2@gmail.com)

[35] *Using GIS to Assess the Effectiveness of Archaeological Surveys Conducted at Avon Park Air Force Range*

Archaeologists have conducted surveys at Avon Park Air Force Range in central Florida for over 30 years using a wide range of survey methodologies. This study will use GIS analysis to assess the results of these surveys and the effectiveness of archaeological probability models that have driven much of their design. Many earlier surveys used methods which, though standard at the time, would not be considered sufficient by the Florida SHPO today. This paper will demonstrate whether there is sufficient evidence to show that the earlier surveys were significantly less effective and present recommendations for how to conduct future surveys.

**Gilmore, Zackary** (University of Florida, zgilmore@ufl.edu)

[8] *Radiocarbon Dating of Spanish Moss from Orange and Stallings Fiber-Tempered Pottery: Method and Chronological Implications*

A recent emphasis on “chronometric hygiene” has exposed the potential interpretive pitfalls of chronological assumptions based on dated and (by today’s standards) imprecise radiocarbon databases. Regarding the Late Archaic Southeast, one of the most important chronological challenges is temporally situating the development and spread of the region’s earliest pottery technology. Here, a method is outlined for directly dating charred Spanish moss from the fabric of fiber-tempered pottery. The method’s viability is demonstrated with six pairs of assays from Orange and Stallings vessels from Florida and Georgia,

and its advantages are discussed in relation to recently established accuracy and precision standards.

**Girard, Jeffrey** (Northwestern State University of Louisiana, girardj@nsula.edu)

[40] *Alluvial Geoarchaeology in the Lower Red River Floodplain, Northwest Louisiana*

The lower Red River floodplain is a highly dynamic aggrading geomorphological system characterized by high sediment load, recurring flooding, frequent channel shifts, rapid alluvial deposition, bank caving, and a distinct process of channel blockage known as rafting. The active nature of the landscape has had profound implications for human settlement and land use strategies. Differential surface exposure and burial of sites pose challenges for archaeological research. An ongoing study in northwest Louisiana involves surface reconnaissance, geological mapping, and study of historic maps to further understanding of the formation and dissolution of late prehistoric dispersed Caddo floodplain villages.

**Glass, Gary** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart)

**Glickman, Jessica** (University of Rhode Island, jessicaglickman@aol.com)

[37] *Slave Ships in the Archaeological and Historic Record*

The material culture found in the archaeological record that could identify a ship as having participated in the slave trade will be examined. Using all the evidence available related to the ships themselves, new tools and models can be developed to help identify ships that participated in the slave trade in the underwater archaeological record.

**Golsch, Matthew** (University of Denver, matt.golsch@gmail.com), **Brandon T. Ritchison** (University of Georgia), **Matthew H. Colvin** (University of Georgia), **Bryan Tucker** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[26] *Utilizing Complementary Techniques to Understand Formation Processes at the Ossabaw Island Shell Ring (9CH203)*

Using ground-penetrating radar, magnetometry, resistivity, probing, coring, and limited shovel

testing, we mapped the internal structure of the Ossabaw Island Shell Ring to lend further insight into its formation processes. Based on this research, the ring is comprised of deep, mounded, discontinuous areas of higher shell density throughout the ring, indicating a possible initial gradual accumulation of shell in specific areas, followed by contiguous ring-shaped construction. These data suggests a more dynamic history than can be explained by habitation or ceremonial based construction models alone, and requires a more dynamic perspective regarding the nature of activities at the site.

**Golsch, Matthew** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Golsch, Matthew** (see Tucker, Bryan)

**Gonzalez, Jorge** (see Collins, Lori D.)

**Goodwin, R. Christopher** (see Pevny, Charlotte D.)

**Goodyear, Albert C.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, goodyear@mailbox.sc.edu), and **Douglas Sain** (University of Tennessee)

[29] *PreClovis Archaeology and Geochronology at the Topper Site*

Topper is a chert quarry on the Savannah River with an extraordinarily long record of human usage. There is a widespread Clovis occupation present allowing secure recognition of the 13,000 KA stratigraphic horizon. Beneath that a preClovis occupation has been revealed that is controversial due to the non-bifacial technology and ancient dating. The preClovis stratigraphy is contained within two alluvial deposits from the Pleistocene Savannah River. They are dated before 15KA back to 50KA or more. The lithic assemblages are the same in both units characterized by bipolar core and flake technology with an emphasis on microlithic tools.

**Goodyear, Albert C.** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Gordon, Falicia** (University of Alabama, faliciagordon@gmail.com), and **Brandon Thompson** (University of Alabama)

[26] *Archeological and Remote Sensing Investigations at the Weissinger Ancestral Plantation Home Site*

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research in association with the University of Alabama Museum of Natural History, conducted an archaeological and remote sensing investigation at site 1Pe280, the Ancestral Weissinger Home Site and cemetery. Remote sensing, excavations, and dendrochronology were utilized to identify features associated with the early nineteenth to early twentieth century home and cemetery. The paper discusses the architectural and historical significance of this central Alabama plantation home with an examination of associated artifacts and remote sensing data.

**Gougeon, Ramie A.** (see Harding, Gregg E.)

**Green, Lillian** (Georgia State University, lillian.marie.green@gmail.com)

[14] *Mossy Oak Revisited*

The Early Mississippian period in central Georgia was a time of great change with emerging political centralization and social ranking. This thesis aims to better understand Macon Plateau's relationship with outlying areas. To accomplish this objective the ceramic assemblage site from the site of Mossy Oak (11Bi17) is revisited and reanalyzed using spatial analysis and detailed investigations of Vining Simple Stamped pottery. Rather than taking a top-down, elite-focused approach, this thesis explores the impact of horizontal relationships between groups present at the inception of social institutions and social inequality at the dawn of the Early Mississippian.

**Greene, Lance** (Georgia Southern University, lance\_ie@yahoo.ie)

[13] *Archaeology and Community Reconstruction of Mid-19th Century Cherokee Farmsteads Along Valley River, North Carolina*

The mountainous region of western North Carolina was home to several communities of traditional Cherokees at the time of the Removal in 1838. Within this region, the Valley River area was home to several Cherokee communities known as the Valley Towns. The locations of Cherokee farmsteads within these communities are well documented historically. Using primary documents, several of these farmstead sites have been identified. The modern landscape shows

signs of these sites, including roadbeds and other feature depressions. Archaeological testing of several sites provides information about the Cherokees who lived there, prior to and after the Removal in 1838.

**Greenlee, Diana** (Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program, greenlee@ulm.edu)

[5] *An "F" in Mound Construction at Poverty Point*

C. B. Moore's exploration of Poverty Point in 1913 identified six earthen mounds on the property. Since then, archaeologists have concluded that five of those earthworks are indeed mounds, while one is a high point on the innermost of the six C-shaped earthen ridges. One hundred years after C. B. Moore's work, in August 2013, we examined a suspicious rise on the wooded landscape at Poverty Point State Historic Site, confirming that it is an artificially constructed earthwork. This sixth mound, Mound F, is described and the results of initial investigations into its construction history and structure are presented.

**Grivetti, Louis** (see Powis, Terry)

**Grunden, Ramona** (see Norris, Sean)

**Gunter, Madeleine** (College of William and Mary, magunter@email.wm.edu)

[3] *Persistent Places of the Mississippian Shatter Zone: A Geoarchaeological Perspective*

Ethridge's "Mississippian Shatter Zone" (MSZ) has emerged as an important conceptual framework for understanding the complex, post-contact transformation of Southeastern Native societies. Critiqued for confirming the "trope of the declining Indian," Ethridge argues that the cultural disruption characteristic of the MSZ produced and reproduced social and cultural forms. As a means of examining cultural persistence and reproduction within and across the MSZ, this paper pairs geoarchaeological methods with Schlanger's (1992) concept of "persistent places" – locales made meaningful through their use and reuse – to understand how multi-component sites across Virginia's southern Piedmont articulated within the broader historical trajectory of the Mississippian World.

**Hacker, Stephanie** (University Of Tennessee, Shacker2@vols.utk.edu), and **Howard Cyr** (University of Tennessee)

[27] *An Integrative Archaeological and Geomorphological Approach to Understanding Site Distributions and Prehistoric Settlement Patterns along the Little River, East Tennessee*

Research at the University of Tennessee's East Tennessee Research and Education Center, Blount County, Tennessee, has uncovered a number of archaeological sites ranging in age from the Early Archaic to Mississippian. Located at the confluence of Ellejoy Creek and the Little River, the area was part of a prehistoric trail system through the Smoky Mountains. Research at UT's ARL integrates geomorphologic and archaeological approaches to understand landscape development and its effects on prehistoric settlement, temporal and spatial site distributions, and site preservation in the area. These studies offer new insight into human-environmental interactions and landscape evolution in the intermountain Southeast.

**Hacker, Stephanie** (see Hollenbach, Kandace)

**Hadden, Carla** (University of Georgia, carlahadden@gmail.com)

[4] *Continuity and Change in Woodland Coastal Subsistence: A Case Study from the Florida Gulf Coast*

Geological records suggest that the northern Gulf Coast was characterized by physical instability during the Woodland period. This paper utilizes zooarchaeological data from two coastal sites, the Harrison and Hare Hammock Ring Middens, to examine aspects of continuity and change in coastal adaptations in this region. Although we observed changes in the relative abundances and evenness of the species recovered through time, we argue that the basic properties of a core subsistence/settlement strategy persisted from ca. A.D. 400 to 1200 on the north-central coast of Florida, despite frequent disturbances. These data demonstrate the resilience of coastal communities and coastal ecosystems.

**Hadley, Scott P., Jr.** (University of Memphis, sphdley1@memphis.edu)

[26] *Large-Scale Geophysical Survey at the Denmark Site (40MD85), a Middle Mississippian Town in West Tennessee*



The Denmark Site (40MD85) is a Middle Mississippi mound center located southwest of Jackson, TN in Madison County. Until recently, the three-mound group has undergone limited archaeological investigations. Originally posited to be a vacant ceremonial center, large-scale magnetometry survey has provided evidence for a previously unknown town-scale settlement. Targeted excavations further support interpretations of structures and features derived from the magnetometry data. Research at Denmark and the nearby Ames site have helped to better understand Middle Mississippi settlements in the hinterlands of West Tennessee.

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

**Hall, Kristen Cecilia Douglass** (University of Florida, kristenhall@ufl.edu)

[22] *Suwannee Valley Redefined: A Feasting Pottery Assemblage from Parnell Mound*

The Suwannee Valley culture of North Florida has been recognized and defined only recently. Previous definitions of Suwannee Valley pottery typology made use of small assemblages from multiple component sites. A large 12th or 13th century pottery assemblage from a pit (Feature 1) and associated test units at Parnell Mound (8CO326) enable the Suwannee Valley series to be refined. Results of analysis provide a guideline for more consistent identification of Suwannee Valley pottery and also offer insight into the types of vessels used in feasting, with many large vessels in association with a minimum of 88 deer.

**Hally, David** (University of Georgia, dhally@uga.edu), and **John Chamblee** (University of Georgia)

[44] *The Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Mississippian Polities in the Nuclear Southeast*

Analysis of Mississippian mound sites in north Georgia has succeeded in identifying the spatial size, geographical spacing, and average duration of Mississippian polities in that region. In this paper, we investigate whether similar spatial and temporal patterns can be found in a larger region encompassing Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee. This analysis is based on a sample of more than 420 sites that have at least one identifiable Mississippian mound.

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

[12] *Symbolic Uses of Color and Directionality in the Arkansas River Drainage of Eastern Oklahoma*

Color and directional symbolism were important components of the ritual beliefs and practices of Southeastern and Plains prehistoric societies. This paper examines the use of color and directionality at a number of Spiroan mound sites in the Arkansas Valley in eastern Oklahoma. Artifacts, mound construction, and structure orientation will be discussed. We then draw on ethnohistoric descriptions to illustrate the role of color and directionality in Spiroan ritual life.

**Hammerstedt, Scott W.** (see Livingood, Patrick)

**Hammerstedt, Scott W.** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart)

**Harding, Gregg E.** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, University of West Florida, greggharding@gmail.com), and **Ramie A. Gougeon** (University of West Florida)

[17] *Treading Lightly: An Approach to the Exploration and Documentation of Florida Cave Sites*

Archaeological investigations of the prehistoric and historic uses of cave sites and rock shelters have a long history in many regions of the Southeast. However, in spite of the presence of such sites in Florida's karst formations, few sustained research projects have been undertaken to date. This paper presents the findings from a test program to investigate and record several cave sites in Jackson County, Florida. We wish to highlight our attempts to collect data without collecting artifacts, particularly given the sometimes sensitive nature of some cultural materials deposited in caves.

**Harke, Ryan** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, RHarke@Flagler.edu), and **Sarah Miller** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[42] *Shells of Florida's Historic Cemeteries: What Can We Learn?*

Various species of marine shell are present at historic cemeteries throughout Florida, as objects of soul-embodiment, ceremony, pilgrimage, and more. However, the most commonly used species

are often not local to the cemetery in which they reside, raising numerous questions. Are such shells being traded from other regions of Florida and elsewhere? Do individuals travel to purchase and/or collect shells from far-off places? A case study at San Sebastian Cemetery (St. Augustine, FL) highlights varying behaviors regarding both the selection and procurement of shells, and their placement upon grave-markers.

**Harris, Norma** [9] Panelist

**Harris, Scott** (College of Charleston,  
HarrisS@cofc.edu)

[29] *Geological Evolution and Paleolandscapes of the SE-U.S. Continental Shelf*

This paper studies the terrestrial and near-coastal landscape and coastal history of the now-submerged continental shelf between North Carolina and Florida. Starting 80 ka near the modern shoreline, the history of the shelf is presented with respect to the marine transgression and the preservation potential of likely regions for human occupation throughout the late Quaternary. The current study identified potential areas of human habitation using empirical landscape models focused around coastal, estuarine, and fluvial systems, and the food and lithic resources available in each area. Special focus is applied to areas around shelf-edge promontories, shelf incisions, and transgressive fluvial pathways.

**Harris, Stephen** (see Johnson, Jay K.)

**Harte, Marybeth T.** (University of South Carolina,  
hartemt@email.sc.edu)

[1] *Anthropogenic Ecological Impacts of the Colonial Chickasaw through a Study of Faunal Remains*

Developments made during the colonial time period (A.D. 1650-1750) initiated drastic change to the Chickasaw social order. This paper investigates how a new economic market and mixing cultural influences began to impact the way the Chickasaw interacted with their environments. A diachronic analysis of five faunal assemblages from Chickasaw sites near Tupelo, Mississippi are used to assess changing anthropogenic impacts on their local ecology. The data presented will seek to answer questions on how larger colonial processes shaped ecological decision making (including landscape management and prey preference) and

what this communicates about colonial Chickasaw relationships with their environments.

**Hawsey, Kareen L.** (University of Alabama,  
hawse001@crimson.ua.edu)

[7] *Vessel Morphology in the West Jefferson Phase: A Functional Analysis of Pottery in the Black Warrior Valley of Alabama*

In the eleventh century, both indigenous hunter-gatherers and the earliest Mississippian agriculturalists occupied the Black Warrior Basin of west-central and central Alabama. Archaeological evidence suggests that many of the former adopted, among other Mississippian traits, shell-tempered vessel forms known as "standard Mississippian jars." This paper uses a functional analysis of late Woodland West Jefferson phase pottery to address how, or if, ceramic technologies reflect the adoption and intensification of maize agriculture by hunter-gatherers. Specifically, it examines whether West Jefferson cooking vessels reflect traditional nut-processing technology or if they instead indicate the adoption of Mississippian maize-processing technology.

**Hays, Maureen** (see Adams, Olivia)

**Hays, Maureen** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Hays, Maureen** (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

**Heath, Barbara** (University of Tennessee,  
bheath2@utk.edu)

[13] *Global Trade, Regional Patterns, and Local Meaning: Cowrie Shells in Colonial Virginia*

Throughout much of his career, Gerald Schroedl has examined the effects of British colonialism in the southeast and Caribbean. In this paper I venture farther north to Virginia to consider the meaning of spatial patterning in the distribution of cowrie shells (*Monetaria moneta* and *Monetaria annulus*) found in colonial contexts. Themes of this paper reflect and engage with his scholarly interests in multicultural communities, ethnic identity, and trade, while its methods and scope were inspired by the value he places on collaboration.

**Hemmings, C. Andrew** (see Adovasio, James)

**Henderson, Cecilia** (University of Southern Mississippi,  
Cecilia.henderson@eagles.usm.edu),

and **H. Edwin Jackson** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[33] *Coles Creek Mounds in the Lower Yazoo Basin: Mississippi Mounds Trail Investigations at the Carter Site and Aden*

In 2013, as part of the Mississippi Mounds Trail project, the University of Southern Mississippi tested the two mounds at the Carter site, a Coles Creek period mound center located along Deer Creek. While there is good evidence for an early to middle Coles Creek occupation of the site, the mounds, based on ceramics and radiocarbon dating, were built during the early part of the Crippen Point phase (ca. A.D. 1000-1100). Constructional features, mound function, and the ceramic assemblage are discussed. Also discussed are preliminary results of the 2014 investigations at Aden, located 35 km to the south.

**Henderson, Kate** (see Peacock, Evan)

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

[6] *Ceramic Variability in the Ocmulgee River Big Bend Region, Post 1540*

This paper focuses on three sites, two in the Big Region of the Ocmulgee River valley, 9Tf115 (Coffee Bluff) and 9Cf17 (Sand Ridge), and one coastal Altamaha site. Coffee Bluff represents a late Lamar occupation, while Sand Ridge represents an Altamaha occupation, generally found on coastal Georgia. A stylistic attribute analysis, along with temper characterization, show that Sand Ridge is quite different from the interior and coastal site, each of which is roughly contemporary. These differences show how the Altamaha potting tradition, and likely social traditions, changed as this group moved from the coast into the interior of Georgia.

**Herbert, Joseph M.** (see Steponaitis, Laurie Cameron)

**Herron, Tammy** [9] Panelist

**Hill, Lou** (Tallahassee, Florida)

[24] *Less is Moore: An Analysis of the Artifactual Material from Four Woodland Burial Mounds at the Tucker and Bird Hammock Sites on the Florida North Central Gulf Coast*

An analysis of paddle design matches of Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery from several sites along the Florida Gulf Coast indicates a more complex pattern of interaction than previously realized and raises new questions about the temporal and cultural relationships between and among these Woodland sites.

**Hodge, Shannon Chappell** (Middle Tennessee State University, Shannon.Hodge@mtsu.edu)

[43] *Lions and Tigers and Burials: Bioarchaeology of the Nashville Zoo Cemetery*

Improvements to the entrance complex of the Nashville Zoo in early 2014 necessitated removal of nineteen historic graves from an undocumented 19th century cemetery. The Nashville Zoo sits on the former property of the Grassmere Plantation, established in 1786 from a Revolutionary War land grant. These remains were thought to represent the community of enslaved African Americans from that plantation. Skeletal and mtDNA analyses were conducted to establish the likely ancestry of these individuals, and paleopathological analyses explored the health and nutrition of this population.

**Hollenbach, Kandace** (University of Tennessee, kdh@utk.edu), **Jessica Vavrsek** (State University of New York at Albany), **Jessie Johanson** (University of Tennessee), **Stephanie Hacker** (University of Tennessee), **Keith Little** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), and **Hunter Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[1] *Historic Choctaw Foodways at Two Sites in Kemper County, Mississippi*

As part of a large data recovery project on two eighteenth-century Choctaw sites (22KE630 and 22KE718) in Kemper County, Mississippi, plant and animal remains have been analyzed from several hundred flotation samples. These derive from a variety of contexts – from postholes to smudge pits to larger pit features. This extensive assemblage documents the maintenance of traditional foodways, dominated by corn, hickory nuts, and deer, alongside the adoption of domesticated Old World foods, particularly pigs and peaches. These data allow us to see some of the daily activities this Choctaw community

performed as they negotiated a rapidly changing sociopolitical world.

**Horn, Sally P.** (see Ballard, Joanne P.)

**Horton, Elizabeth** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, ethorton@uark.edu)

[31] *Weaving for the World Beyond: Iconographic and Decorative Fabrics from Craig Mound at Spiro*

This paper addresses significant findings from ongoing research into perishable components of the late 15th century deposit Brown defined as the "Spirit Lodge" in Craig Mound. Here, I discuss identification of a special use basket form, the petaca, and its role as a sacred bundle and compare motifs from decorative baskets and textiles with artistic motifs in other media, including engraved shell, as well as selected decorative basketry from the broader Southeast. These data yield new insights in the role of textiles and basketry in the sacred and ceremonial activities at Spiro and potentially the broader Pre-Columbian Southeast.

**Horton, Elizabeth** (see Meyers, Maureen)

**Howell, Cameron** (University of South Carolina, panzer262@yahoo.com)

[41] *Dynamics of the Mississippian Period Fission-Fusion Process: A Case Study from Eastern Tennessee*

Conceptualizing the ability of segmented societies to both retain core cultural elements and innovate new aspects while they split apart and coalesce is one key to understanding how human groups inhabit the landscape. This Fission-Fusion process has been used to understand Neolithic communities all over the world, however outside of the seminal works of Blitz and Lorenz, its application to the Mississippian Period in the Southeast has been limited. Using their works as a guide, questions generated from conventional analyses of archaeological remains found in Townsend, Tennessee can be addressed and contributions made to improve the model's regional applicability.

**Hoyle, Alesia** (see Wright, Katherine)

**Hudgins, Carter Lee** (Clemson University) [38] Discussant

**Hummel, Rebecca L.** (University of Kentucky, rebecca.hummel@uky.edu)

[36] *Preliminary Work Conducted at Walker-Noe*

Walker-Noe (15GD56) is a multicomponent site located in Garrard County, Kentucky. Previous work conducted on the site has been limited to the excavation of a previously unknown late Early Woodland to Middle Woodland burial mound but site visits have revealed a high density of artifacts over a wide area indicating much more work needs to be done. Based on this information some preliminary work has been conducted on the site including several geophysical surveys and coring of some of the geophysical anomalies detected. The results are presented in this paper.

**Hunt, Elizabeth** (University of Southern Mississippi, elizabeth.hunt@eagles.usm.edu)

[10] *Changes in Choctaw Ceramics: A Proposed Project Examining the Effects of European Colonization on the Choctaw*

The Choctaw were the second largest native group in the Southeast having contact with Europeans in the 18th century. The Choctaw experienced great changes in every aspect of their daily lives as a consequence of European encroachment. A proposed examination of two chronologically different Choctaw ceramic assemblages from sites 22KE630 and 22KE718 in east-central Mississippi will be used to examine the effects of European colonization on contact period Choctaw. This analysis will include examining change through time in temper, decorative, style, vessel forms, and surface finish and what this may have suggested about how the Choctaw responded to European colonization.

**Idol, Bruce** (see Webb, Paul)

**Idol, Coy J.** (East Carolina University, idolc13@students.ecu.edu)

[37] *Investigations into the Oldest Standing Structure in North Carolina*

Dendrochronology has returned a felling date of 1718/1719 for parts of the Lane House, Edenton, North Carolina. This makes the house the oldest standing structure in North Carolina. At the time it was built it would have been one of only 20 houses in Queen Anna's Creek. Given the propensity of early Americans to move structures around, the Lane House does not sit on its original location. Using the artifacts recovered from excavations

under the house and in the yard areas a terminus post quam will be established to determine when the house arrived at its current location.

**Isenbarger, Nicole** (Archaeological Research Collective, Inc., arch.rc.inc@gmail.com)

[20] *People, Pots and Palisades: Looking at 17th Century Cultural Interactions through Local Pottery along the Ashley River*

Since 1968, archaeological research at Charles Towne Landing State Historic Site has provided us with a better understanding of the early Colonial history of South Carolina. The Colonoware that has been recovered from the 1670-1730 contexts at the Miller site are some of the earliest known examples of this important pottery. By incorporating my analyses of the Lord Ashley site (1674-1685) Colonoware with the Miller site, this expanded dataset can offer new insights regarding early cultural and social interactions between African, European, and Native peoples in 1670s Carolina.

**Iverson, Richard L.** (Florida State University, iverson@ocean.fsu.edu)

[31] *A New Approach for Interpreting Prehistoric Eastern North American Shamanic Cult Iconography*

A new iconographic interpretation approach is based upon a method for organizing objects into contextual sets across archaeological periods, and new nomenclature that defines iconographic information representation. The corpus of prehistoric eastern North American portable objects is repeatedly search to form contextual sets, where the iconography of each object represents the same Shamanic Cult ritual action. Ideosculpts and ideographs, together with an object as a gestalt, contain Shamanic Cult information that can be read to reveal ideological meaning. This approach is illustrated by interpretations of Red-shouldered Hawk and Common Night Hawk Coessences operated by Late Archaic through Mississippian shamans.

**Ivester, Andrew H.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Jackson, H. Edwin** (see Henderson, Cecilia)

**Jackson, H. Edwin** (see Kowalski, Jessica)

**Jackson, H. Edwin** (University of Southern Mississippi, ed.jackson@usm.edu), **Susan L. Scott**

(University of Southern Mississippi), and **Samuel H. Butz** (University of Mississippi)

[4] *Subsistence and Seasonality Trends in the Grand Bay Estuary, Mississippi*

Grand Bay, a large estuary straddling the Mississippi-Alabama border, provides abundant evidence for prehistoric marsh utilization in the form of numerous oyster shell middens. Investigations in 2010 of three shell middens located in Grand Bay, produced data with which to examine Woodland and Mississippian subsistence and seasonality patterns. Vertebrate remains including otoliths were analyzed and indicate that sites served as residential locations during the Woodland time span, but were used as procurement stations focused on a narrower range of taxa beginning in the Mississippian period, a shift presumed to relate to broader changes in regional settlement organization at that time.

**Jacobi, Keith** (see De Vore, William)

**James, Larry** (Brockington and Associates, larryjames@brockington.org)

[20] *Grace Under Fire: The Archaeological Investigation at St. George Parish Church and Cemetery*

The ruins of St George's Parish Church (1719-1830s) are just one of many unique historic relics preserved today at Colonial Dorchester State Historic Site, located in Summerville, SC. A surviving bell tower is a stark reminder of the 18th-century Anglican community church that endured years of prosperity, war, fire, and abandonment. Between 2012-3, a look inside the sacred grounds of this site presented researchers a view into this enigmatic past. In addition, it allowed for a further comprehension of how the spatial arrangement, architecture, and material remains of St George church and cemetery fit within the larger community of Dorchester.

**James, Stephen** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., memphis@panamconsultants.com)

[23] *The Undine, A Tea Clipper in the Savannah River*

The Savannah District is proposing to expand the Savannah Harbor navigation channel. Diving investigations identified the remains of the Undine, a historically significant tea clipper built in Sutherland, England by the shipbuilder William

Pile. In a class with other famous Clippers like the Flying Cloud and the Cutty Sark, the Undine represents the evolution apex of the sailing merchantman, and is in the class of the most significant clippers, those built specifically for the China Tea or Opium trade that encompassed global trade routes and economies. This paper will explore the history of the vessel from construction to sinking.

**Jefferies, Richard W.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Jennings, Matthew** (Middle Georgia State College, matt.jennings@mga.edu)

[14] *Displaying Ocmulgee*

As soon as Civil Works Administration works and professional archaeologists began to pull Ocmulgee's treasures from the earth, boosters and scientists alike saw the need to put these objects on display and use them to draw visitors to a region threatened by the decline of the cotton economy. Moreover, they evinced a desire not just to show off the artifacts themselves, but to demonstrate the power of archaeology to explain the past, and to demonstrate advances in the science of archaeology.

**Jennings, Thomas** (see Smallwood, Ashley M.)

**Johanson, Jessie** (University of Tennessee, jlj@vols.utk.edu), and **Andrew Agha** (South Carolina States Parks)

[3] *Plant Remains as an Indicator of Social Relationships at the Lord Ashley Plantation (38DR83a)*

The Lord Ashley site (38DR83a) is the location of one of the earliest plantations in South Carolina. The plantation was an economic enterprise, but it was also a social venture—a place of cultural contact between both free and indentured EuroAmericans, enslaved Africans, and Native American peoples. The plant remains emphasize how the diverse groups of people at the plantation created new foodway traditions, as well as how these groups used plants to maintain their well-being. The recovered plant remains help us to untangle complex social interactions, as well as to understand how people used plants to strengthen their new existence.

**Johanson, Jessie** (see Hollenbach, Kandace)

**Johnson, Heathley** (see Norris, Sean)

**Johnson, Hunter** (see Cyr, Howard)

**Johnson, Hunter** (see Hollenbach, Kandace)

**Johnson, Hunter** (see Little, Keith)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (University of Mississippi, sajay@olemiss.edu), **Bryan Haley** (Tulane University), **Stephen Harris** (New South Associates), **Erika Carpenter** (University of Mississippi), and **Travis Cureton** (University of Mississippi)

[33] *Mississippi Mounds Trail Research in the Upper Yazoo Basin*

The late prehistory Yazoo Basin north of the Greenwood-Greenville line has received relatively little attention and we are only now starting to understand the ways in which this region differs from elsewhere in the Mississippian world. Our test excavations of seven mounds in conjunction with field school excavations at three other mound sites allow us to begin to outline the cultural dynamics of the region.

**Johnson, Jay K.** [10] Discussant

**Jones, David** (South Carolina State Parks, djones@scprt.com)

[20] *Spanish Mount Stabilization*

Spanish Mount is a Late Archaic shell mound located along Scott Creek in Edisto Beach State Park. In 2001, we began monitoring the amount of erosion occurring at the site, and working towards ways that the site could be stabilized. In 2005, we began construction of seawall in efforts to halt the erosion process. This paper will discuss the methods used to measure the erosion, and detail the process of the seawall construction. We will then discuss the successes, failures, and the lessons learned.

**Jones, Douglas S.** (Florida Museum of Natural History, dsjones@flmnh.ufl.edu), **Irvy R. Quitmyer** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Margo Schwadron** (National Park Service)

[16] *Season of Harvest and Paleoclimate Archives in the Shells of the Variable Coquina Clam (*Donax variabilis*)*

This research documents the ratio of oxygen isotopes ( $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ) in modern and zooarchaeological coquina shells as a proxy for sea

surface temperature (SST) along Florida's east coast. Derived SST estimates of living shells generally approximate observed SST. The proxy data show that zooarchaeological clams from Fiddle Crab (A.D. 330-470) were collected during the late spring, while a summer-autumn harvest is indicated for Castle Windy (A.D. 1190-1420) and Turtle Mound (A.D. 1280-1640). Shells from the Lost Frenchman site (A.D. 1550-1810) represent a late autumn harvest period.

**Jones, Eric** (Wake Forest University, jonesee@wfu.edu), and **Pierce Wright** (Wake Forest University)

[27] *Examining Intrasite Settlement Patterns in the Upper Yadkin River Valley, A.D. 1200 to 1600*

Our understanding of the internal arrangement of Late Precontact (A.D. 1200-1600) settlements in the upper Yadkin River Valley has been hampered by poor postmold preservation at many locations. Subsequently, we know less about structures and the spatial patterning of activities within settlements compared to other areas of the Piedmont. Excavations at the Redtail site (31Yd173) have uncovered over 200 postmolds and nearly a dozen features. This research examines several characteristics of these postmolds and features, their spatial arrangement, and related artifact distributions. Results suggest the existence of multiple types of structures and spatially distinct areas for particular activities.

**Joseph, Nicholas S.** (New South Associates/The Society for Georgia Archaeology, njoseph@newsouthassoc.com)

[42] *Archaeology on Wheels: The Society for Georgia Archaeology's ArchaeoBus Program*

The ArchaeoBus is Georgia's mobile archaeological classroom designed for the purpose of educating children about the importance of archaeology and historic preservation. This portable program allows students and teachers a glimpse into various aspects of archaeology and historic preservation that otherwise might not be part of their traditional curriculum. The activities and exhibits in the ArchaeoBus program are designed to make these concepts fun, educational, and simple. This provides a healthy balance of fun with education that creates an organic learning experience. The ArchaeoBus program is tailored to fit school

curriculums on Georgia's history, and utilize other developmental skills.

**Kansa, Eric C.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Kansa, Sarah W.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Kassabaum, Megan** (University of Pennsylvania, meg.kassabaum@gmail.com)

[33] *Preliminary Investigations at the Smith Creek Mounds, Wilkinson County, Mississippi*

The Smith Creek site consists of three mounds surrounding a plaza. As part of the Mississippi Mound Trail project, excavations were conducted on Mounds A and C and along the edge of the plaza during the summer of 2012. This paper reports on both these excavations and those conducted on Mound B during the 1960s by the Junior Archaeological Society of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Overall, these investigations show that the site landscape was heavily utilized, both on and off the mounds, during the Hamilton Ridge through Anna phases of the Coles Creek and Plaquemine periods.

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

**Kassabaum, Megan** [28] Panelist

**Keeton, Glen** (American Museum of Natural History, gkeeton@amnh.org), **Nicholas Triozzi** (American Museum of Natural History), **Thomas Blaber** (American Museum of Natural History), and **Matthew P. Napolitano** (American Museum of Natural History)

[39] *When z Becomes x: Excavating Three Late Mississippian Ossuaries from the Bottom Up*

Erosion is a well-documented threat to archaeological resources on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. At the late prehistoric/early historic site Fallen Tree, an oak tree eroded into a tidal creek. Three Irene period ossuaries containing an unknown number of individuals were found within the tree's roots. Human remains, features, and artifacts were inundated twice daily by destructive high tides, shifting our priority to an expedited, controlled excavation of the roots. We adopted an unconventional "bottom-up" approach to stratigraphic excavation to mitigate this unique set of circumstances, allowing us to recover as much information as possible.

**Keith, Scot** (New South Associates, skeith@newsouthassoc.com)

[35] *Examining Middle Woodland Swift Creek Interaction Using Least Cost Path Analysis*

In this presentation, I explore the spatial distribution and connectedness of Swift Creek sites via Least Cost Path analysis. Based on previous studies, makers and users of SC pottery formed an interaction network that operated at local, regional, and interregional levels. LCP analysis attempts to identify the geographical path(s) of least resistance between two or more locations typically based on environmental cost factors such as slope and distance. This preliminary study examines the locations of known SC sites, the relationship(s) among SC earthwork and non-earthwork sites, and the relationship(s) among those sites that have yielded identical SC pottery designs.

**Kelly, John** (Washington University, jkelly@wustl.edu)

[21] *The Historical Context of the Central Pole and the Ceremonial Celt in PreMississippian Societies on the Northern Margins of the Greater Southeast*

This paper examines the pre-Mississippian (Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian) landscape of the midcontinent in terms of the symbolic context of the central pole and the ontology of the ceremonial celt. The aforementioned elements are intertwined in their emergence and their expression within classic Mississippian societies such as Cahokia as well as their existence among indigenous communities today. This interrelationship incorporates the former element's expression in the organization of Emergent Mississippian communities and the latter is the physical instrument employed in the death and resurrection of the central pole as the sacred tree.

**Kennett, James P.** (see LeCompte, Malcolm A.)

**Kent, Bret** (see Campbell, Jan)

**Kenyon, Kimberly** (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, paigerash@hotmail.com)

[23] *Conserving Blackbeard's Queen Anne's Revenge: Past, Present, and Future*

Conservation of material from Blackbeard's Queen Anne's Revenge (QAR) has been ongoing since the shipwreck was located in 1996. Nearly 300,000

artifacts have been raised from the site thus far, and a team of three full-time conservators are responsible for overseeing the collection. While early efforts were focused on a smaller assemblage, a full recovery necessitated that the QAR Conservation Lab transition into a large scale operation, both in terms of artifact counts and the size and complexity of the objects. This paper will reflect on the QAR Lab's beginnings, discuss current projects, and present plans to move forward.

**Kimball, Larry** (Appalachian State University, kimballlr@appstate.edu)

[13] *War Points?*

This study evaluates the question of whether Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Overhill arrow point morphologies vary for mortuary versus habitation contexts. Cluster analyses of continuous attributes for size and shape were undertaken on 323 arrow points from relevant Late Woodland-Overhill contexts in East Tennessee. It is demonstrated that Hamilton Incurvate arrow points were a distinct morphology associated with Hamilton burials—other morphologies were discarded at the habitation sites. A similar pattern holds for Dallas and Overhill arrow points. This pattern raises the question about different intended functions for arrow point forms, including warfare, mortuary ritual, and hunting.

**King, Adam** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, aking@sc.edu)

[30] *Vestiges of First Man at Etowah*

The coming of the Rogan Plates to Etowah brought artistic themes, beliefs and ritual practices from the Central Mississippi Valley to the Etowah site. Aspects of those ideas and practices were integrated into local northern Georgia traditions as evidenced by the mortuary record of Etowah's Mound C. In this paper I argue that various aspects of regalia buried in Mound C with Etowah's honored dead are symbols intimately associated with First Man and his role in creation.

**King, Adam** [14] Discussant

**King, Adam** (see Bigman, Daniel P.)

**King, Adam** (see Powis, Terry)



**Knight, Vernon James, Jr.** (University of Alabama, vknight@as.ua.edu), and **Julie G. Markin** (Washington College)

[36] *Reanalysis of Pottery from the Anneewakee Creek Mound, Georgia*

Anneewakee Creek is the only recorded Napier mound site in northern Georgia, and thanks to the efforts of Roy Dickens, Jr., one of a limited number of excavated Late Woodland platform mounds. Reanalysis of the ceramics recovered during Dickens's 1972 excavations provides a clearer picture of the occupation history of the site and the timing of mound construction. More importantly, the assemblage forces a review of Napier Complicated Stamped modes, at least in this area, and offer new insights into solving the "problem" of Late Woodland settlement in Northwest Georgia created by relying upon conventional ceramic typologies.

**Kowalewski, Michal** (see Cannarozzi, Nicole R.)

**Kowalski, Jessica** (University of Alabama, jakowals@gmail.com), and **H. Edwin Jackson** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[33] *On the Mound Trail: Mississippian Polities in the Lower Yazoo Basin*

The Lower Yazoo Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley is home to a dense concentration of mound centers. Recent work at some of these centers as part of the Mississippi Mound Trail project has provided information on the timing of mound construction and site occupations. Preliminary interpretations suggest that mound construction peaked in the region during the 15th century and the regional pattern of settlement consisted of large and closely spaced mound centers forming no clear site-size hierarchies suggestive of complex chiefly polities. These data will be discussed in light of recent thinking on the nature of Mississippi political organization.

**Kozlowski, Ryan** (Davidson College, rykozlowski@davidson.edu)

[23] *Examining Artifacts from the Queen Anne's Revenge with Digitome® Volumetric Radiography*

The Queen Anne's Revenge, flagship of Blackbeard the pirate, sunk in Beaufort Inlet in 1718. Since its rediscovery in 1996, conservators have recovered

thousands of concretions—preservative coverings around objects in the wreckage formed from metal oxidation and accumulation of sedimentation and living organisms over time. In the attempt to view concretion content non-destructively, traditional 2D x-ray film imaging has been used, but I apply a new, portable digital 3D x-ray imaging system to several concretions to reveal more details about artifacts such as fragments of a surveyor's chain, a silver coin, a boltrope, and a crimped musket barrel.

**Krause, Richard A.** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, kkrause30@comcast.net)

[10] *The Metricization of Choctaw Pottery Vessel Forms*

The variable morphologies of Choctaw pottery vessels from sites 22KE630 and 22KE718 in Mississippi are difficult to consistently describe using Euro-American common language categories. I have therefore developed a system of morphological landmarks that when metricized will produce precise statements of morphology. It is based upon the topological principle that all containers have a greater exterior than interior surface and that all the vessels I have examined are radially symmetrical and have top-to-bottom asymmetry. When these landmarks are metricized and the metricized forms are expressed as ratios I can, despite considerable variability, generate precise statements of size and shape.

**Krigbaum, John** (University of Florida, krigbaum@ufl.edu), and **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[4] *Isotopic Evidence for Weeden Island Subsistence and Mobility at Hughes Island Mound (8D145) and Palmetto Mound (8LV2)*

This research explores the Weeden Island phenomenon as it relates to human subsistence and mobility for two Middle Woodland skeletal populations, Hughes Island Mound and Palmetto Mound (Hog Island), both situated along the Gulf Coast of northern Florida. Both sites are coastal maritime in ecological context and have received recent attention focused on myriad aspects of material culture and associated subsistence remains. In this paper, we review new isotopic data from tooth enamel and bone to clarify intrasite and intersite trends in diet and provenience, and

we compare these data with other contemporary sites in the region.

**Lacquement, Cameron** (University of Alabama, clacquement@as.ua.edu)

[7] *Engineering Late Prehistoric Plazas: Physical Modifications at Moundville*

Plazas have been used in the prehistoric and historic Southeast for thousands of years with a variety of possible functions. These areas are mostly commonly found on flat ground demarcated by earthen mounds or other forms of architecture and typically lack substantial evidence of domestic debris. Another characteristic that should also be considered when examining plazas at late prehistoric mound centers is the physical modification to the plaza terrain. After a brief synopsis of late prehistoric sites with modifications to the plaza, this paper examines soil alterations used to construct the level landscape at Moundville.

**Lacquement, Cameron** (see Regnier, Amanda)

**LaDu, Daniel A.** (University of Alabama, daladu@crimson.ua.edu)

[36] *The View from Mazique (22Ad502): Rethinking the Coles Creek/Plaquemine Cultural Transition from the Perspective of the Natchez Bluffs Region of the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Around A.D. 1200, in the wake of the Mississippian florescence, the late Woodland Coles Creek culture underwent a major reorganization of lifeways. Through the selective adoption of new forms of socio-political organization, settlement, and subsistence, Coles Creek developed into Plaquemine culture. Current perceptions of this transition rely heavily on studies conducted in the Lower Yazoo and Tensas basins, and have produced conflicting interpretations regarding Plaquemine origins. Drawing on the results of excavations conducted during 2012 and 2013, this paper examines how this important transition manifested at the Mazique site and reconsiders Plaquemine culture from the vantage of the Natchez Bluffs.

**Lambert, Shawn Patrick** (University of Oklahoma, splambert@ou.edu)

[10] *Remembering a Celebrated Past: Ceramic and Culinary Continuity among the Post-Removal Choctaw*

Maintaining certain traditional objects that referenced a shared memory and history attests to the resilience of Native American groups. For the post-removal Choctaw, they continually demonstrated their identities in the objects they possessed and commemorated. I argue when the Choctaw were forcefully removed to Oklahoma in 1831, they continued to produce and use indigenous-made ceramics because they represented ancestral memories to their Mississippi homeland that figured significantly in individual and communal awareness. I focus on Choctaw-made ceramics at 34MC399 and 34MC544 as objects that represented the Choctaw's claim to the past as living pieces of their prevailing identity.

**Lane, Chad S.** (see Ballard, Joanne P.)

**Langston, Lucinda** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Larsen, Clark Spencer** (see Thomas, David Hurst)

**Law, Zada** (Middle Tennessee State University, zada.law@mtsu.edu)

[35] *Triangulating Scholarship, Primary Sources, and Geospatial Visualization to Map the African American Landscape of the Civil War*

Using the most current Civil War historiography to identify primary source documents, a research team specializing in archaeology, public history, and archival science recently completed mapping the Civil War geography of African Americans in Tennessee. Conceived as a "reconnaissance" to evaluate the feasibility of identifying the location of "contraband camps," this digital humanities project has yielded richer results than anticipated including detailed spatial data that can be used to inform archaeological inquiries. While focused on the Civil War, this presentation will interest those who use geospatial techniques and ephemeral source material to identify the locations of archaeological sites.

**Lawhon, Taylor** (University of Alabama, tdlawhon@crimson.ua.edu), **Karl Bennett** (Panamerican Consultants), and **Paul N. Eubanks** (University of Alabama)

[40] *Preliminary Interpretations from Two Potential Habitation Zones at Drake's Salt Works*

The Caddo salt makers at the Drake's Salt Works near the modern-day town of Natchitoches, Louisiana played a critical role in the salt trade during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This paper discusses the preliminary findings from recent excavations conducted at this site in fall of 2013 and spring of 2014. These excavations explored two potential habitation zones associated with two of the site's salt licks. The results of these excavations suggest that the Caddo were making salt on a seasonal or opportunistic basis and that they did not have a permanent, year-round settlement dedicated to salt making.

**LeCompte, Malcolm A.** (Elizabeth City State University, malcolm.lecompte@cser.ecsu.edu), **James P. Kennett** (University of California, Santa Barbara), **Ted E. Bunch** (Northern Arizona University), **Allen West** (GeoScience Consulting), and **Wendy S. Wolbach** (DePaul University)

[19] *Clovis and the Younger Dryas Cosmic Impact at 12.8 ka B.P.*

A cosmic impact at  $\approx 12.8$  ka is hypothesized to have deposited a widespread layer (YDB) containing peak abundances in impact spherules, high-temperature meltglass, and nanodiamonds and to have contributed to Younger Dryas climate change. Deleterious effects on Southeastern humans after 12.8 ka are suggested by: (1) fewer Paleoindian projectile points; (2) near-to-total abandonment of eleven Paleoindian quarries; and (3) a decline in total cultural radiocarbon dates. These results suggest a significant human population decline/reorganization across the Northern Hemisphere, including the Southeast. Bayesian analysis demonstrates that the YDB layer for 25 sites on four continents is effectively isochronous at  $\approx 12.8$  ka.

**Ledbetter, Jerald** (see Smallwood, Ashley M.)

**Legg, James B.** (see DePratter, Chester)

**Legg, James B.** (see Smith, Steven D.)

**Leigh, David** (University of Georgia, dleighgeo@gmail.com), and **Bradley Suther** (Kennesaw State University)

[19] *Landforms Favoring Buried Pre-Clovis and Paleoindian Sites on the Atlantic Coastal Plain*

In-situ preservation of buried terminal Pleistocene cultural strata on the Coastal Plain is controlled by a narrow set of sedimentary environments that favor sufficient sediment to isolate Pleistocene artifacts from those subsequent. Geomorphic mapping, coupled with luminescence and radiocarbon dating, effectively identifies places that hold potential for stratigraphic isolation of the earliest Americans. This paper provides examples of those terminal Pleistocene landforms (primarily eolian dunes, colluvial footslopes/toeslopes, and less commonly floodplains/terraces), techniques used to identify them, and their preservation and spatial distribution in the modern landscape.

**\*Lennen, Joel P.** (University of Illinois, lennen2@illinois.edu)

[22] *Movement and Performance at the Canebrake Site*

Located at the confluence of Calebee Creek and the Tallapoosa River in Macon County, Alabama, the Canebrake Site was a nexus for the movements and performances of diverse peoples, things, and their affects over several generations spanning the Late Woodland/Early Mississippian. These influxes greatly influenced the physical space and history of the site that changed and accumulated over time as structures were built, ceramics were produced and/or consumed, and a wall surrounding this area was constructed and later disassembled. A diachronic analysis of these performances will help to provide insight into the experiences of the everyday lives of Canebrake's inhabitants.

**Leone, Karen L.** (Gray & Pape, Inc., kleone@graypape.com)

[4] *Paleoethnobotany of the Woodland Gulf Coast*

This paper presents paleoethnobotanical data from select Woodland sites in Alabama. A comparative analysis highlights similarities and differences between coastal sites and those located in interior riverine settings.

**Lewis, C. Thomas, III** (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, ctl2267@yahoo.com)

[6] *Archaeological Testing of Eight Late Lamar Culture, Wolfskin Phase, Sites in the Upper Oconee River Basin, Georgia*

In this talk, the first of two related papers, results of a 15 mile survey and testing of eight Late Lamar

culture, Wolfskin phase, sites are described. The survey resulted in the discovery of 22 late prehistoric sites, eight of which were the subject of Phase II investigations. Testing was focused on investigating issues of site layout and exploring the notion of using various ceramic attributes as a way to chronologically order Wolfskin phase sites.

**Li, Zheng-Hua** (see Ballard, Joanne P.)

**Lieb, Brad R.** (Chickasaw Nation, brad.lieb@chickasaw.net), and **Kimberly A. Wescott** (University of South Carolina)

[1] *Chickasaw Ceramics and Community Organization at Chokkilissa'-Old Town, 1675-1800*

Chokkilissa'-Old Town is a late 17th through 18th-century Chickasaw site district at Tupelo, Mississippi. Variability in ceramic and other artifact class assemblages primarily from midden pits is analyzed to inform on chronology, technology, and changing lifeways. LiDAR data will be used for the first time on these sites to characterize and model site and feature locations excavated between 1935 and 2013 and model community organization. By synthesizing data from domestic refuse, mortuary, and architectural contexts, this study provides initial insights into Chickasaw house group and community spatial organization through the tumultuous 18th century.

**Lieb, Brad R.** (see DePratter, Chester)

**Lieb, Brad R.** (see Doherty, Raymond)

**Lieb, John F.** (see Doherty, Raymond)

**Little, Keith** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, keith@tvaresearch.com), and **Hunter Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[1] *An Archaeological Assessment of Choctaw Origins*

In the 1990s, Patricia Galloway presented a model pertaining to the genesis of Choctaw societies based on her assessments of both historical documentation and archaeological data. Subsequent archaeological investigations, including recent excavations at sites in the Choctaw Homeland of east-central Mississippi, have yielded important data for evaluating certain aspects of the Choctaw origins model. While broader questions of Choctaw genesis are by no means resolved, our findings provide reasons for

refinements in at least some of the previously proffered hypotheses.

**Little, Keith** (see Hollenbach, Kandace)

**Little, Maran E.** (University of Georgia, maranelaine@gmail.com)

[4] *Faunal Analysis from Strange's Ring Midden (8By1355), Bay County, Florida*

Strange's Ring Midden (8By1355) is a Middle Woodland Period site located on the Gulf coast of northwest Florida. The Southeast Archeological Center's excavations at these sites have determined them to be occupied during the Weeden Island period. Faunal data from the ring midden and surrounding sites is consistent with earlier findings from other sites in the area dated from the same period. The analysis includes remains found during the author's thesis research.

**Livingood, Patrick** (University of Oklahoma, patrickl@ou.edu), **Amanda Regnier** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), and **Scott W. Hammerstedt** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

[40] *2013 and 2014 Excavations of Spiro Lower Terrace Structures*

Geophysical survey at Spiro provided evidence for dozens of contemporaneous structures near Craig mound at Spiro. Over the last year, four of those structures were excavated. This paper will discuss the results of those excavations and discuss whether the evidence supports Jim Brown's recent interpretation of an early 15th century 'Event' at Spiro.

**Love, Sarah** (Georgia State University, slove2@student.gsu.edu), and **Daniel P. Bigman** (Georgia State University)

[14] *Late Archaic Occupations at Ocmulgee*

While much research has been conducted over the past two decades on the Late Archaic, the role of central Georgia has remained absent from the literature. This paper aims to fill that gap by analyzing ceramics from Ocmulgee National Monument. We recorded rim forms, decorative technique, sooting, and the presence of steatite vessels. Our results indicate that Ocmulgee contains two temporally distinct Late Archaic components. While both assemblages appear to belong to Group 1 of the Stallings Island series,

only one contains evidence of sooting and steatite vessels. Our results help inform larger issues such as trade and alliance building.

**Love, Sarah** (see Banschbach, Mary)

**Lowery, Darrin** (Smithsonian Institution, darrinlowery@yahoo.com), and **Dennis Stanford** (Smithsonian Institution)

[19] *42,000 Years of Delmarva's Upland Geoarchaeological Record*

Buried landsurface deposits on the Delmarva Peninsula have revealed regional data for five distinct periods encompassing ~20,000, ~24,000, ~30,000, ~35,000, and ~42,000 years B.P. Plant-macro remains, phytoliths, and pollen records for these intervals have been established. One locality containing multiple deeply-buried stratified paleosols has recently produced in situ archaeological remains within the youngest buried surface dated to  $17,133 \pm 88$  c14 years B.P. ( $20,525 \pm 341$  calB.P.). The antiquity of some previously reported early in situ archaeological assemblages is often confused by mixed accumulations of vitrified charcoal associated with merged and/or welded OIS-3 through OIS-2 age paleosols.

**Lowary, Darrin** (see Stanford, Dennis)

**Lulewicz, Jacob** (see Rowe, Abigail)

**Lydecker, Andrew** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., memphis@panamconsultants.com)

[23] *Archaeology of Confederate Obstructions in the Savannah River*

The USACE, Savannah District is proposing to expand the Savannah Harbor navigation channel. The remains of six Confederate timber crib obstructions within the APE have been identified. Once part of a complex system of obstructions consisting of rubble filled timber cribs, sunken vessels, pilings, and torpedoes, they represent the remains of what was perhaps the greatest deterrent to Union naval expeditions against Savannah. This paper will explore the historic context of construction and use of these cribs as well as post war removal efforts, along with their modern day archaeological assessment and mitigation.

**Lyle, Erika L.** (McClung Museum, evaughn5@vols.utk.edu), and **Timothy E. Baumann** (McClung Museum)

[41] *Negative Painted Pottery from East Tennessee*

Negative painted pottery (NPP) is a rare prehistoric ceramic type that is decorated with a resist painting technique, which creates a lighter-colored design outlined by a black pigment. NPP designs include rectilinear/curvilinear patterns and Southeastern Ceremonial Complex motifs. NPP is most common in the Upper South, is associated with the Middle Mississippian period, and is thought to be a ritual ware used in special ceremonies and/or placed in burials. This pottery type has been recorded at several prehistoric cultural centers in the midcontinent, including major sites in the Upper Tennessee River Valley, which is the focus of this paper.

**MacDonald, Kevin** (see Rooney, Clete)

**MacLennan, Elizabeth** (see Ballard, Joanne P.)

**Madden, Mary A.** (Mississippi State University/ The Ottery Group, mam1204@msstate.edu)

[15] *Port Power: Tracking the Shift in Prominence from Gloucester to Yorktown during the 18th Century*

Gloucester Point is a small land mass in Tidewater Virginia that extends into the York River. York River shipping and commerce played an important role in Gloucester Town's development into a successful port and trading center during the 17th and 18th centuries. Situated directly across the river, Yorktown eventually overshadowed Gloucester and became the prominent port center on the York River during the second half of the 18th century. It is the purpose of this paper to investigate the shift in power from Gloucester Town to Yorktown and whether this can actually be traced through archaeological data and historical documentation.

**Mahar, Ginessa J.** (University of Florida, gjmahar@ufl.edu)

[3] *From Strategies to Practices: A Mixed Methods Approach to the Archaeology of Fishing*

Archaeological data regarding fish remains have largely been used to furnish diet breath models, estimate seasonal site use, or reconstruct environmental settings. These numbers typically result in the static representation of human practices in the form of MNI and NISP. This paper demonstrates that more nuanced data are possible

through a mixed-methods approach. Experimental archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, and long-term baseline fisheries monitoring data are triangulated to model mass-capture practices in an effort to humanize strategies into practices. Preliminary data pertaining to mass-capture fishing practices in the North Florida Gulf Coast region are presented and show variation between techniques.

\***Malischke, Lisa Marie** (University of Alabama, lmalischke@crimson.ua.edu)

[25] *Old Methods Made New – French Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), Daily Life, Stanley South, and Multivariate Statistics*

Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), located near present-day Vicksburg, Mississippi, was a short-lived fort on the periphery of colonial Louisiana. Excavated in the 1970's, both the collection and the features were reanalyzed. Updating South's methods by using correspondence analysis, the collection is compared to others from contemporaneous French and Native settlements along the Mississippi River corridor. In conjunction with documentary evidence and new information from the 1977 field season, the statistics regarding the artifacts provide archaeological evidence as to life at this periphery location and a possible looting event during its final hours.

**Manuel, Jack** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart)

**Marcoux, Jon Bernard** (Salve Regina University, jon.marcoux@salve.edu)

[12] *Hobb's Island and Walling II: What Can Two Sites in a "Simple Chiefdom" Tell Us about Moundville (ca. A.D. 1100-1275)?*

Current understandings of daily life in Mississippian communities are based on the study of large polities like Moundville. What are we to make of the many small-scale polities out there—those most often cast as foils to their more "complex" counterparts and as the abodes of ambitious yet somehow lacking "bigmen"? I compare pottery and architecture data from two sites representing a "simple chiefdom" in the Middle Tennessee River valley with contemporaneous datasets from Moundville. My aim is to move beyond measuring proxies of complexity in order to explore similarities and

differences in the practices that generated these polities.

**Marjenin, Anne** (see Adovasio, James)

**Markin, Julie G.** (Washington College, jmarkin2@washcoll.edu)

[12] *Searching for Complexity on the Chesapeake's Eastern Shore*

To understand complexity on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, one must work in two directions at once. Early historical accounts suggest the presence of complex societies led by hereditary leaders, but historical evidence is scanty compared to records of Western Shore groups. Archaeological evidence of Late Woodland/Contact period societies is more limited. Excavations at Indiantown Farm are expanding the archaeological data regarding Late Woodland settlement, social organization, and economic production. Uniting this data with historical accounts, geographical information, and environmental reconstruction makes a tantalizing case for Indiantown Farm as the location of the center of the Ozine/Wicomiss chiefdom.

**Markin, Julie G.** (see Knight, Vernon James, Jr.)

**Marquardt, William** (see Savarese, Michael)

**Marrinan, Rochelle** (Florida State University, rmarrinan@fsu.edu)

[25] *Early and Late Mission Assemblages from Apalachee Province*

This paper compares and contrasts material culture assemblages from two Apalachee mission sites dating from the period between 1633 and 1704. Investigations at the early Patole mission and the later O'Connell mission sites resulted in large material assemblages that provide insights relating to indigenous ceramic change and the availability of European-derived materials (Iberian-style ceramics, glass trade beads, and glassware) at outlying mission sites in the province.

**Martin, Tracy** (New South Associates, tmartin@newsouthassoc.com)

[11] *An Examination of Lithic Resources and Raw Material Variability in Southern Lancaster County, South Carolina*

Archaeological work at Haile Gold Mine in Lancaster County, South Carolina identified a large complex of lithic extraction sites representing a previously unrecognized but important source of raw materials in the Fall Line region. This paper presents a synthesis of the lithic data acquired from Phase I surveys, limited testing, and data recovery projects performed there since 1993. Raw material is primarily quartz, but metavolcanic and piedmont silicates are also present. The full extent of this lithic source is unknown, but researchers should keep it in mind when discussing resource procurement and prehistoric landscape use in the Carolina Slate Belt.

**Mason, Emma** (see Banschbach, Mary)

**Matsumoto, Go** (see Wagner, Mark)

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

[43] *Post-Mortem Dynamics in a 19th Century Interment from Central Georgia*

Many interments found in the Avondale Burial Place (9BI164) were placed in chambers dug into the base of rectangular grave shafts (i.e. vaulted graves). F-31 contained an adult male interred in a simple hexagonal coffin. His feet were separated from his legs and positioned at the top of the vault, while the rest of the body was inside the vaulted chamber. Space between his knees and thighs indicated additional disarticulation. He exhibited no evidence of peri/post-mortem trauma. How did this happen? A model emphasizing settling, ground pressure, and deterioration is capable of accounting for the unusual skeletal position.

**Matthews, Katherine** (see McReynolds Shebalin, Theresa)

**McCarthy, Donna** (see Baumann, Timothy E.)

**McFadden, Paulette S.** (University of Florida, pmcfadden@ufl.edu)

[3] *The Winds of Change: Finding the Human Experience in Geoarchaeology*

Geoarchaeological research often focuses on paleoenvironmental reconstruction, significantly contributing to our understanding of the environments inhabited by the subjects we study. Rarely is this data used to understand the human experience of these environments, or more

importantly the experience of change in it. Evidence suggests a high energy storm event impacted the Horseshoe Cove area on the northern Gulf Coast of Florida sometime after 2300 B.P. Using accounts from modern residents that experienced a similar event, I put a human perspective on the geoarchaeological data and reconstruct some of the possible activities that may have occurred after this ancient event.

**McFadden, Paulette** (see Wallis, Neill)

**McKinnon, Jennifer** (East Carolina University, mckinnonje@ecu.edu)

[23] *"She is a treasure galleon in every respect:" Preliminary Results of Recent Investigations on a Possible Late 18th Century Shipwreck in Biscayne National Park*

In September and October of this year East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Archaeology held its advanced maritime archaeology fieldschool in Biscayne National Park. The fieldschool investigated a shipwreck known locally as the Pillar Dollar Wreck - its name coined by locals after Spanish pillar dollars were found on the site along with two cannon and other weapons. The shipwreck has been subjected to years of looting and treasure hunting and has yet to be investigated archaeologically. This paper will present preliminary results of excavation and mapping as well as take a look at the impacts caused by human intervention.

**McLeod, Bart** (University of South Florida, jbmcleod@mail.usf.edu)

[35] *Digital Modeling and Non-Destructive Technological Examination of Artifacts and Safety Harbor Burial Practices at Picnic Mound (8Hi3), Hillsborough County, Florida*

Extant artifacts and field notes from the Picnic Mound (8Hi3), a Safety Harbor period burial mound excavated in the 1930s under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration in Hillsborough County, Florida, provide useful information about aboriginal mortuary practices. Using a Geographic Information Systems approach, these data were used to reconstruct a digital model of burial activity, and terrestrial laser scanning and portable x-ray fluorescence were used to document a selection of ceramic artifacts.

This paper demonstrates the ways these technologies can be used to provide new insight and accessibility to archaeological data.

**McLeod, James** (see Collins, Lori D.)

**McLeod, Todd** (University of Mississippi, [tmcleod@go.olemiss.edu](mailto:tmcleod@go.olemiss.edu)), and **John Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[33] *Developing an Architectural Sequence for a Portion of the Mound A Enclosure at the Carson Mound Group, Coahoma County, Mississippi*

Ongoing excavations over the past seven years at the Carson "Set Aside Area," an approximately 100 meter x 100 meter tract of land located just east and adjacent to Mound A with the embankment at the Carson Mound Group in Coahoma County, Mississippi, have yielded an abundance of architectural data. The objective of this paper is to discuss preliminary findings and methodologies used in the analysis of these data in order to develop an initial temporal sequence for the Mound A Enclosure using GIS analysis and known architectural, mortuary, and artifactual data already recovered from the site.

**McNabb, Kalen** (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

**McReynolds Shebalin, Theresa** (Exploring Joara Foundation/Durham Academy, [tmshebalin@alumni.unc.edu](mailto:tmshebalin@alumni.unc.edu)), **Anna Baker** (Durham Academy), **Samantha Baker** (Durham Academy), and **Katherine Matthews** (Hickory High School)

[42] *Dirty Hands and Lifelong Memories: Engaging Pre-Collegiate Students through Archaeology Summer Camps*

Archaeology summer camps offered through the Exploring Joara Foundation engage rising third-through twelfth-graders in discovering and evaluating authentic archaeological evidence, encouraging them to construct their own meaningful interpretations of the past. This paper describes Exploring Joara's camp program, now in its fifth year, from the perspectives of a professional archaeologist and three campers. It documents some of the program's successes and challenges and explores their implications for public archaeology in general. It also identifies

opportunities for program growth and collaboration with other organizations.

**Meeks, Scott** (see Cyr, Howard)

**Mehta, Jayur** (Tulane University, [jayur.mehta@gmail.com](mailto:jayur.mehta@gmail.com))

[22] *Summit Architecture on Mound D at the Carson Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi*

Earthen mound summits are often conceptualized as residences or as reverent spaces; sometimes they are seen as places of solidarity or as places of exclusion. Written accounts describe mound summits as elite spaces where temples and ancestral houses were constructed. This paper synthesizes ethnohistoric and archaeological data on mound summit structures from the Lower Mississippi Valley and the southeastern United States to interpret findings from excavations at Mound D, the largest monument by volume at the Carson site, a long-occupied Mississippian culture site in the northern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi.

**Melcher, Jennifer** (University of West Florida, [jmelcher@uwf.edu](mailto:jmelcher@uwf.edu))

[25] *The Last Mission of Northwest Florida*

After the collapse of the last missions in Northwest Florida the small remaining Apalachee and Yamasee populations of these missions coalesced into an area near the Spanish Fort of San Miguel in modern Pensacola, Florida. Depicted on George Gauld's 1764 map as Indian Town, this small community settled along the edge of the bay just to the east of the Fort. Excavations by the University of West Florida Archaeology Institute on the Lee House lot in 2007 revealed structural and material cultural evidence of this small settlement.

**Melton, Mallory** (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

**Menzer, Jeremy** (East Tennessee State University, [menzer@goldmail.etsu.edu](mailto:menzer@goldmail.etsu.edu)), **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University), and **Eileen Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University)

[26] *Geophysical Explorations and Archaeological Testing at the Mississippian Pile Mound Site, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*

The Pile Mound survey includes magnetometry paired with targeted ground-penetrating radar and electromagnetic induction surveys of the mound



and testing of associated features over the ca. 6.5 ha site. This data along with the affiliated ceramic assemblage provide a unique opportunity to better understand the Mississippian occupation in the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Indeed, our understanding of the Mississippian culture in this region is almost completely lacking. The ceramics appear to reflect more similarity to those in the East Tennessee Valley rather than the Middle Cumberland but with some local variation.

**Meredith, Steven M.** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., mered003@gmail.com)

[19] *Sites in the Gulf Coastal Plain of Southwest Alabama*

The discovery of three Clovis component sites in the Gulf Coastal Plain of southwest Alabama provides an opportunity to examine models of Clovis settlement in this understudied region. Each site has produced Clovis points and associated artifacts of both local and non-local materials. When considered in site-specific and regional geological and ecological contexts, these sites appear to concur with the model of tool-stone centered movement, and indicate that movement may have been restricted to the Gulf Coastal Plain.

**Meyers, Maureen** (University of Mississippi, memeyer1@olemiss.edu), **Tony Boudreaux** (East Carolina University), **Stephen B. Carmody** (University of Tennessee), **Victoria Dekle** (Missouri State University), **Elizabeth Horton** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, Toltec Research Station), and **Alice P. Wright** (Appalachian State University)

[8] *What Happens in the Field? Preliminary Results of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey*

In September 2014 SEAC sponsored a sexual harassment survey of its membership. Goals of the survey were to identify frequency and types of sexual harassment in field situations and identify consequences of such incidences for perpetrators and victims. Specifically, the survey was designed to identify if victims of sexual harassment had suffered adverse affects to their career. This poster presents preliminary results of the survey and identifies ways to decrease sexual harassment incidents in the field, including education, communication, examination of field and

fieldhouse practices, and the use of a conduct code in the field.

**Meyers, Maureen** [34] Panelist

**Meyers, Patrisha** (University of Central Florida, bioarch2012@gmail.com), **Lareyne Ellebracht** (University of Central Florida), and **Kevin Gidusko** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[37] *African-American Burial Practices in Florida: Changed Lives, Enduring Memories*

Research in recent decades makes a strong case for the continuation and creolization of African cultural practices in the Americas, reflecting beliefs and traditions associated with those found in African areas heavily involved in the historic slave trade. One of the most enduring practices encompasses death and interment traditions. Preliminary investigations into African-American internment styles in several areas of Florida, specifically relating to the pronounced predilection for surface level vaulted or false vaulted styles, suggests these internment choices may relate to burial practices borne to the Americas during the era of the slave trade.

**Mickelson, Andrew** (University of Memphis, amicklsn@memphis.edu)

[27] *Current Status of Mississippian Settlement Patterns Research at the Ames Site in Western Tennessee*

Ongoing research at the Ames site (40FY7), located in southwestern Tennessee, has included work on a small palisaded Mississippian town dating to the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. In addition, a large-scale distributional survey of land surrounding the site has discovered numerous activity areas and probable farmsteads associated with the town. I will present a summary of the results of this research.

**Miller, D. Shane** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Miller, D. Shane** (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

**Miller, D. Shane** [34] Panelist

**Miller, Megan Marie** (Florida Atlantic University, mmill200@fau.edu)

[42] *Little Orange Creek Park: How Public Archaeology Encourages Community Involvement in Hawthorne, Florida*

Urbanization is increasing and yet few are coming up with positive changes that contain reproducibility applicable for other communities. Veteran archaeologists Michael and Janis Stallings have been working with Putnam Land Conservancy and Little Orange Creek Park to combat what they call, "nature deficit disorder." The mission of Little Orange Creek Park is to promote community partnerships for the appreciation of natural and cultural resources through conservation, recreation, art, and environmental education. The work that is being done in this volunteer-run park should be highlighted, commended, and seen for what is: a chance at a brighter future.

**Miller, Sarah** (see Harke, Ryan)

**Miller, Sarah** [34] Panelist

**Mintz, John J.** (see Beaman, Thomas E.)

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

[15] *De Soto West of the Mississippi: New Data and Rethinking Old Ideas*

When the Hernando de Soto expedition crossed the Mississippi River in 1541, they were a tired and scraggly bunch. Never anticipating that they would be wandering for years without resupply, they had lost or given away most of the material goods they had brought with them. This presents a challenge to archaeologists trying to locate sites where they made contact in the west, because the diagnostic Spanish artifacts are just not there. While we are reasonably certain about some sites in northeast Arkansas, much of the rest of the route is debatable at best.

**Miyar, Kathryn** (National Park Service, kathryn\_miyar@nps.gov), and **Ian Pawn** (National Park Service)

[16] *Life and Death in Mosquito Lagoon: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of Canaveral National Seashore, Florida*

This paper provides a review of the osteology of prehistoric people who lived in what is now Canaveral National Seashore. A holistic bioarchaeological assessment of this area has not been produced, despite encompassing such known sites as Turtle Mound, Ross Hammock, and Seminole Rest. In this analysis osteological information is contextualized with current archaeological research to better understand changes in populations through shifting environmental and cultural conditions; this is achieved through a detailed investigation of population health, demographics, kinship, and population interaction of the Canaveral region. This research examines population differences as well as group interactions to move beyond paleodemography.

**Mones, Micah** (University of Florida, mones@ufl.edu)

[22] *Shell Works and Shell Beads at the Edge of the Mississippian World*

Previous work on Florida's northern gulf coast by the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey has identified several Woodland period shell works. Recent investigations have revealed that continual use and construction of shell works persisted in the Mississippian period. These younger constructions show a possible shift in configuration from their predecessors as well as evidence that the inhabitants engaged in intensive shell bead manufacture. The bead industry, as well possible Lamar ceramics found within some structures, suggests that people near the mouth of the Suwannee River interacted with Mississippian people to the north while remaining largely outside of the Mississippian world.

**Moody, C. Adam** (University of Oklahoma, carlisle.a.moody-1@ou.edu)

[1] *Frenchmen, Scoundrels, Fossils, and "Fameiles:" Chickasaws and their Visitors in the Seventeen Aughts*

Tonti (1702) and Nairne (1708) provide the earliest post- DeSoto accounts of the Chickasaws and their homeland. Reading these and related documents with attention to the identity and personal perceptions of the authors and their informants provide insights into the particular processes driving the historical narrative, processes reflected in the Chickasaws material record. Analysis of data

collected from the Daub Ridge (22Po755) and Hospital (22Le907) sites demonstrate the relationships between these processes and material production within Chickasaw households.

**Moore, Christopher R.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, cmoore@srarp.org), **Mark J. Brooks** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.** (East Carolina University), **Andrew H. Ivester** (University of West Georgia), and **James K. Feathers** (University of Washington)

[29] *Regional Manifestations of Late Quaternary Climate Change and Archaeological Site Burial along the South Atlantic Slope*

We evaluate evidence for regional manifestations of climate change and archaeological site burial within the South Atlantic Slope, with emplacement of ~1 meter of sediments burying sites along Coastal Plain streams, Carolina bay sand rims, and relict source bordering dunes. These burial events are discernible with close-interval analysis of archaeostratigraphy, sediment textural data, and OSL/14C dating. Depositional processes are likely driven in part by penecontemporaneous hydrological and vegetation changes in response to periods of rapid climate change and ecosystem stress, and may be related to millennial-scale climatic cyclicity (e.g., RCC Events) recorded in regional and global climate proxy records.

**Moore, Christopher R.** (University of Indianapolis, moorecr@indy.edu), and **Richard W. Jefferies** (University of Kentucky)

[37] *Seventeenth Century Mission Period Cultural Dynamics on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Although Sapelo Island is often overshadowed by St. Catherines in the Southeastern Mission period literature, by the late 17th century the island was home to several Guale/Yamasee towns, a Franciscan mission, and a Spanish military garrison. Extensive Mission period presence is indicated by a concentration of Guale/Spanish features and artifacts just north of a Late Archaic shell ring complex and materials from numerous ancillary sites distributed across the island's northern end. Ten years of archaeological investigations at these sites are providing new perspectives on Sapelo's Mission period cultural

landscape during a time of significant social, ideological, and economic upheaval.

**Moore, David** (Warren Wilson College, dmoore@warren-wilson.edu), **Robin A. Beck, Jr.** (University of Michigan), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (Sewanee, University of the South), and **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane University)

[25] *Continuing Investigation of the Fort San Juan Moat/Ditch at the Berry Site*

In 2013, researchers at the Berry site in Burke County, NC, discovered the first physical evidence of the Spanish Fort San Juan (A.D. 1567-1568) at the Native town of Joara. Excavations in 2014 revealed more about the nature of the moat/ditch at Fort San Juan and the size and configuration of the fort. Initial analysis of moat sediments indicate that it may have remained relatively exposed following the destruction of Fort San Juan. These preliminary findings raise important questions about the construction of the fort, the native earthen mound, and the Spanish domestic compound previously identified.

**Moore, David D.** (North Carolina Maritime Museum, david.moore@ncdcr.gov)

[23] *Anatomy of a Blackbeard's Flagship: Historical and Archaeological Research Focused upon the Structural Remains of QUEEN ANNE'S REVENGE, Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina*

In November 1996, the remains of an early eighteenth century shipwreck were located off Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina that most believe represents the pirate Blackbeard's flagship, Queen Anne's Revenge abandoned after running aground in June 1718. This paper addresses the analysis and interpretational efforts focused on the hull structure, including limited fragments of frames, bottom planks, sacrificial planking, substantial portion of the sternpost, and other related gear and equipment. Historical research in French and British archives has given researchers a more finely-tuned glimpse into the pirate flagship's structural parameters and provided a preliminary idea of the appearance of the vessel.

**Moore, Jesse** (see Des Jean, Tom)

**Moore, Palmyra** (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

**Morgan, David** (see Rooney, Clete)

**Morgan, David** [28] Panelist

**Morgan, Robert T.** (U.S. Forest Service) [9] Panelist

**Morris, Hannah** (see Reitsema, Laurie)

**Moser, Jason D.** (South Carolina Army National Guard, moserjd@tag.scmd.state.sc.us), and **Chan Funk** (Fort Jackson/Stell Environmental)

[32] *Fort Jackson's Historic Archaeology: A Review of Significance and Integrity--25 Years On*

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century archaeological sites are found throughout Fort Jackson and the McCrady Training Center, located near Columbia, South Carolina. While many of these sites have been identified over the last 25 years of fieldwork, few have been recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This paper summarizes the results of the previous investigations and research on these sites and examines the methodology used during the evaluations to differentiate eligible from non-eligible sites.

**Moser, Jason D.** (see Funk, Chan)

**Moser, Jason D.** [9] Organizer/Panelist

**Moss, Richard A.** (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., rmoss@edwards-pitman.com)

[6] *Wolfskin Phase - Shifting Settlement in Sixteenth-Seventeenth Century Piedmont Georgia*

Survey and testing investigations of several Late Lamar sites east of Athens, Georgia examined the Wolfskin phase, which is characterized by the rapid appearance of a distinctive ceramic tradition at sites in the Upper Oconee and Broad River valley uplands during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. In this paper, the second of two related talks, proposed explanations for the phase's origin are considered in light of the additional site and ceramic style data, and potential implications regarding early historic population movements and interactions in the North Georgia Piedmont interior are discussed.

**Mueller, Allison** (see Saunders, Rebecca)

**Murray, Emily Jane** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, emurray@flagler.edu)

[42] *Community Archaeology at the Bronson-Mulholland House and Beyond*

Community archaeology can be a great way to engage local communities to learn about and gain appreciation for the buried past. The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) has sponsored several successful community archaeology projects, including an excavation at the Bronson-Mulholland House, one of the oldest houses in Palatka, Florida. This paper details the shovel test survey conducted at the House and takes a look at other community archaeology projects sponsored by FPAN and others.

**Napolitano, Matthew F.** (University of Oregon, mattn@uoregon.edu)

[39] *Exploring Mississippian Connections through Mortuary Objects on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Classic Mississippian objects typify the artifact collection recovered from 15th and 16th century burial contexts at Fallen Tree (St. Catherines Island, Georgia). Some of these items, including knobbed shell pins, pipe bowls, and three types of shell gorgets, represent the largest collection of Mississippian paraphernalia recovered from any St. Catherines Island site and are dramatically different from objects found at contemporaneous burial mounds. This paper considers the mortuary artifacts within Guale society and the larger Mississippian region and speculates as to why so many ritually charged objects are found at Fallen Tree and not at other burial sites on the island.

**Napolitano, Matthew F.** (see Blair, Elliot H.)

**Napolitano, Matthew F.** (see Keeton, Glen)

**Nealis, Stuart** (see Rinker, Emily)

**Neiman, Fraser** (see Galle, Jillian)

**Nelson, Erin Stevens** (see O'Hear, John W.)

**Nelson, Michael** (see Webb, Paul)

\***Nelson, Ted Clay** (University of Alabama, tcnelson@crimson.ua.edu)

[7] *Mortuary Practices, Wealth, and Social Status at the Rhodes Site in Moundville, Alabama*

The Rhodes site, re-termed the Rhodes residential area, is an area of Moundville that was excavated in the 1930s and has been used only sparingly in Moundville research. In this research, burials from the Rhodes residential area are examined to better

understand the diverse mortuary practices seen across Moundville. The results show that burial goods are not distributed evenly between residential groups, leading to the conclusion that access to wealth and status was specific to each residential kin group and connected to a complex system of achieved and ascribed status. Rhodes also emphasizes the importance of examining old collections.

**Nelson, Ted Clay** (see Baumann, Timothy E.)

**Newsom, Lee** (see Thompson, Victor D.)

**Noack Myers, Kelsey** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, kejmyers@indiana.edu), **Kelsey E. Witt** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), and **Elizabeth L. Watts-Malouchos** (Indiana University, Bloomington)

[22] *Ancient Canine DNA: Implications for Late Woodland and Mississippian (A.D. 600-1400) Relatedness, Interactions, and Movements in the Midwest*

Analysis of ancient DNA from prehistoric dog remains can examine population histories and migration patterns in both dogs and their human owners. This paper focuses on aDNA analyses of canine remains from three sites: the Late Woodland component of the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232) in the American Bottom region, the Early Mississippian Stephan-Steinkamp site (12PO33) in Posey County, Indiana, and the Mississippian component of the Angel site (12Vg1) in Vanderburgh County, Indiana. Preliminary results indicate genetic similarities between dogs from the three sites and other dog populations in the Americas, suggesting the possibility of far-flung trade and interaction.

**Noack Myers, Kelsey** (see Anderson, David G.)

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

[42] *From Cuba with 'Chug: Interpretating the Historical Significance of a Vernacular Watercraft Collection*

The Cuban boats on display at the Key West Botanical Garden represent stories of courage and ingenuity. The collection includes a fishing yacht, skiffs, and a few vernacular vessels that almost defy categorization. The range of ship-building techniques and materials, from welded rebar to

plastic-covered foam, bring to life the many stories of the people who came to the United States on these 'chugs.' The creativity is, perhaps, most apparent in the engines, retrofitted from a Hyundai, a Kia, and even from a lawn mower. These chugs are historical markers in their own right, symbolizing a struggle for freedom.

**Norman, Sean** (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute, spn@mail.usf.edu)

[5] *More Than a Few Bumps in the Road: Stratigraphic Analysis of the Tomoka Mound Complex (8VO81)*

Located in northeastern Florida, the Tomoka Mound Complex represents one of the state's earliest examples of monumental architecture. Tomoka contains six mortuary mounds, at least four other sand and shell mounds, and multiple sheet middens and shell ridges dating to the Late Archaic Mount Taylor period. The quantity, composition, and construction of these features are largely unknown. The variability among mollusk species contributes further questions about the ecological conditions during this period. The use of stratigraphic analysis through soil coring, shovel testing, and unit excavation helps address these questions in the initial phase of renewed investigations at Tomoka.

**Norris, Sean** (TRC, snorris@trcsolutions.com), **Ramona Grunden** (TRC), **Stacey Young** (TRC), **Heathley Johnson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **Christopher Young** (TRC/Eastern New Mexico University)

[36] *Excavations at 38FL424: Early Woodland Cremation Burials on the Lynches River*

Data recovery excavations at Site 38FL425 yielded over 11,000 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts indicate this was a seasonal camp site intermittently occupied from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland with its most intensive habitation occurring during the Early Woodland. Four cremations features were identified. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal collected from the cremations returned dates of 2860 years B.P. (+/- 25) and 2900 years B.P. (+/- 20). The site offers a large collection of ceramics and lithics that will help refine the cultural sequence of the region while the cremations provide insight into Early Woodland mortuary behavior.

**Nowak, Jesse** (Texas State University, j.nowakttu@gmail.com), **Daniel Bigman** (Georgia State University), and **Daniel Seinfeld** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[18] *Remote Sensing within Lake Jackson's Mound Precinct: An Examination of Mississippian Settlement Patterns*

This poster presents the results of magnetometer and ground penetrating radar survey conducted in 2014 between Mounds 2 and 4 at the Lake Jackson site located in panhandle Florida. The geophysical results augment previous excavation data and provide a view of occupation and architectural placement in relation to the mound complex. Evidence from the remote sensing survey reveals several anomalies that represent probable Mississippian-style structures. Based on this information we argue that Lake Jackson's layout resembles that of larger Mississippian centers in the southeastern United States.

**Nowak, Jesse** (see Stauffer, Grant)

**O'Hear, John W.** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History/University of Mississippi, jwohear@gmail.com), and **Erin Stevens Nelson** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[33] *The Mississippi Mound Trail in Archaeological Context: A First Try*

The Mississippi Mound Trail Project has provided archaeologists a rare opportunity to investigate the history of mound building through a large region. Of the 50-plus mound sites included in the scope of the project, many had never before been studied in any detail. This paper pulls together new information on dates, construction techniques and patterns of landscape use within the three distinct areas traversed by the project—the northern Yazoo Basin, the southern Yazoo Basin, and the Natchez Bluffs. We consider how these new data fit within our previous understandings of mound building in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

**O'Hear, John W.** [12] Discussant

**O'Neal, Lori** (see Duke, C. Trevor)

**O'Neal, Mike** [9] Panelist

**Ogden, Quinn-Monique** (S&ME, quinnogden@yahoo.com)

[36] *Excavation and Analysis of Three Late Archaic/Early Woodland Semi-Subterranean Structures of at Rebellion Farms, Berkeley County, South Carolina*

S&ME initiated and completed the fieldwork at 38BK2091 in Berkeley County, South Carolina. This site is composed of multiple occupations ranging from the Middle Archaic period to the early twentieth century. During the excavation we identified the remains of three structures. These houses, each with a somewhat different pottery assemblage were occupied at different times between the Late Archaic Stallings Phase and the Middle Woodland Deptford Phase. I discuss our interpretation of the similarities and differences in the household assemblage recovered from each house. This study will add to our understanding of household/community design of these time periods.

**Olin, Susan** [9] Panelist

**Orr, Kelly** (Georgia Museum of Natural History, klorr1@yahoo.com)

[4] *Gulf Coast Subsistence during the Woodland Period: Vertebrate Fauna from Bayou St. John (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama*

Zooarchaeological analysis of faunal remains from Bayou St. John (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama provides a case study for examining subsistence adaptations on the northern Gulf Coast during the Woodland period. Inhabitants of the site relied on locally-available estuarine resources, with an emphasis on bony fishes such as mullets and sea catfishes. These dominant resources are supplemented by additional estuarine fishes, deer, turtles, and a rich array of other wild taxa. Similar patterns are identified at other Gulf Coast sites and contrast with those from inland locales, which tend to be dominated by a broad spectrum of terrestrial and aquatic resources.

**Palmiotto, Andrea** (University of Florida, apalmiotto@ufl.edu)

[3] *Mullet Over: Rethinking Seasonality in the Lower Suwannee Region, Florida*

When southeastern archaeologists identify the season associated with material remains, they tend to a) prioritize environmental interpretations over cultural ones, and b) box past cultures into broad, static Western seasonal categories. In this paper, I

compare modern data with archaeological data to suggest that a) archaeological materials do not reflect environmental availability alone, b) cultural factors are equally as important to consider as environmental factors, and c) it is possible to distinguish locally relevant seasons and redefine how we think of seasonality and mobility.

**Parish, Ryan** (University of Memphis, rmparish@memphis.edu), and **Ellis Durham** (Retired)

[8] *Not Indiana Hornstone; Spectral Source Characterizations of Kentucky and Tennessee Ste. Genevieve and Upper St. Louis Chert*

Visual source analysis of particular variants of chert is problematic. Chert source data derived from macroscopic identification is sometimes inaccurate leading to flawed behavioral models. Provenance researchers should first assume a local source prior to labeling a material as “exotic.” The study characterizes visually similar variants of Ste. Genevieve and Upper St. Louis chert from central Kentucky and Tennessee. Results indicate that excellent deposits of both varieties exist throughout the study area far south from the well-known Wyandotte sources of Harrison County Indiana. Additionally, the application of reflectance spectroscopy is shown to be a promising technique in chert source characterization.

**Parsons, Alexandra L.** (Southeast Archeological Center, Alexandra\_Parsons@nps.gov)

[16] *Shells and Seasons in Mosquito Lagoon, Florida*

This paper examines prehistoric exploitation of quahog clams (*Mercenaria* spp.) at several sites in Mosquito Lagoon, Florida. Three sites in Canaveral National Seashore are intensively examined: Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Whimbrel. Eight additional sites provide samples that are used to evaluate broader patterns of exploitation in the Canaveral Region. The assemblage is characterized by predominantly warm-weather exploitation, which is somewhat atypical. Gradual declines in meat weight and age are also observed. These changes are evident in the strata of individual sites and throughout more than 1,000 years of occupation along Mosquito Lagoon.

**Parsons, Timothy** (Florida Division of Historical Resources, timothy.parsons@dos.myflorida.com)

[16] *Petrographic Analysis of Ceramic Thin Sections from Turtle Mound, Castle Windy, and Seminole Rest at Canaveral National Seashore*

The petrographic analysis of St. Johns pottery is not a new endeavor for Florida archaeologists. However, the present study utilizes the largest provenienced collection of thin sections from the St. Johns region and offers an opportunity to examine pottery production methods diachronically, as well as variation in clay preparation techniques on a micro-geographic scale within the boundaries of Canaveral National Seashore. The results show remarkably similar paste composition over both space and time, but some subtle differences in non-plastic inclusions indicate different raw material sourcing strategies as well as preparation and manufacturing techniques.

**Parsons, Timothy** [9] Panelist

**Pawn, Ian** (see Miyar, Kathryn)

**Peacock, Evan** (Mississippi State University, peacock@anthro.msstate.edu), **Rinat Gabitov** (Mississippi State University), **Jonathan Frisch** (University of Wisconsin, Stout), **Bradley Carlock** (Mississippi State University), and **Kate Henderson** (Mississippi State University)

[4] *Assessing Site Seasonality and Connectivity via LA-ICP-MS Elemental Analysis of Fish Otoliths: Results of a Pilot Study from the Northern Gulf of Mexico*

Theoretically, seasonally variable trace-element loads should be visible within the remains of organisms with sub-annular growth structures. We present a pilot study in which we analyzed chemical loads in fish otoliths from sites on the northern Gulf Coast of Mexico using LA-ICP-Mass Spectrometry. Results seemingly indicate season of capture, however, as with all new methods, a number of issues need to be resolved, such as assessing diagenetic effects and otherwise reducing noise in the data. These issues are discussed, as is the potential for trace element analysis to move beyond seasonality by assess connectivity, or size of catchment area.

**Peles, Ashley A.** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, ashley.peles@gmail.com)

[3] *Transforming Faunal Analysis from What to How at Parchman Place*

As archaeologists, we laud integrated data sources but rarely follow through in a way that fulfills their potential for richly textured analyses. Through the lens of faunal analysis at Parchman Place, I first provide a short summary of my initial analysis. I then contrast that with the much richer context that was gained by secondary analysis, but most importantly, conversations with the principal investigator. This moves the analysis from a focus on what people were eating, to what it is they were doing with their food and how that food may have served as a bridge with ceremonial events.

**Peles, Ashley A.** (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

**Pemberton, Katherine** (see Zierden, Martha)

**Peres, Tanya** (Middle Tennessee State University) [34] Panelist

**Persons, A. Brooke** (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, abpersons@gmail.com)

[12] *A Clear Conversation about Caribbean Chiefdoms*

The Chiefdom concept has been consistently invoked to describe the Ceramic Age societies that existed in the Caribbean prior to European contact. However, the analytical framework used to identify archaeological correlates of complexity in the Caribbean has diverged somewhat from studies of similarly organized societies in other areas, including the Southeastern U.S. This paper offers a critical review of the rather limited interpretation of chiefdoms in the Caribbean and discusses potential analogues with the Mississippian world. This presentation focuses on recent research in the Greater Antilles and highlights a case study from the Banes region of northeastern Cuba.

**Pevny, Charlotte D.** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., cpevny@rcgoodwin.com), **R. Christopher Goodwin** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), and **William P. Barse** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)

[19] *From Biscayne Bay to the Cody Scarp: The Early Archaic Bolen Horizon in Florida*

Bolen is the first radiometrically dated post-Clovis cultural horizon in Florida. Bolen stratigraphic marker horizons have been identified variously in stabilized dunes, riverine settings, and in uplands where they were buried by eolian sediment. Robust data from recent excavations at Early Archaic sites in Florida have enhanced understanding of settlement, subsistence, and technology of Bolen hunter-gatherers, as well as the paleoecology of the Bolen culture. This new information establishes a baseline for comparison of Bolen with analogous Early Archaic complexes and with preceding archaeological manifestations in Florida like Suwannee and Simpson, which lack radiometric precision and are less well understood.

**Phillips, Erin** (University of Alabama, phill018@crimson.ua.edu)

[12] *Engraved Pottery of the Hemphill Style through Time*

This paper examines changes in Hemphill Style engraved pottery through time. The Hemphill style is Moundville's representational art style which can be found in seven genres and six main themes. This pottery was produced between about A.D. 1325 and 1450 and can be divided into three style phases. The Early Hemphill style phase has strong stylistic ties to the northern part of the Lower Mississippi Valley and northern Gulf Coast. The Middle Hemphill style phase in some ways marks the fluorescence of Hemphill as an independent style. By the Late Hemphill style phase, the style has become rather broken down.

**Pierson, Michele** (University of North Florida, michele.e.pierson@gmail.com), and **Caitlin Wamser** (University of North Florida)

[27] *An Osteological Inquiry of Age and Sex among Individuals Uncovered at Holy Spirit Catholic Church*

In 1991, during construction on the Holy Spirit Catholic Church property in Jacksonville, Florida, human skeletal remains were uncovered. After an intensive excavation of the site, 10 burials were exhumed containing 23 individuals. Other artifacts discovered include several specimens of pottery, faunal remains, charcoal, and oyster shell. From the pottery sherds unearthed, it can be deduced that these burials occurred during the Colorinda Period (900 A.D.). Our research explores the pre-historic demography of individuals found within



these 10 burials through the analysis of age and sex. This inquiry will be estimated using standard osteological and bioarchaeological techniques.

**Pigott, Michelle** (University of West Florida, mmp23@students.uwf.edu)

[32] *"Apalacha-Creek:" Discussing Cultural Hybridization through Ceramic Analysis*

The Pensacola-Mobile region of the 18th century was a nexus of cultural change, and the stage of a creolization of Apalachee identity. In the process of studying cultural hybridization experienced by dispersed peoples, new ceramic analysis methods were developed to answer research questions that necessitated minute levels of detail. These new methods added a nuanced depth to a study that required ample data to discuss late contact period culture change and have the potential to be applied for future research of other projects.

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (University of South Florida, tpluckhahn@usf.edu), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), and **J. Matthew Compton** (Southeastern Zooarchaeological Research, LLC)

[24] *Archaeological Investigations at the Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex: Late Woodland Settlement and Ceremony on Florida's West-Central Gulf Coast*

We report recent survey and testing at the Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex, on islands downstream from the famous Crystal River site on Florida's west central Gulf Coast. The complex, occupied primarily in the terminal Late Woodland period (cal A.D. 725-1050), includes a ceremonial core comprised of three platform mounds and small plaza adjoined by an anomalous circular feature possibly representing a special purpose structure. Sophistication in Construction suggest the need to revisit long-held but poorly developed notions of the Late Woodland Gulf Coast as bridge between the mound building cultures of the Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods.

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (see Duke, C. Trevor)

**Poplin, Carol J.** (Brockington and Associates/The History Workshop, carolpoplin@brockington.org)

[42] *Sharing the Past with the Public through CRM: An Example from A Freedmen's Community*

The 1966 National Historic Protection Act generated a cultural resource management industry eager to conduct new federal and state mandated archaeological and historical investigations. Until recently, sharing information about this work with the public has not been a priority. This paper explores the challenges of presenting archaeology to the public within the framework of CRM. It considers an interpretive program developed in concert with federal, state, and local agencies as well as concerned preservation organizations. The program created opportunities for the public to explore historical and archaeological information about the Freedmen's community of Mitchelville on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

**Porth, Erik** (University of Alabama, esporth@crimson.ua.edu)

[7] *Some of Their Fires Still Burned: Ceremonial Changes and Social Reorganization at Moundville After Social Collapse*

Research addressing the social collapse and reorganization of the Moundville polity (A.D. 1400-1520) has been limited by a lack of deposits dating to the latest phase of occupation of the ceremonial center. This paper will address how social and ceremonial structures shifted at Moundville during a time when older aspects of the polity were in decline. It will present archaeological data from recently excavated midden deposits and ceremonial items recovered from Mound P. These indicate that while some elements of ceremonial activity had halted, others were maintained and emphasized, contributing to a reorganization of ceremonial and social structures.

**Porth, Erik** (see Thompson, Brandon)

**Powis, Terry** (Kennesaw State University, tpowis@kennesaw.edu), **Adam King** (University of South Carolina), **Louis Grivetti** (University of California, Davis), and **Nilesh Gaikwad** (University of California, Davis)

[41] *Black Drink Ceremonialism at Etowah*

Ilex (holly) is a key component in a historically-described ritual beverage known as the Black Drink. It was consumed in various contexts by Native Americans across the Eastern United States.

Biomolecular evidence indicating the consumption of *Ilex* was recently identified at Cahokia. In the current study, ceramic material from Etowah tested positive for *Ilex* residues. The vessels were recovered from four large feasting features associated with the earliest phases of monument building at Etowah. These results reveal a unique version of *Ilex* ceremonialism in the Deep South that was contemporary with, but distinct from, contemporary practices in the Upper Midwest.

**Price, Sarah** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting, seprice7@yahoo.com), and **Heather Puckett** (AL ARNG)

[32] *Desperately Seeking Zula*

The most recent ALARNG thematic studies for Pelham Range in northeast Alabama was of a dot on just a handful of maps, labeled Zula. What began as an attempt to document and define Zula as a place, ended as a well-rounded story of the settlement, development, and abandonment of a community and its inhabitants. Historical documents unearthed as a result of this research, place the story of Zula into broader state, regional, and national histories. Although limited archaeologically, historical documents allow for operationalization of what may remain in the ground so that future work can be better guided and interpreted.

**Prichard, Jim** (Brockington and Associates) [34] Panelist

**Puckett, Heather** (see Price, Sarah)

**Purcell, Gabrielle** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, gpurcell@live.unc.edu)

[17] *Plant Remains from the Smokemont Site in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina*

Smokemont is a multicomponent site containing deposits from Woodland, Mississippian, Cherokee, and Euro-American occupations. Located in the Smoky Mountains in North Carolina, Smokemont includes two structures, one as a Pisgah phase house, and the other a Qualla phase house. Beneath the Pisgah house are several Woodland period pit features. Floral analysis of Early and Middle Woodland features indicate some horticultural activity, with wild plants remaining important but supplementary to maize agriculture during the Mississippian and Cherokee

occupations. This paper is an analysis of the plant remains collected from Woodland, Pisgah, and Qualla context.

**Purdy, Barbara A.** (University of Florida, bpurdy@ufl.edu)

[19] *Ancient Floridians at the Container Corporation of America Site (8MR154), Marion County >20,000 Years Ago: A Re-Examination*

In this paper I describe and attempt to interpret the *in situ* occurrence of typical Levallois points, flakes, and other unifacial stone tools at the Container Corporation of America (CCA) site (8MR154), Marion County, Florida. These specimens are separated stratigraphically and uncomfortably from Paleoamerican and more recent artifact types. I conclude by summarizing what is presently known about the temporal and geographic extent of the Mousterian stone working industry as it spread across the Old World during the Upper Paleolithic and suggest that this industry entered the Western Hemisphere before the Solutrean appeared in Europe and Clovis appeared in North America.

**Pyszka, Kimberly** (Auburn University at Montgomery, kpyszka@aum.edu), **Kalen McNabb** (Meadors, Inc.), and **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston)

[38] *"a small, but convenient House of Brick:" The St. Paul's Parish Parsonage House*

Built in 1707, the St. Paul's Parish parsonage house served as the residence of the Anglican missionary assigned to nearby St. Paul's Church. Archaeological investigations revealed a large portion of the house's foundations providing information about its floor plan and visual appearance. These foundations are particularly significant as they are some of, if not the earliest, intact brick foundations of a residence in South Carolina. This paper discusses those findings and suggests that the parsonage house was anything but "small, but convenient," especially when compared to other examples of residences from the early colonial period of South Carolina.

**Pyszka, Kimberly** (see Adams, Olivia)

**Quitmyer, Irvy R.** (Florida Museum of Natural History, quitmyer@flmnh.ufl.edu), and **Nicole R. Cannarozzi** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[16] *The Zooarchaeology of Castle Windy and Turtle Mound, Canaveral National Seashore, Florida*

Recent research along the central Georgia Bight shows that human and environmental continuity, resilience and flexibility characterize preHispanic subsistence across space and time. Zooarchaeological assemblages from Castle Windy (A.D. 1190-1420) and Turtle Mound (A.D. 1280-1640) in the southernmost part of the Georgia Bight validate this approach to resource use. The assemblages contain core species (mullet and spot) that can quickly recover when over harvested. Eastern oysters and coquina fill a similar role. The zooarchaeological record documents a rich and stable fishery that was primarily associated with the estuarine system.

**Quitmyer, Irvy R.** (see Jones, Douglas S.)

**Rael, Travis** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, travis@tvaresearch.com)

[36] *Overview of Excavations Conducted at Oakville Mounds in Lawrence County, Alabama*

Excavations recently were conducted on a large Woodland platform mound at the Oakville Mound site in southeast Lawrence County, Alabama. Prior to renovation of stairs leading to the mound's summit, two excavation units were positioned at the top and base of the mound. A flank trench was also excavated between the units to further identify mound stage construction. Preliminary findings provide insights into the mound's construction and contexts.

**Randall, Asa** (University of Oklahoma, ar@ou.edu)

[5] *Freshwater Shellfishing 9,000 Years Ago in Northeast Florida*

Conventional wisdom holds that freshwater shellfishing on the St. Johns River began ca. 7500 years ago. Recent discoveries in the Silver Glen Springs watershed demonstrate that shellfishing has a deeper history. Testing beneath a 6,000 year old shell mound encountered organically enriched pits that contained some freshwater shell, and which are securely dated between ca. 9000 and 8100 cal B.P. This paper will detail the culture-historical and environmental contexts of early shellfishing, and present a preliminary analysis of one pit's contents. These data provide a rare

opportunity to examine the shift towards greater shellfish exploitation and mound construction.

**Rathgaber, Michelle M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, mmrathga@uark.edu)

[41] *Earthquake impacts on Settlement during the Mississippian Period in Northeast Arkansas*

Paleoseismological research has found evidence of large-scale earthquakes in northeast Arkansas in the 1450s, during the Mississippian period. How large earthquakes affected archaeological sites in different ways will be discussed using geophysical results from the Manley-Usrey site and the geophysical as well as excavation results from the Eaker site (both located within one mile of each other along the Pemiscot Bayou in Mississippi County). A preliminary look at how the Mississippian people on these and other local sites responded to these earthquakes and the future direction of this line of research will also be presented.

**Regnier, Amanda** (University of Oklahoma, aregnier@ou.edu), and **Cameron Lacquement** (University of Alabama)

[12] *Jim Knight's Career in Archaeology*

Over the last three decades, Dr. Jim Knight has conducted research that has changed the way archaeologists view the prehistory and history of the Southeastern United States. Not only has he undertaken numerous investigations throughout the Southeast and the Caribbean but he has also formulated archaeological methods for investigating iconography, social organization and development, and religion. This paper serves as a reflection of just some of the research Jim has carried out during his career and the influence his work has had on the archaeological community.

**Regnier, Amanda** (see Livingood, Patrick)

**Reilly, F. Kent** (Texas State University, fr04@txstate.edu)

[30] *Foundational and Cosmological Themes in Mississippian Engraved Shell Art: Ideological Imagery and the Visual Depiction of the Ceremonies of Creation*

Iconographic investigations of engraved shell objects recovered from the spirit house at Spiro reveal a specific ideological pattern of ceremonies that displayed both the act of primordial creation

and creation's major actors. Displaying, i.e. wearing and handling, such objects identified elite ritualist as not only authorized to hold ritual office but to be major participants in what were almost certainly bundle rituals. The heirlooming and ultimate burial deposition of such objects strongly suggests the ceremonial linkage of specific episodes of creation and the foundations of Mississippian cosmological belief.

**Reinert, Tilo** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart)

**Reitsema, Laurie** (University of Georgia, reitsema@uga.edu), and **Hannah Morris** (Chena Consulting Services)

[39] *The St. Catherines Island Isoscape, in Aid of Paleodiet and Paleoclimate Reconstructions*

The St. Catherines Island environs comprise multiple dietary niches in which variations in salinity, aridity, and canopy cover may affect isotopic variation of plants. We report systematic stable carbon and nitrogen isotope variation of molluscs and over 100 native C3, C4, and CAM plants collected from "isozones" across St. Catherines Island to contextualize paleodietary analyses on the island, including those intended for the Fallen Tree mortuary complex. Island flora show wide variation ( $\delta^{15}\text{N} = -10\%$  to  $+7\%$ ;  $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -31\%$  to  $-12\%$ ), some of which is systematic. We also explore paleoclimate variations at St. Catherines Island using isotopic ratios of charcoal from archaeological contexts.

**Reitsma, Laurie** (see Thomas, David Hurst)

**Reitz, Elizabeth J.** (University of Georgia, ereitz@uga.edu)

[4] *Enduring Questions*

Many questions about coastal life have endured for decades and some are in need of revision. There is no evidence that the economic trajectory was exclusively, largely, or inevitably from hunting to farming. Dichotomies such as foragers vs collectors and mobility vs sedentism fail to capture the adaptive diversity of these communities. Most people associated with these sites were unlikely to be seasonal migrants on a large scale. It is likely that they managed resources critical to their economies much as others have done and engaged in local as well as regional exchange to obtain other resources.

**Ricciardelli, Taryn** (East Carolina University, RicciardelliT12@students.ecu.edu)

[41] *Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Town Creek Area, North Carolina*

This paper reports on the investigation of hinterland sites surrounding Town Creek, a heavily investigated Mississippian mound site located in central North Carolina. Ceramics were used to attribute to time periods sites within 40 km of Town Creek. The spatial distribution of sites was then considered to determine if any patterns corresponded with known periods of occupation at Town Creek. The results of this research identify groups of contemporaneous sites, and confirm that most hinterland sites were contemporaneous with the peak of the civic-ceremonial center at Town Creek (A.D. 1150-1300).

**Richardson, Mary Anna** (Jamestown Rediscovery Project, marichardson@preservationvirginia.org)

[37] *More than Pencils: An Analysis of English Graphite at Jamestown*

Excavations at the 1607 James Fort site in Jamestown, Virginia recovered several pieces of high-quality vein graphite not local to Virginia. While some of these graphite samples were shaped for their use as pencils, the majority of it was brought to Jamestown as raw nodules. Drawing upon archaeological and documentary evidence, this poster examines the possible sources for these nodules and explores their use as a lubricant or rust deterrent for arms and armor during the first decade of English settlement in the New World.

**Riggs, Brett** (University of North Carolina, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, bhriggs@unc.edu)

[13] *Late Woodland and Mississippian Period Ceramic Patterns at the Ashe Ferry Site, York County, South Carolina*

Recent investigations at the Ashe Ferry Site in the lower Catawba River Valley have documented closely successive terminal Woodland period and Mississippian period site occupations. Comparison of associated ceramic assemblages reveals little stylistic or technofunctional continuity between these components. Chronometric dating of these assemblages indicates a late twelfth century shift to South Appalachian Mississippian ceramic patterns,

50–100 years after the Mississippian transition documented in the nearby Camden locality. Such asynchronous “Mississippianization” of ceramic assemblages in the lower Piedmont and Sandhills regions may reflect the coexistence of discrete social and economic systems along the fall line divide for several generations.

**Rimer, Esther** (Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest, erimer@bellsouth.net)

[15] *A Preliminary Artifact Analysis from the Earthfast Structure at Addison Plantation*

During the late 17th and early 18th centuries, the merchant-planter Colonel John Addison constructed a plantation well situated to trade with Colonists and Native Americans along Maryland’s north bank of the Potomac River. In the 1980s, phase III excavations recovered an early earthfast foundation on Addison’s plantation. The artifacts were not cataloged until 2013. Was this structure an early frontier dwelling, a fortified structure, and/or Colonel John’s son Thomas’ “Other Store”? Analysis of artifacts may aid in reinterpreting its use as well as refine our understanding of colonial frontier trade, social interactions, and the Addisons’ lives on the colonial border.

**Rinker, Emily** (University of Kentucky, emri225@g.uky.edu), and **Stuart Nealis** (University of Kentucky)

[27] *Bioarchaeological Analyses of Health Trends at Eastern State Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky*

Between 2005 and 2011, Kentucky Archaeological Survey archaeologists documented a large unmarked (1839–1861) cemetery at Eastern State Hospital, a mental institution in Lexington, Kentucky. Many of the 178 individuals in the cemetery exhibited a range of pathologies not uncommon among skeletal samples from late nineteenth century mortuary contexts. Eastern State’s population, comprised of individuals from the surrounding region, offers a unique opportunity to explore the identities and life histories of its patients through bioarchaeological analysis. This study examines the paleopathological trends present at Eastern State Hospital and how they compare to other nineteenth century institutional populations in the United States.

**Ritchison, Brandon T.** (University of Georgia, britch@uga.edu)

[6] *Changing Communities: Mississippi Period Transitions on the Georgia Coast*

Spatial relationships among community members and their concomitant activities can reflect underlying principles of social and political systems. The Kenan Field site (9MC67), on Sapelo Island, Georgia, is a multi-component site with occupations spanning over 4000 years, from the Late Archaic to the Historic plantation period. Work is underway with the aim of mapping the changes in intra-site organization over time. In particular, this ongoing research attempts to identify changes in community organization during the Mississippi period and specifically across the transition from the Savannah (A.D. 1150–1325) to the Irene phase (A.D. 1325–1580).

**Ritchison, Brandon T.** (see Golsch, Matthew)

**Ritchison, Brandon** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.** (University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology, arobthom@uga.edu), **Bryan Tucker** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), **Jennifer Bedell** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), **Megan Teague Tucker** (Kennesaw State University), **Matthew Golsch** (University of Denver), **Brandon T. Ritchison** (University of Georgia), **Matt H. Colvin** (University of Georgia), **Katherine Napora** (University of Georgia), **Rachel Black** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), **Aimee Bouzigard** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[27] *Articulating Management and Research on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

Managed by the state since 1978, Ossabaw Island is Georgia’s first designated heritage preserve. In 2014, archaeologists with GDNR Historic Preservation Division and the University of Georgia initiated research at 9CH155, South End, a multi-component site suffering from massive erosion. This ongoing project uses ethnohistoric research, remote sensing, shovel test surveys, as well as block excavations and mechanical stripping to document as much information as possible

along the site's eroding edge. This work is part of a multi-year effort to help manage the island's resources, as well as address human environmental interaction from first settlement to the Plantation period.

**Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.** (see Thompson, Victor D.)

**Rodning, Christopher B.** (Tulane University, [crodning@tulane.edu](mailto:crodning@tulane.edu))

[13] *Cherokee Ethnogenesis*

Ethnogenesis refers to the ways in which ethnic groups take shape. Ethnogenesis encompasses diverse historical and cultural processes that operate at several temporal and spatial scales. This paper considers long-term trends in southern Appalachian prehistory and shorter-term responses by native groups to early encounters and entanglements with European explorers and colonists to outline major patterns in Cherokee history from the precontact period through the early eighteenth century. The case of Cherokee ethnogenesis demonstrates interesting points of comparison and contrast with other groups in the American South such as the Catawbas, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the diverse towns of the Creek confederacy.

**Rodning, Christopher B.** (see Moore, David)

**Rodning, Christopher B.** [34] Panelist

**Rohe, Robert** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) [34] Panelist

**Rooney, Clete** (Southeast Archeological Center, [cleter@gmail.com](mailto:cleter@gmail.com)), **David Morgan** (Southeast Archeological Center), and **Kevin MacDonald** (University College London)

[2] *Investigating the 18th-Century French Colonial Metoyer Land Grant Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana*

Recent plans to develop a tract of land on Cane River prompted examination of a locality pivotal to understanding the colonial creole experience in northwest Louisiana. Survey work in 2011 and 2012 identified a large river front site, part of which was home to the plantations of Narcisse Prud'homme, John Plauché, and Pierre Metoyer – the latter an economically prominent colonial known for his relationship with the celebrated Marie-Thérèse Coincoin. Archival research,

geophysical survey, and excavations have identified the possible residences of the plantation owners and those they enslaved.

**Rosenwinkel, Heidi** (see Boudreaux, Tony)

**Rowe, Abigail** (University of Georgia, [arowe2011@gmail.com](mailto:arowe2011@gmail.com)), **Jacob Lulewicz** (University of Georgia), and **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia)

[14] *Before Ocmulgee: A Comparative Analysis of the Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Settlement Landscape in Northern Georgia*

In this paper, we use extant data to characterize the nature of the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian settlement landscape in the vicinity of two large Mississippian centers: Ocmulgee and Etowah. Utilizing settlement distributions, site sizes, and variability within ceramic assemblages, we investigate the nature and social relations between pre-Mississippian communities. On one hand, the results of this research challenge the definitions of archaeological cultures represented by phase-based taxonomies. On the other, it represents an initial step in documenting patterns of socio-political transformation and resilience which took place concomitantly with the development of the monumental landscape of the Macon Plateau.

**Russ, Jon** (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

**Russo, Michael** (Southeast Archeological Center, [michael\\_russo@nps.gov](mailto:michael_russo@nps.gov))

[24] *Overcoming the Willeys at Mound Field, North Florida Gulf Coast*

Borrowing Moore's non-stratigraphic pottery data, in 1940 Willey established the model to come for Swift Creek and Weeden Island coastal cultures in north Florida. Some of the only stratigraphically obtained pottery Willey ever dug for his monumental study of the Florida Gulf coast came from the only ring midden (unknown to him) he ever dug, Mound Field. Willey concluded from the pottery that the midden site was a Swift Creek village that was subsequently occupied by an early Weeden Island village. New ceramic data, radiocarbon dates reanalysis don't back this up.

**Rutecki, Dawn M.** (Indiana University, [drutecki@indiana.edu](mailto:drutecki@indiana.edu))

[40] *Burial 62 at Spiro: Understanding Material Connections*

Amid rejuvenated research, Spiro's relationship to the Southeast and communities located there remains problematic. This paper contributes to the ongoing discussion of Spiro by examining materials associated with the litter burials located in Craig Mound, especially Burial 62, from museum collections. Representing multiple individuals, the artifacts associated with Burial 62 include a large number of shell objects, fragments, and beads, in addition to ceramics, projectile points, and pipe fragments. Burial 62 provides a useful case-study in examining connections to the Southeast due to the wide breadth and large number of associated materials.

**Sabo, George, III** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, gsabo@uark.edu)

[21] *"Paired Figures Confronting a Forked Pole:" So What's Up with the Forked Pole?*

In their monumental examination of Pre-Columbian shell engravings from the Craig Mound at Spiro, Phillips and Brown recognized a distinctive set of compositions within the Craig C series described as "Paired Figures Confronting a Forked Pole." More recently, Brown and associates at the annual Mississippian Iconographic Conference recognized that the paired individuals in those compositions are distinctive personages represented by symbolic facial tattoos. A key question arises: What is the meaning of the forked pole? This paper addresses that question via examination of other forked pole examples and mythohistoric texts preserved among historic Plains Caddoan speakers.

**Sain, Douglas** (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

**Salberg, Daniel J.** (University of Alabama, daniel.j.salberg@gmail.com)

[7] *Ceramics and the Political Economy of Moundville: A Compositional Study using Neutron Activation Analysis*

Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) is used to determine the chemical composition of 80 stylistically local and nonlocal ceramics recovered from the Mississippian center of Moundville in west-central Alabama. This dataset is compared to a previously analyzed ceramic chemical database

produced for the Mississippian Southeast in order to chemically identify pottery sources, thereby allowing for the mapping of the spatial extent of Moundville's trade and interaction network. These results are then used to critique current understandings of Moundville's political economy, especially as it relates to the use of nonlocal prestige goods as an ideological and economic source of elite authority.

**Sampson, Christina Perry** (University of Michigan, cper@umich.edu)

[17] *Subsistence and Settlement: Early Safety Harbor at the Weeden Island Site (8Pi1)*

The Weeden Island site (8Pi1) is probably best known for its connection to the eponymous Woodland period culture, found in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, and characterized in part by the use of a specialized class of decorated mortuary wares. In this paper I present preliminary results of new research at the site, where recent excavations adjacent to a prominent shell-bearing midden have uncovered substantial Safety Harbor period deposits. The site's multiple temporal components provide an opportunity to assess how the interplay of local ecology and regional changes in socio-political organization shaped domestic activities.

**Sams, Adrienne B.** (University of West Florida Historic Trust, asams@uwf.edu)

[37] *From Big House to Farm House: 100 Years at Arcadia Mill's Simpson Lot*

On a bluff overlooking the water-powered mill complex, the Simpson house consisted of an elaborate Louisiana-style mansion with a brick basement, veranda and main floor, and a second story. The Simpson House was constructed ca. 1835 and survived the Civil War including a short occupation by Confederate troops, but succumbed to a fire on 1 March 1935. Recent archaeological excavations of the house coupled with a detailed oral history provide preliminary data regarding 19th-century architecture, material culture associated with a 100 year occupation, and the complementary nature of the documentary and archaeological records.

**\*Samuelson, John R.** (University of Arkansas, jsamuel@uark.edu)

[40] *A Reanalysis of Strontium Isotopes from the Crenshaw Site: Implications on Caddo Interregional Warfare*

The salvage excavations of over 300 skulls and mandibles at the Crenshaw site (3MI6), in southwest Arkansas, have created many questions regarding the practices which led to their deposition. Strontium isotopes taken from 80 individuals as part of a NAGPRA grant in 2009 led to claims of interregional warfare between the Caddo and the Southern Plains. A subsequent study doubted the validity of the data. However, a reanalysis shows that the strontium isotopes are valid and consistent with the criteria for biologically available strontium for the surrounding area, challenging the interpretations that the people deposited are victims of interregional warfare.

**Sapitan, Robert** (University of North Florida, n00815392@ospreys.unf.edu), and **Keith Ashley** (University of North Florida)

[22] *Living High above the River: St. Johns II Life at the T. R. Preserve Site*

Perched atop a high, narrow sand ridge along the lower St. Johns River, the T. R. Preserve site (8DU58) occupies a landform quite different from that of other St. Johns II sites in northeastern Florida. In addition, this eleventh century A.D. site contains a complex of distinct loci which includes two mounded shell middens and a sand mound. While the mound itself appears to lack human internments, subsurface burials have been located between the site's arc-shaped shell ridge and sand mound. Ceramics and other artifacts from various contexts are compared in an attempt to identify distinct areas of activities.

**Sappington, Ericha** (University of West Florida, ees7@students.uwf.edu)

[25] *Two of the Bastions Face the Sea: Constructing and Reconstructing History at Fort San Marcos de Apalache, a Remote Spanish Outpost in the Borderlands of La Florida*

The fortified port of San Marcos de Apalache, established in the mid-seventeenth century as a means of monitoring Spanish trade interests, was

strategically constructed on the confluence of the St. Mark's and Wakulla Rivers. By the eighteenth-century, the fort remained a remote and deteriorating outpost in what little remained of Spain's La Florida territory. A comprehensive analysis of eighteenth-century Spanish documents detailing the fort's construction along with a new assessment of the archaeological collection, examines structural aspects of the fort and its complex role as a remote outpost and center of trade within the greater context of the Spanish Borderlands.

**Saunders, Rebecca** (Louisiana State University, rsaunde@lsu.edu), and **Allison Mueller** (Louisiana State University)

[24] *Swift Creek Pottery from the Harrison Ring, Bay County, Florida*

Swift Creek pottery is justly famous for its complex paddle-stamped designs, and, while we've yet to crack the code, many archaeologists believe a vast amount of social information is lurking in the designs. At the very least, we can use distinctive design execution, design flaws, and paddle cracks to trace the movement of pots and paddles across the landscape. While much work on paddle matching has been done in Georgia and east Florida, little has been published for the Florida panhandle. Here we present preliminary findings from ring midden and plaza excavations at the Harrison Ring, in Bay County, Florida.

**Savage, Sheila Bobalik** (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

**Savarese, Michael** (Florida Gulf Coast University), **Karen Jo Walker** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **William H. Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[27] *Influence of Native American Overharvesting on the Population Structure of the Eastern Oyster, *Cassostrea virginica*: Shifting Baselines in Southwest Florida's Estuaries*

Native coastal people, 1240 B.C. to A.D. 1220, left behind middens composed largely of *Crassostrea virginica* shells. Comparison of valve preparation among four archaeological populations and modern reefs demonstrates oysters were harvested for consumption and not exclusively for building



material. Comparison of valve lengths demonstrates that the oldest (Useppa) and the modern oysters are larger than those from peak Calusa occupation (Mound Key), suggesting that over-harvesting impacted oyster productivity. Analysis of growth lines shows that all populations grew at comparable rates. Oysters maintained their growth potential through over-harvesting; human activity did not drive permanent microevolutionary shift in the population.

**Sawyer, Johann A.** (University of South Carolina, johannsawyer@gmail.com)

[30] *First Man And Centered Poles*

Current research has demonstrated that specific cult rituals and practices correspond to the concept of centering and the Mississippian Period culture-hero known as First-Man. The iconographic record also consists of common visualizations of First-Man as he existed during the first moments of creation or in supplicating ritual acts. These referents are iconographically, and in some cases archaeologically, linked to specialized ceramic pots, swirling smoke, smoking-pipes, and a striped centering pole. Using multiple lines of archaeological, symbolic, and ethnographic evidence, this paper will address the role of the striped pole, its meaning, and its relationship to First-Man.

**Scafuri, Michael** (Clemson University, scafuri@clemson.edu)

[23] *The Virtual Hunley: Archaeological Research and the Use of 3D Modeling to Study the H. L. Hunley Submarine*

One of the most useful tools in the investigation of the Civil War submarine H. L. Hunley has been the application of 3D documentation and modeling. The 3D reconstruction of the hull, operational components, and overall site plan of the submarine has greatly contributed to the current archaeological research on the H. L. Hunley and allowed for a detailed examination of the submarine in terms of propulsion, buoyancy, crew physiology, and the spar-mounted torpedo system. The implications of this data on the research into the operation, attack, and final sinking of the H. L. Hunley submarine will be discussed.

**Schroeder, Sissel** (University of Wisconsin, Madison) [34] Panelist

**Schroedl, Gerald F.** (University of Tennessee) [13] Closing Remarks

**Schubert, Ashley** (University of Michigan, ashley.schubert@gmail.com)

[41] *Pisgah Ceramic Variation in the Southern Appalachians*

The Pisgah culture of Western North Carolina has historically been characterized as a Mississippian phenomenon in part due to the addition of new decorative rim treatments on the ceramics, along with coeval changes in the built environment and subsistence practices. While certain aspects of ceramic production reflect continuity with earlier Woodland groups, the shift in decorative treatments points to extra-local interaction and influence. By considering intersite differences between assemblages recovered from the Cane River site (31Yc91), the Garden Creek site (31Hw1), and the Warren Wilson site (31Bn29), regional variation in participation with Mississippian social political relationships is better defined.

**Schuldenrein, Joseph** (Geoarcheology Research Associates, Inc.) [29] Discussant

**Schwadron, Margo** (Southeast Archeological Center, margo\_schwadron@nps.gov)

[16] *Life in the Golden Crescent: New Perspectives on the Shell Mounds and Middens of CANA*

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 region. Recent investigations of Turtle Mound, Castle Windy and Seminole Rest include high-resolution mapping, excavations, soils analyses and radio-carbon 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 Collins, Lori D.)

**Schwadron, Margo** (see Doering, Travis F.)

**Schwadron, Margo** (see Fernandez, Steven)

**Schwadron, Margo** (see Jones, Douglas S.)

**Scott, Susan L.** (see Jackson, H. Edwin)

**Seinfeld, Daniel** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, daniel.seinfeld@dos.myflorida.com)

[24] *New Insights into Ritual and Monumentality at the Letchworth Mounds Site* (8JE337)

Despite featuring the tallest earthen mound in Florida, the Letchworth Mounds site (8JE337) remains relatively poorly understood. Recent investigations have provided new insights into the relationship between monumentality, ritual, cosmology, and habitation at the site. Shovel test surveys and excavations over the past decade have helped date the site and demonstrated settlement patterns. Subsurface remote sensing has provided new information about the construction of the mounds and the site's layout. Excavations in 2014 have helped put to rest questions about the age of Letchworth's mounds. This paper will explore the significance of these findings and avenues for further investigation.

**Seinfeld, Daniel** (see Nowak, Jesse)

**Semon, Anna M.** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill/American Museum of Natural History, amsemon@live.unc.edu)

[39] *Characterizing Irene Period Ceramics from Mortuary and Village Contexts on St. Catherines Island*

Ceramics have been characterized as utilitarian tools used for mundane daily activities and as items designed to convey information about identity, social allegiance, and status. Social context of use is particularly important as it influences how vessels are constructed and used. This paper investigates how pottery recovered from mortuary contexts varies from vessels found in more quotidian St. Catherines Island locales, with particular attention paid to Irene period sites including recent excavations at Fallen Tree. These investigations offer insights into Irene pottery production and use and how they are shaped by daily needs and the death of loved ones.

**Semon, Anna M.** (see Blair, Elliot H.)

**Semon, Anna M.** (see Triozzi, Nicholas)

**Shackley, M. Steven** (see Young, Christopher K.)

**Shanks, Jeffrey** (National Park Service, jeffrey\_shanks@nps.gov)

[24] *Coastal Connections: Intraregional Interaction among Woodland Mound and Village Sites in Northwest Florida*

Recent investigations of Swift Creek and Weeden Island mound-midden complexes on the Tyndall Air Force Base peninsula and at Bird Hammock in Wakulla County show that there were direct and/or indirect interactions among these Woodland sites. Geophysical surveys of village plazas, comparisons of ceramic stamped patterns, and other data show the presence of an intraregional social network with shared expressions of ideology and settlement patterning that underwent similar changes between the Middle and Late Woodland periods.

**Sharp, Robert V.** (Independent Scholar, robert.v.sharp@gmail.com)

[21] *Creating and Displaying the Images of Creation's Actors: The Ritual Function of Mississippian Flint-Clay Figures*

One of the most outstanding categories of Native American art is the flint-clay statuettes and pipes crafted during the Stirling phase of the Mississippian Period. It has been previously hypothesized that these objects were intended to function as representations of certain primordial gods and heroes. In this paper it will be argued that these objects functioned as specific ceremonial items whose arrangement and placement within ritual context established for both audience and practitioners a connection with the act of creation itself.

**Sharp, Robert V.** (see Smith, Kevin E.)

**Shepherd, Rebecca** (University of South Carolinas, reshepherd@yahoo.com)

[38] *Going Up the Country: A Comparison of Elite Ceramic Consumption Patterns in Charleston and the Carolina Frontier*

Researchers have previously examined the differences between urban and backcountry lifeways in South Carolina, but few have had the chance to examine both the urban and rural life of the same family. However, recent investigations of the wealthy Brewton/Motte family homes in

Charleston and the backcountry have provided data to make such comparison possible. This paper discusses how differences in the ceramic assemblages of the two sites is being used to explore the variation in rural and urban consumption patterns, social status, and the relationship between Charleston and its surrounding rural communities during the late eighteenth century.

**Sherwood, Sarah C.** (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

**Sherwood, Sarah C.** (see Moore, David)

**Shofner, Erika** (South Carolina Public Outreach Division, ehshof@gmail.com), **Helena Ferguson** (South Carolina Public Outreach Division), and **Meg Gaillard** (South Carolina Public Outreach Division/South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[42] *Archaeology in the Classroom*

Since the founding of the South Carolina Archaeology Public Outreach Division, Inc. (SCAPOD) in 2010, its three co-founders have developed a variety of archaeology outreach programs. One of the most successful is Archaeology in the Classroom. This program is designed to bring quality archaeology lessons and activity to students of all ages and includes an overview of the profession with activities designed to reinforce archaeological concepts. Each Archaeology in the Classroom program is custom tailored to meet the needs and interests of both teachers and students.

**Singleton, Hayley** (University of Florida, Hsingleton@ufl.edu)

[27] *Midden between the Mounds: Recent Investigations of Subsistence at the Garden Patch Site (8DI4)*

In summer 2013, a newly identified midden was tested at the Garden Patch site, a Woodland multimound center located on the northern gulf coast of Florida. Situated between a platform mound and a burial mound, the faunal remains from the dense midden of Area X are the subject of this study. Results indicate a highly marine based diet focused on the nearby marsh and shallow Gulf waters. Given its contemporaneity with adjacent mounds, the potential significance of the deposit is considered in terms of feasting and ceremony.

**Sipe, Ryan** (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., rsipe@edwards-pitman.com)

[6] *The Irene Phase on Bryan Neck: A Growing Case Study on Late Mississippian Settlement Patterns of Coastal Mainland Georgia*

Recent projects in Bryan County, Georgia have yielded new data regarding the Late Mississippian occupation of Bryan Neck. When combined with earlier Bryan Neck research, this growing dataset provides for an interesting case study for Irene phase settlement patterns in mainland coastal settings. Perusal of site file data reveals a highly patterned distribution of these Late Mississippian Sites across the Bryan Neck. This paper will present an overview of the Bryan Neck Irene sites and propose a testable model for mainland Irene phase settlement patterns for the Georgia Coast.

**Skousen, B. Jacob** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, bskousen@illinois.edu)

[22] *Making a Case for Large-Scale Gatherings at the Emerald Site*

Scholars have long argued that some Mississippian mound centers were places where people gathered to participate in trade, rituals, celebrations, and feasts. In this paper, I argue that such gatherings took place at the Emerald site, a Mississippian mound complex east of Cahokia. Evidence for this includes 1) monumental constructions that were built in periodic, large-scale events; and 2) a large, single-episode event in which refuse-rich fills were deposited in a special decommissioned structure. These data show that communal events were a central part of Emerald's early history and further suggest that Emerald was likely a Cahokian pilgrimage center.

**Smallwood, Ashley M.** (University of West Georgia, smallwood.ashley@gmail.com), **Thomas Jennings** (University of West Georgia), **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee), and **Jerald Ledbetter** (Southeastern Archeological Services)

[29] *Testing for Evidence of Paleoindian Responses to the Younger Dryas in Georgia*

For the Southeast, Meeks and Anderson (2012) propose Younger Dryas climate changes triggered a human population crash and/or substantial reorganization. We use the Georgia point record in the Paleoindian Database of the Americas to test

for evidence of changes in landscape use through the Paleoindian period and consider these changes in the context of the Georgia paleoenvironmental record spanning the YD. Based on differences in point frequencies, distributions, stone types, and transport distances and directions, we conclude the Coastal Plain was a focus of early settlement, but by the end of the YD, Paleoindian settlement shifted into the Piedmont.

**Smallwood, Ashley M.** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Smith, Allison M.** (Auburn University, ams0031@auburn.edu), **John W. Cottier** (Auburn University), and **Hamilton H. Bryant, III** (Auburn University)

[35] *A Historical Snapshot of the Native Landscape of the Lower Alabama River in 1814*

The Treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814 significantly reduced historic Creek lands in the Mississippi Territory, thus encouraging settlement by outsiders. To encourage American settlement along the Alabama River Valley, General Jackson sent Major Tatum, a topographical engineer, down the river to record features of significance. This endeavor resulted in a descriptive journal, which noted Indian fields and other improvements. Using GIS each location was cross referenced with identified sites to formulate the native landscape.

**Smith, Caleb** (North Carolina Department of Transportation, chgsmith@ncdot.gov)

[11] *Site 31LE162: A "Gearing-Up Spot" in the Fall Line Region of Southeastern North Carolina*

Site 31LE162 is a scatter of prehistoric artifacts in Lee County, North Carolina occupied during the Middle Archaic and the Early Woodland characterized by a high density of late-stage meta-volcanic flakes. The site was probably a gearing up spot where preforms were made into tools during the seasonal move from the Piedmont to the Coastal Plain. The most intriguing aspect is that over 700 artifacts were recovered from one shovel test. The paper will discuss the site function, and compare and contrast it to other sites in the Fall Line and Sandhills region of North Carolina.

**Smith, Karen Y.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, smithky2@mailbox.sc.edu)

[12] *Woodland Period Chronology in the Apalachicola and the Lower Chattahoochee River Valleys*

This study draws on nearly eight decades of diverse academic, salvage, and management archaeology in the region in the paring of a region-wide ceramic seriation with a Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Inspired by a study of Moundville phases by Knight et al. (1999), the approach allows for the detection and down-weighting of outliers in the radiocarbon dataset. For example, one can carry out an unbiased assessment of some naggingly strange dates from Mandeville. The results are expressed as phase boundaries and durations. Original and revised phases are considered. The oft-cited Knight and Mistovich (1984) chronology holds up well.

**Smith, Karen Y.** [9] Panelist

**Smith, Kevin E.** (Middle Tennessee State University, kevin.smith@mtsu.edu), and **Robert V. Sharp** (Independent Scholar)

[21] *The Middle Cumberland "Changing Woman" and the Path of Souls*

Beginning about A.D. 1250 in Tennessee's Cumberland River valley, Mississippian artisans created a variety of spectacular ceramic effigies depicting female preternaturals. Although eventually emerging as a significant mortuary figure in Arkansas and Missouri, the initial expression of this ritual practice was a distinctive individual wearing a negative-painted shawl in the Cumberland valley. Here, we begin to organize the corpus into groups representing the work of distinct communities, and in some cases, probably individuals. We also expand prior interpretations of this character to refine our understanding of her nature and function within the Cumberland region and the late prehistoric Southeast.

**Smith, Kevin E.** [7] Discussant

**Smith, Morgan** (Texas A&M University, Center for the Study of the First Americans, mfsmith1964@tamu.edu)

[5] *A Morphometric Analysis of Ivory Point Specimens from Florida's Submerged Contexts*

Ivory points represent a unique facet of Florida's prehistoric record. These points have qualities absent in stone tools, including their potential to

yield direct radiocarbon dates, more uniformity in shape, and their tendency to exhibit artistic expression. While generally assumed to be Paleoindian in age due to their raw material being extinct proboscidean ivory, all but one of these artifacts have been recovered as surface finds from Florida's underwater sites. This presentation will address key issues concerning the reliability of ivory as a diagnostic Paleoindian artifact, potential ivory manufacture techniques, and the general uniformity of ivory points.

**Smith, Steven D.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, sds@sc.edu), and **James B. Legg** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[25] *Recent Research at Fort Motte*

Fort Motte, in present Calhoun County, South Carolina, was a British outpost built in early 1781, on their lines of communication between Charleston and the interior. In May, 1781, an American force under Francis Marion and "Lighthorse" Harry Lee lay siege to Fort Motte, and the garrison surrendered after five days. The authors originally investigated the battlefield in 2004 and 2005. While the initial work was remarkably successful, important features of the battlefield remained unconfirmed. Three seasons of work since 2012 have clarified our understanding of the site, and we now have a reasonably complete picture of the battlefield landscape.

**Smith, Steven D.** (see DePratter, Chester)

**Smith, Steven D.** [9] Panelist

**Spirek, James** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, spirek@sc.edu)

[23] *The Blockade of Charleston Harbor, 1861-1865: Two Archaeological Consequences*

From May 1861 to February 1865, Federal naval forces imposed a blockade of Charleston Harbor. The blockade intended to prevent Confederate blockade runners from entering the port laden with war material and merchandise and departing with cargos of cotton, rice, and naval stores. To enforce the blockade, the Federal navy sank obstructions at the two main shipping channels and stationed a fleet off the harbor in an attempt to impede, capture, or destroy vessels attempting to evade the gauntlet. This presentation will discuss

the Union strategy to blockade the harbor and examine two archaeological consequences remaining on the naval battlefield.

**Spring, Anita** (University of Florida, aspring@ufl.edu)

[25] *Multi-site Archeology: The Search for Fort Caroline*

France's Fort Caroline, America's first fortified settlement (1564), was overtaken by Spanish forces (1565), and destroyed by French and Native Americans (1568). Its pleasing faux-monument on the St. Johns River is not confirmed archeologically, although historians and archeologists have searched there since 1896. Recently, multi-site archeological studies on the St. Johns, Altamaha, and St. Marys rivers have been carried out. This paper considers multi-site research and describes simultaneous searches, comparing them in terms of area, site, riverine, structural, environmental, physical, and geographical characteristics. It also considers archeological work carried out in each site in terms of methodologies used and findings.

**Stack, Meg** (Cardno ENTRIX/University of South Florida, meg.stack@cardno.com)

[35] *Utilizing Georeferencing in Archaeology: A Quest to Find the Seminole Village of Chocachatti*

Over the past decade, georeferencing has become an imperative prospection tool in connecting past and present landscapes within archaeological contexts. In 1823, Horatio S. Dexter produced a sketch map plotting the location of Seminole villages scattered across the Florida landscape. This paper will detail the research process involved in utilizing GIS to locate one of these villages, the site of Chocachatti, by georeferencing specific areas of Dexter's map. In addition, the presentation will advocate using caution when moving from historic maps and GIS to the ground as archaeological and historical records are operating in two separate frames of temporal reference.

**Stanford, Dennis** (Smithsonian Institution, stanford@si.edu), and **Darrin Lowary** (Smithsonian Institution)

[19] *The Chesapeake Bay Bifaces: Evidence for an LGM Occupation of the Eastern North America*

This paper discusses bifacial bi-facial bi-pointed laurel leaf knives, projectile points and preforms found at eight archaeological sites in the Chesapeake Bay region. These artifacts have been found in stratified terrestrial contexts as well as artifacts dredged from the continental shelf. Consistency of manufacturing techniques and morphology warrants type nomenclature. Radiocarbon dates ranging between ca. 22,000 and 14,000 B.P. indicate a well-established Paleolithic occupation along the LGM eastern seaboard of America.

**Stanford, Dennis** (see Lowery, Darrin)

**Stauffer, Grant** (Texas State University, john.grant.stauffer@gmail.com), and **Jesse Nowak** (Texas State University)

[21] *The House Between Life and Death: Female Sepultures in Mississippian North Florida*

Throughout the American Southeast, archaeological manifestations of ancestral cults have long been recognized as institutions based on cosmologically oriented rituals. Undertaken with purposeful applications of esoteric knowledge, respected members of the community were interred in artfully constructed burials that were recreations of a folkloric past. The Lake Jackson site is currently known as the southernmost location of these memorialized events. Given this fact, we provide an examination of the symbolic layout and construction of Mound 3 sepultures that housed elderly women whose identities became transfigured into the preternatural character old-woman-who-never-dies.

**Steen, Carl** (Diachronic Research Foundation, carl.steen@gmail.com), and **Terry A. Ferguson** (Wofford University)

[32] *Finding the Lost Kiln at the B.F. Landrum Pottery*

The landowner told us the kiln at the B.F. Landrum pottery site had been bulldozed in the 1960s. Kiln debris was present on the surface at the top of the slope. We returned to the site in 1993 and

excavated a 1x2m unit there. This failed to encounter intact remains so we concluded that he had indeed destroyed it completely. Recent research suggests kilns may be larger than expected. Geophysical testing conducted by Terry Ferguson identified magnetic anomalies consistent with a kiln footprint. These were ground truthed revealing that our lost kiln had finally been found.

**Steen, Carl** (see Ferguson, Terry A.)

**Steen, Carl** [9] Panelist

**Steere, Benjamin A.** (University of West Georgia, bsteere@westga.edu)

[14] *Household Archaeology at Macon Plateau*

In this paper I describe the sample of excavated structures from the Macon Plateau site (9BI1), which includes at least 5 "houses" and 2 "lodges" from the South Plateau, 5 to 10 structures from the Middle Plateau, and up to 8 possible structures from the North Plateau. I compare these buildings to structures from contemporary sites across the Southeast. This fine-scale analysis and comparison of the houses at Ocmulgee provides additional support for Bigman's reconstruction of the settlement history of Ocmulgee, and sheds new light on the everyday experience of families and communities at this important place.

**Stephens, Sarah** (South Carolina Department of Archives and History) [9] Panelist

**Stephenson, Keith** (see Wagner, Gail E.)

**Stephenson, Keith** [9] Panelist

**Steponaitis, Laurie Cameron** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, lcs@email.unc.edu), and **Joseph M. Herbert** (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg, North Carolina)

[4] *A Morphological Technique for Identifying the Season-of-Harvest of Northern Gulf Oysters*

Modern control samples of hatchery-raised and wild oysters, grown in Dauphin Island Bay, were harvested monthly over a one-year period. Analysis of the interior hinge surface of left valves revealed the absence of distinctive annuli commonly used to measure annual growth increments. Nevertheless, variations in other ontogenetic structures were found to correlate with annual fluctuations in water temperature. A

systematic method is proposed for documenting features of shell morphology associated with annual water-temperature cycles. The usefulness of this technique for identifying season-of-harvest for archaeological oysters is demonstrated with specimens from two features at the Plash Island site.

**Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, vin@unc.edu), **Megan Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania), **Mallory Melton** (University of California, Santa Barbara), **David Cranford** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and **Ashley Peles** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[33] *An Overview of Mississippi Mound Trail Excavations in the Natchez Bluffs*

During the summer of 2013, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill conducted test excavations in 12 mounds at eight different sites in Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, and Wilkinson counties as part of the research phase for the Mississippi Mound Trail. We highlight the results of our excavations at three of these sites ranging from Middle Woodland to Mississippian in age: Pumpkin Lake (22Je517), Bayou Pierre (22Cb534), and Windsor (22Cb508). The dating of each site, evidence of mound function, and some general patterns in the nature of mound construction in this region are discussed.

**Steponaitis, Vincas P.** [7] Discussant

**Stevens, Karen A.** (University of Kentucky, karen.stevens@uky.edu)

[8] *Prevalence of Auditory Exostoses in the Green River Archaic: A Gendered Analysis of Subsistence and Mobility Related Behaviors*

Auditory exostoses (AEs), bony growths within the external auditory canal, are most often cited clinically to be the result of cold-water exposure and archaeologically as the result of gender-specific subsistence activities. Taking a clinical approach to the measurement of AEs, two Archaic skeletal populations from the Green River Valley, Chiggerville and Read, were analyzed for the presence and severity of AEs. To determine if differences between males and females are indeed related to subsistence activities and mobility, statistical analysis was conducted to compare sites

based on location, presence of shell midden and aquatic fauna, and types of associated grave goods.

**\*Stewart, Ashley Nicole** (University of Alabama, anstewart1@crimson.ua.edu)

[43] *An Osteological and Forensic Photographic Analysis of Prehistoric Multiple Burials in the Middle Tennessee Valley*

Investigation of mortuary practices provides vital information regarding the lifeways of past peoples. Examining multiple burials from the Pickwick Basin, this paper assesses the meaning or significance these burials held, and determines how this changed geographically, temporally, and with burial size. Osteological examination and forensic photographic analysis techniques were used to determine the reasons behind these multiple burials as well as what influenced them. While it was determined that geographic and temporal components did influence burial practices, burial size played a much larger role. Further, violence and ritual were found to influence burial practices in the Pickwick Basin.

**Stroud Clarke, Sarah** (Drayton Hall, sstroudclarke@draytonhall.org)

[38] *The Mystery of the Red Ceramics Continues: Understanding a Unique Assemblage of Coarse Earthenware ca. 1680-1740*

As European colonists expanded beyond the initial fortifications, a community of plantations was established along the Ashley River. The land that would eventually become Drayton Hall was inhabited as early as 1680 and the archaeological remains relating to this occupation represent some of the earliest European domestic material culture in the area. Within the pre-Drayton contexts a unique assemblage of red ceramics was recovered. The ceramics are unusual in that they appear to be coarse earthenwares, but are highly fired and many appear to be skillfully burnished. This paper examines the ongoing pursuit to determine the origin of these ceramics.

**Sullivan, Lynne** (University of Tennessee, hiwarch@aol.com)

[13] *The Citico Site (40HA65) in Regional Context*

Community plans of Mississippian and Cherokee towns are one of Schroedl's long-term interests.

The Citico site, a Mississippian mound center in what is now downtown Chattanooga, has held long-term interest for archaeologists, but is poorly understood. In 1976, James Hatch published an article in the *Tennessee Anthropologist* in which he synthesized information about the site. Since his work, we have learned more about the chronology of nearby sites and can now untangle some of the confusion about the occupational sequence of Citico and its major features. This clarification enables placement of Citico into regional patterns of Mississippian and Protohistoric occupations.

**Sullivan, Lynne** (see Baumann, Timothy E.)

**Surmely, Frédéric** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Suther, Bradley** (see Leigh, David)

**Szilasi, Szabolcs** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart)

**Tankersley, Matt** (New South Associates, mtankersley@newsouthassoc.com)

[35] *Identification and Analysis of the Brampton Plantation Battlefield*

LiDAR elevation data among others can be analyzed to produce highly accurate and informative perspectives of terrain. Employing these tools in conjunction with time-tested archaeological survey methods has resulted in a better understanding of sites, particularly military sites. Geographic analysis is well suited for interpreting the unique complexity of military sites. The discovery and examination of the Brampton Plantation Battlefield in Garden City, Georgia illustrates the challenges brought by Civil War battlefield sites and how an investigation integrating historical research and geospatial analysis can produce knowledge of a battlefield site fragmented by modern development.

**Taylor, Barbara** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, taylorb@dnr.sc.gov), and **Mark Brooks** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[5] *Asynchronous Mid-Holocene Vegetation Change in the Southeastern Coastal Plain*

In fossil pollen assemblages from the southeastern Coastal Plain, a transition from oak- to pine-dominance is commonly interpreted as the regional response to global climatic change during the mid-Holocene. However, the transitions appear to have

occurred at widely different times at sites within the Sandhills and elsewhere in the Coastal Plain (Taylor et al., 2011). We re-examine published pollen records from four Sandhills sites. The asynchronies suggest strong influences of landscape position and local process, possibly including anthropogenic fire.

**Taylor, Robert** (University of West Florida Archaeology Institute, robert.cooper.taylor@gmail.com)

[8] *Trace Element Analysis of Late Archaic Copper from the Florida Panhandle*

Two copper beads recovered from the Downtown Technical Campus (8ES3427) in Pensacola, Florida, were analyzed with a portable x-ray fluorescence (XRF) device. The observed trace elements may aid future research concerning the provenance of copper artifacts of the Late Archaic in the Southeast.

**Taylor, Sean G.** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, Heritage Trust Program)

[42] *What Do Cultural Resources Have to Do with the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources?*

The constituents of this agency have interests that include but are not limited to: natural resource conservation, preservation of land and water resources, and, of course, hunting and fishing, and there is often amongst these constituents a recognition our cultural heritage is deeply rooted in our natural resources. Archaeology has a warm reception amongst these folks. But what makes for an even better reception is a presentation where one literally turns natural resources into cultural artifacts before the audiences' eyes, for it is then that they truly connect the two worlds, natural and cultural.

**Teague Tucker, Megan** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Thacker, Paul** (Wake Forest University, thackep@wfu.edu)

[18] *The Mineralogy behind the Magnetics: Sedimentology and Site Formation Processes in North Carolina*

Interpretation of near-surface geophysical survey data must move beyond simple archaeological ground-truthing. This poster identifies the parent



mineralogy, magnetic domains/grain sizes of iron oxide phases, and depositional processes responsible for spatial variability in the environmental magnetism of several archaeological sites in North Carolina. Powder X-ray diffraction techniques, complementing results from stepped sediment-firing experiments, discern significant anthropogenic processes including thermal transformation of goethite through dehydroxylation and the non-pedogenic oxidation of ferrimagnetic minerals. These data are an example of middle range research necessary for refining magnetics-based geophysical survey methods and enhancing the interpretive value of such studies for anthropological archaeology.

**Thomas, David Hurst** (American Museum of Natural History, thomasd@amnh.org), **Clark Spencer Larsen** (Ohio State University), and **Laurie Reitsma** (University of Georgia)

[39] *Explicating the "Guale Problem" at Fallen Tree (St. Catherines Island, Georgia)*

The unexpected discovery of the Fallen Tree cemetery provides a unique opportunity to explore the "Guale Problem" from variety of archaeological and bioarchaeological perspectives. Which was more accurate – the earliest Jesuit or subsequent Franciscan accounts of coastal Guale subsistence, settlement pattern and social organization? Were the contact-period Guale people foragers or farmers? To what extent did late prehistoric St. Catherines Islanders interact with the greater Mississippian world? Did hereditary social inequalities have dietary consequences? Did European diseases significantly impact pre-mission indigenous populations?

**Thomas, David Hurst** (see Blair, Elliot H.)

**Thomas, Prentice** (see Campbell, Jan)

**Thompson, Brandon** (University of Alabama, brandon.s.thompson@ua.edu), and **Erik Porth** (University of Alabama)

[7] *Mound Function, Mound Construction, and Mound P: An Examination of a Late Moundville III Phase Mound at Moundville*

The University of Alabama Department of Anthropology and Office of Archaeological Research investigated portions of Mound P at Moundville in the fall of 2012. These excavations

have helped provide insight into the mound's history and function through the excavation of flank midden deposits and terminal summit construction layers. This paper will present archaeological data that will answer these questions using stratigraphy, artifact density, and through a comparison of the midden contents to contemporary mound flank deposits from Moundville and the Black Warrior Valley. It will discuss the ways that mound function changed during the waning years of Moundville's history.

**Thompson, Brandon** (see Gordon, Falcia)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (University of Georgia, vdthom@uga.edu), **William Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida), **Karen Jo Walker** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida), **Amanda D. Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia), and **Lee Newsom** (Pennsylvania State University)

[32] *In the Shadow of the King's House: Exploring Calusa and Spanish Architecture at Mound Key*

Mound Key, located in Estero Bay, near Fort Myers Beach, Florida, is thought to have been the Calusa capital during the sixteenth century. Our most recent work there focused on documenting Calusa and Spanish period architecture associated with a fort established by Pedro Menéndez in 1566. We provide evidence for two structures at the site: one likely within or associated with the fort, and another a possible elite residence or public building of the Calusa King, as described in Spanish documents. We discuss the implications of this work for our understanding of Calusa architecture and building practices.

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see Duke, C. Trevor)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see Golsch, Matthew)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see Savarese, Michael)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see Tucker, Bryan)

**Thulman, David K.** (George Washington University, [dthulman@gmail.com](mailto:dthulman@gmail.com))

[29] *Discerning Early Archaic Bolen Territories using Geometric Morphometrics*

This paper presents the results of a spatial analysis of contemporaneous Early Archaic Bolen point types from which I infer the presence of distinct territories separated by the Suwannee River. The types were discriminated using landmark-based geometric morphometrics, which is a method for analyzing entire shapes. The method pulls out subtle shape differences that are statistically significantly distinct, which otherwise might not be apparent using traditional morphometric methods. In some cases the method may allow for more sophisticated inferences of social behavior and organization.

**Triozzi, Nicholas** (American Museum of Natural History, [ntriozzi@AMNH.org](mailto:ntriozzi@AMNH.org)), and **Anna Semon** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill/American Museum of Natural History)

[39] *A Vessel to the Next World: Examining an Urn Burial from Fallen Tree and Others on the Georgia Coast*

Recent excavations at the Fallen Tree site (9Li8) demonstrate significant diversity in Late Mississippian burial practices. Although investigation of the mortuary complex is ongoing, one unique burial has captured excavators' attentions; a juvenile interred in an Irene vessel. Southeastern urn burials demonstrate considerable typological and contextual congruity. However, excavation of the urn burial at Fallen Tree offers novel data on Late Mississippian funerary practices that are underrepresented elsewhere. In this presentation, we describe the urn burial context, examine similar inhumations on St. Catherines Island and the Georgia coast, and attempt a preliminary interpretation of associated iconography.

**Triozzi, Nicholas** (see Keeton, Glen)

**Trubitt, Mary Beth** (Arkansas Archeological Survey, [mtrubitt@uark.edu](mailto:mtrubitt@uark.edu))

[40] *Ethnicity, Identity, and Community in the Ouachita Mountains*

Two seasons of excavation at a site in west-central Arkansas provide new information about 15th to 17th century Caddo Indian communities in the Ouachita Mountains. We analyze architecture, pottery and tools, and food remains as the material traces of the practices and routines of households to investigate ethnicity, social identity, and community. Intra-site analysis focuses on temporal comparisons and changes related to the 16th century Spanish expedition through Arkansas. We broaden the perspective to make regional comparisons within the Ouachita Mountains as well as with the Red River Valley to the south and the Arkansas River Valley to the north.

**Tucker, Bryan** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, [bryan.tucker@dnr.state.ga.us](mailto:bryan.tucker@dnr.state.ga.us)), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), and **Matt Golsch** (University of Denver)

[18] *Geophysical Investigations at the Cane Patch site (9CH35) on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

Cane Patch (9CH35) is an Archaic shell midden located just off of Ossabaw Island, Georgia. Research at the site has revealed it was a mounded midden rather than a shell ring and likely part of the larger island during its occupation. During the summer of 2014, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in partnership with the University of Georgia employed ground penetrating radar (GPR) to explore the structure of the midden. These data show possible pits, hearths, and living surfaces. The GPR data are paired with data from the existing excavations to investigate the formation and use of the site.

**Tucker, Bryan** (see Golsch, Matthew)

**Tucker, Bryan** (see Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.)

**Twaroski, Melissa** (U.S. Forest Service) [28] Panelist

**Upchurch, Sam B.** (see Austin, Robert J.)

**VanDerwarker, Amber** (University of California, Santa Barbara) [34] Panelist

**Vavrsek, Jessica** (see Hollenbach, Kandace)

**Wagner, Gail E.** (University of South Carolina, [gail.wagner@sc.edu](mailto:gail.wagner@sc.edu)), and **Keith Stephenson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[17] *Middle to Late Woodland Subsistence at the G. S. Lewis-West Site (38AK228), South Carolina*

Plant remains recovered by flotation from early Middle Woodland Deptford phase and late Woodland/early Mississippian Savannah I period contexts at the G. S. Lewis-West site are compared to plant remains from other regional sites of the same ages. The site, located in the Inner Coastal Plain on a small terrace at the confluence of a major creek and the Savannah River, was occupied year-round during the Middle Woodland period. Nuts, particularly hickory and acorn, were important in both components. Maygrass has been recovered from the Deptford component, and maize from the Savannah I component.

**Wagner, Mark** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, mjwagner@siu.edu), and **Go Matsumoto** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)

[35] *Indian Mounds and Ironclads: The U.S Naval Base at Mound City, Illinois*

The Mound City Naval Base in southern Illinois was the home of the U.S. Navy Mississippi River Squadron of ironclads throughout the Civil War. It exists today only as an archaeological site located under the town of Mound City. We developed a GIS map in 2013 that shows the location of the now-vanished naval base structures and a shipwreck for the first time. This paper presents the results of that study as well as a 2014 river shoreline survey designed to search for the remains of the base structures as well as prehistoric mound feature known historically as "Big Mound."

**Walker, Karen Jo** (see Savarese, Michael)

**Wallis, Neill** (Florida Museum of Natural History, nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu), and **Paulette McFadden** (University of Florida)

[24] *Garden Patch (8DI4): Building a Middle Woodland Ceremonial Center on the Northern Peninsular Gulf Coast*

In 2012 and 2013, the FLMNH conducted survey and excavation at the Garden Patch site in Horseshoe Beach, Florida. Results indicate that at least two of the five anthropogenic mounds were constructed simultaneously sometime during the

third or fourth centuries and built atop former locations of structures, one with associated burial. Extensive midden was deposited between the mounds from A.D. 100 to A.D. 600 and completed a horseshoe-shaped site plan reminiscent of other Woodland mound centers. Beginning A.D. 600, a Weeden Island village was built on the platform mound's west side, mirroring the earlier established portion of the settlement.

**Wallis, Neill J.** (see Krigbaum, John)

**Walls, Lauren** (New South Associates, lwalls@newsouthassoc.com)

[17] *The Lone Midden: Expanding the Limits of Inference at Short-Term or Special-Use Sites in the Gulf Coast Region*

A common feature of many archaeological sites along the Gulf Coast is the shell midden sans evidence of associated domestic structures or primary activity areas, such as the Thompson's Landing (8ES950) site. This paper explores the potential for inferences to be made about past human behaviors based on prehistoric refuse structure and content. Group size, occupation span, and resources exploited are examined through the archaeological, ethnobotanical, and zooarchaeological analyses of such sites dating to the Woodland and Mississippi periods. In addition, the application of this analytical methodology to other sites in the Gulf Coast region is addressed.

**Wamser, Caitlin** (see Pierson, Michele)

**Waselkov, Gregory** (University of South Alabama, gwaselkov@southalabama.edu)

[4] *Subsistence and Seasonality on the Woodland Gulf Coast: An Introduction*

Research at Woodland coastal sites on the northern fringe of the Gulf of Mexico – in Mississippi, Alabama, and northwestern Florida – is revealing much information on varied approaches to subsistence and resource scheduling practiced during that long period. This introduction provides historical background for current research and places sites on the northern Gulf coast in the broader context of modern worldwide coastal archaeology.

**Waters, Gifford** (Florida Museum of Natural History, gwaters@flmnh.ufl.edu)

[25] *17th-18th Century Stone and Tabby Architecture at Mission Nombre de Dios, St. Augustine, Florida*

Recent excavations conducted by the Florida Museum of Natural History at the Nombre de Dios mission site uncovered coquina and tabby foundations outlining a building measuring over 20 by 10 meters. Based on historical documents and recovered artifacts, it is believed that the foundations are the remains of the mission church built in 1677. The church was rebuilt after its 1702 destruction at the hands of the British, and persisted until 1728. Excavations at the site reveal insight into the late 17th-early 18th century mission, as well as impacts and responses to the hostilities between the Spanish and British.

**Watts-Malouchos, Elizabeth L.** (Indiana University, eliwatts@indiana.edu)

[41] *New Insights into the Early Mississippian Occupation of Southwestern Indiana: Preliminary Results from Recent Excavations at the Stephan-Steinkamp Site (12PO33)*

To date, the Early Mississippian occupation of southwestern Indiana is poorly understood and has only been recognized outside of Angel Mounds. The Stephan-Steinkamp site is a large multicomponent village 40km west of Angel and represents the type-site for the Early Mississippian Stephan-Steinkamp/ Angel I Phase (A.D. 1100-1200). Based on the results from a recent magnetometry survey and ground-truthing excavations at the Stephan-Steinkamp site, this paper offers new insights into the Early Mississippian occupation of southwestern Indiana, regional connections between Angel Mounds and other large Mississippian villages, and broader connections to the wider Mississippian world.

**Watts-Malouchos, Elizabeth L.** (see Betzenhauser, Alleen)

**Watts-Malouchos, Elizabeth L.** (see Noack Myers, Kelsey)

**Webb, Paul** (TRC Environmental Corp., pwebb@trcsolutions.com), **Matt Wilkerson** (NCDOT), **Tasha Benyshek** (TRC Environmental Corp.), **Bruce Idol** (TRC Environmental Corp.), and **Michael Nelson** (TRC Environmental Corp.)

[32] *Transportation Archaeology and Cherokee Sites in Western North Carolina*

Recent survey, testing, and data recovery work for roadway and bridge projects in western North Carolina has encountered a wealth of Cherokee sites, ranging from substantial pre-contact occupations through a Removal-era farmstead and trail remnants. This presentation briefly reviews some recent projects and sites in Cherokee, Graham, Macon, and Swain counties in the eastern Cherokee heartland. Although project areas and scopes of work were often limited, this work has provided substantive data on Cherokee occupations in some previously understudied parts of the region, and will assist site preservation efforts and help to focus future regional research and field investigations.

**Webb, Paul** (see Daniels, James)

**Weik, Terrance** (University of South Carolina, weik@mailbox.sc.edu)

[1] *Land Use, Slavery and Transformation in 19th c. Chickasaw Mississippi*

By looking at a settlement in “Levi Colbert’s Prairie” it is possible to shed light on the sparsely documented configuration of Chickasaw settlements during their final pre-removal phase in Mississippi. Case studies are needed that illuminate the spatial dynamics that emerged from and created social relations and cultural behaviors among people of indigenous, African, and European descent. The land use and community building agendas that are becoming visible, remain dimly understood compared to what is known about Colbert’s family ties, politics, and business ventures. These issues will aid future analyses of landscapes of slavery, U.S. national expansion, cottage-industry, and agriculture.

**Weinstein, Rich** (Coastal Environments, Inc.) [28] Panelist

**Wells, Joshua J.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Wescott, Kimberly** (University of South Carolina, wescotka@email.sc.edu)

[1] *17th and 18th Century Chickasaw Households and Communities*

Building on previous Chickasaw research and settlement pattern studies, this paper will address

households and household organization during the 17th and 18th centuries in Chickasaw communities located near present-day Tupelo, MS. Multiple lines of evidence will be incorporated into this study including ethnohistoric accounts, archaeological data, and spatial data to explore patterns in the distribution of household-related artifacts, midden pits, and other architectural features. Using these multiple lines of evidence, this paper will explore the relationship between households, kinship, and identity in Chickasaw communities situated within the physical, political, and cultural landscape.

**Wescott, Kimberly A.** (see Lieb, Brad R.)

**Wesler, Kit** (Murray State University, kwesler@murraystate.edu)

[35] *Defining Culture Area in the Era of GIS: Mississippian and Medieval Christendom*

Many of us introduce the concept of "Mississippian" by three characteristics – corn agriculture, shell-tempered pottery, platform mounds – accompanied by a map of the Mississippian culture area. In fact, the usual map and definition are incompatible. GIS should allow for a better map, but will require a different definition for the mapping parameters, for example the distribution of ceremonial/administrative centers (platform mound sites). Medieval Christendom can be defined and mapped in a very similar way: via the spatial distribution of ceremonial/administrative centers. This also allows comparison to historical definitions of Medieval Christendom, which provides lessons for understanding the Mississippian culture area.

**Wesson, Cameron** (Lehigh University, cwesson@mac.com), and **Marisa Fontana** (North Central College)

[8] *The Archaeology of Windrush Farm: A Middle Woodland Cobbs Swamp Site in Central Alabama*

Archaeological research at the Windrush Farm site in Elmore County, Alabama revealed the presence of a compact, single component Cobbs Swamp occupation. Investigations by University of Illinois at Chicago field schools in 2001 and 2002 resulted in a large horizontal exposure of the site, revealing several distinct activity areas and the remnants of two domestic structures. This poster summarizes

the results of that research, explores the range of materials recovered at Windrush, and places the site within larger regional Middle Woodland cultural dynamics.

**West, Allen** (see LeCompte, Malcolm A.)

**Whyte, Thomas** (Appalachian State University, whytetr@appstate.edu), and **C. Clifford Boyd, Jr.** (Radford University)

[13] *Dating the Native Occupation of Plum Grove, Northeastern Tennessee*

Plum Grove, a multicomponent archaeological site covering approximately 15 ha of a floodplain of the Nolichucky River in northeastern Tennessee has been identified as possibly the site of Guasili visited by de Soto in 1540. A late prehistoric occupation is identified by three radiocarbon dates on wood charcoal associated with Pisgah series pottery. Four radiocarbon dates on burnt structural remains and two optically-stimulated luminescence dates recently obtained from Qualla and Dallas series sherds indicate that the most recent native occupation represents a burned community dating to the mid-seventeenth century.

**Wild, Ken** (see Doering, Travis F.)

**Wilkerson, Matt** (see Webb, Paul)

**Wilkinson, Joseph E.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, historyhunkjoe@yahoo.com)

[29] *Across the Coastal Plain: Looking at Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces by Raw Material and Geography*

The Early Archaic is defined by the widespread use of notched hafted bifaces over a 2,000 year span. A variety of types are recognized based on side, corner, and basal notching. The southern Coastal Plain of South Carolina between the Savannah and Congaree and Santee Rivers has been little studied for the presence of the Early Archaic. Large private collections comprising a transect between these rivers reveals interesting variation in hafted biface morphology and raw materials. Analysis of raw materials suggests changes in settlement strategies through time reflecting the roles of major rivers and the inter-riverine zones.

**Williams, Mark** (Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, [jmw@uga.edu](mailto:jmw@uga.edu))

[26] *One Last Beaver Paper*

The importance of beaver in creating wetlands of vital importance to prehistoric people in the eastern U.S. has consistently been ignored or under appreciated. In this paper I discuss some of the diverse implications for placing beaver-human interactions prominently back into our understanding of the Early Archaic through the Mississippian periods. Specifically, I use LiDAR data in the Georgia Piedmont to estimate the amount of wetland environments lost following the virtual extinction of the beaver in the 18th century. The totality of lost beaver wetlands likely surpassed all other currently recognized inland wetland habitats in the eastern U.S.

**Williams, Mark** [14] Discussant

**Williamston, Shabria** (see Anderson, C Broughton)

**Witt, Kelsey E.** (see Noack Myers, Kelsey)

**Wolbach, Wendy S.** (see LeCompte, Malcolm A.)

**Wright, Alice P.** (Appalachian State University, [wrightap2@appstate.edu](mailto:wrightap2@appstate.edu))

[36] *Sacred Geology: Mica and Crystal Quartz Crafting in Middle Woodland Appalachia*

Ohio Hopewell assemblages are characterized by exquisitely crafted ceremonial objects that index faraway places and peoples. These include artifacts made of mica and crystal quartz – raw materials acquired from the southern Appalachian Mountains. New evidence from the Garden Creek site in North Carolina indicates that these materials were not only mined in this region, but also crafted at nearby earthworks. These findings demand revisions to extant models of Hopewellian raw material procurement and craft production, and suggest that the extraction of ritually potent raw materials from the earth involved direct interactions and mediation between local and foreign communities.

**Wright, Alice P.** (see Meyers, Maureen)

**Wright, Katherine** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research,

[katherine@tvaresearch.com](mailto:katherine@tvaresearch.com)), and **Alesia Hoyle** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[37] *Riches or Resources: A Comparison of Historic Artifacts from a Rural Farmstead Site in Mississippi and an Urban Site in Tennessee*

Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research conducted extensive excavations at both 22KE716, a rural site in Kemper County, Mississippi, and 40KN334, an urban site in downtown Knoxville, Tennessee. Both sites show evidence of occupation during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For this poster, findings are summarized that illuminate possible demographic disparities related to environmental locations, necessities, and availability during this time period in the southeastern United States.

**Wright, Pierce** (see Jones, Eric)

**Yerka, Stephen J.** (University of Tennessee, [syerka@utk.edu](mailto:syerka@utk.edu)), **Daniel Brock** (University of Tennessee), **Palmyra Moore** (University of Tennessee), and **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[13] *Application and Reason in Southeastern Archaeology over the Last Score*

Students of Professor Gerald F. Schroedl over the last two decades have had the opportunity to access and apply advanced technologies to archaeological research at Southeastern sites ranging from the Paleoindian to the Historic Period. With guidance from a teacher with four decades of experience in Southeastern archaeology, these students were presented unique access to the application of archaeology and the changing nature of its theory and methodology in the southeastern U.S. The research presented in this paper shows how applied archaeology, non-invasive techniques and multiple lines of evidence are incorporated into an archaeology that integrates reason, outreach and community.

**Yerka, Stephen J.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Yon, Caroline** (East Tennessee State University, [caroline.yon3@gmail.com](mailto:caroline.yon3@gmail.com))

[36] *Analysis of Middle Woodland Ceramics from the Big Creek Shell Pit Site, a Possible Hopewell-Related Site*

Excavations at the Big Creek Shell Pit site in Tennessee revealed pottery sherds from multiple vessels from a single feature and several artifacts which appear to be affiliated with Hopewell. A luminescence date of A.D. 410 is appropriate for Hopewell, however, a radiocarbon date of A.D. 540-620 postdates traditional Hopewell temporal boundaries. The site may represent a remnant of Hopewell culture that has lingered past Hopewell itself or a regional trade network independent of Hopewell. I discuss the analysis of the Big Creek Shell Pit site ceramics and new radiocarbon dates which accompany them.

**Young, Christopher K.** (Eastern New Mexico University, [chris.young@enmu.edu](mailto:chris.young@enmu.edu)), and **M. Steven Shackley** (Director, Geoarchaeological XRF Laboratory, Albuquerque, NM)

[28] *Travelin' Rhyolite: Sourcing Lithic Raw Material in Relation to the Johannes Kolb Archaeological Site (38DA75)*

This study used X-ray fluorescence (XRF) to determine the provenance of porphyritic rhyolite debitage and stone tools recovered from the Johannes Kolb site in Darlington County, South Carolina. Our analysis included samples of porphyritic rhyolite river cobbles from the nearby Great Pee Dee River to determine whether Early Archaic occupants of the Kolb site used local material to manufacture stone tools. Based on our samples, the Kolb site debitage and stone tools come from two different sources that exhibit similar macroscopic attributes.

**Young, Christopher K.** (see Norris, Sean)

**Young, Stacey** (South Carolina State Parks, [stacslyoung@hotmail.com](mailto:stacslyoung@hotmail.com))

[20] *Archaeology and Interpretation of Hampton Plantation State Historic Site*

Hampton Plantation is one of the few early eighteenth century homes and rice plantations along the South Santee River in South Carolina open to the public. Hampton had its beginnings in 1735 when Daniel Horry Sr. acquired 200 acres of land along Wambaw Creek. Since its inception as a State Park in 1971, archaeological investigations have identified features and artifacts which provide insight into the growth and development of the plantation. This paper will discuss the

archaeological work conducted and how this information is being used to interpret the cultural landscape of Hampton Plantation.

**Young, Stacey** (see Norris, Sean)

**Younger-Mertz, Stewart** (University of Oklahoma, [stewart.b.youngermertz-1@ou.edu](mailto:stewart.b.youngermertz-1@ou.edu)), **Jack Manuel** (University of North Texas), **Tilo Reinert** (University of North Texas), **Szabolcs Szilasi** (University of North Texas), **Scott Hammerstedt** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), and **Gary Glass** (University of North Texas)

[40] *Ion Beam Analysis and Caddo Archaeology*

Particle-induced x-ray emission (PIXE) analysis was applied to Ozarks chert artifacts from the Reed site, a Mississippian site in northeastern Oklahoma. The purpose of this pilot study was to evaluate the suitability of PIXE for provenance studies of Ozarks chert based on its ability to (1) discriminate chert from different geological formations, (2) identify discrete groups of artifacts from the same geological formation, and (3) evaluate the elemental heterogeneity of individual artifacts. The results suggest PIXE would be a powerful tool for future Ozarks chert research. Current and future applications of ion beam methods in Caddo archaeology are also discussed.

**Zierden, Martha** (Charleston Museum, [mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org](mailto:mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org)), **Nicholas Butler** (Charleston County Public Library), and **Katherine Pemberton** (Historic Charleston Foundation)

[38] *For Defense and Trade: The Walled City of Charleston*

Fearing the settlement's position "in the very chap of the Spaniard," English settlers of Charleston, South Carolina, enclosed sixty acres of high ground in walls of brick and earth. As the Spanish threat diminished and the port expanded, fortifications were abandoned and demolished. This defensive feature is invisible, in both the landscape and the imagination. The Walled City Task Force is charged with research, excavation, interpretation, and exhibition of the walled city. A major excavation project in 2009 became a catalyst for subsequent discoveries, public and private. This paper reviews those projects, and describes current interpretation of the walled city.

**Zych, Lauren** (University of Chicago,  
lzych@uchicago.edu)

[15] *Frenchman, Creole, Indian, Slave: The  
Development and Transformation of Intercultural  
Relations in Colonial New Orleans*

New Orleans has been a hotbed of cultural interaction since its founding in 1718. Although certain aspects of this interaction can be inferred from contemporary studies of Creole culture, the initial contacts and exchanges that culminated in biological and cultural melding remain poorly understood. Utilizing data from five archaeological sites in the French Quarter, this paper presents historical and material evidence for group interaction during the eighteenth century. A comparative, diachronic analysis of the evidence suggests that the complex relationships of the colonial period cannot be understood with a single interpretive model, as they varied significantly over time and place.



