

**SOUTHEASTERN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE**



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 72<sup>ND</sup> ANNUAL MEETING  
NOVEMBER 18-21, 2015  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

**BULLETIN 58**





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE 72<sup>ND</sup> ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 18-21, 2015

DOUBLETREE BY HILTON DOWNTOWN

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Organized by:

Kevin E. Smith, Aaron Deter-Wolf, Phillip Hodge, Shannon Hodge,  
Sarah Levithol, Michael C. Moore, and Tanya M. Peres

Hosted by:

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Middle Tennessee State University  
Division of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation  
Office of Social and Cultural Resources, Tennessee Department of Transportation

Cover: Sellars Mississippian Ancestral Pair. Left: McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture; Right: John C. Waggoner, Jr. Photographs by David H. Dye

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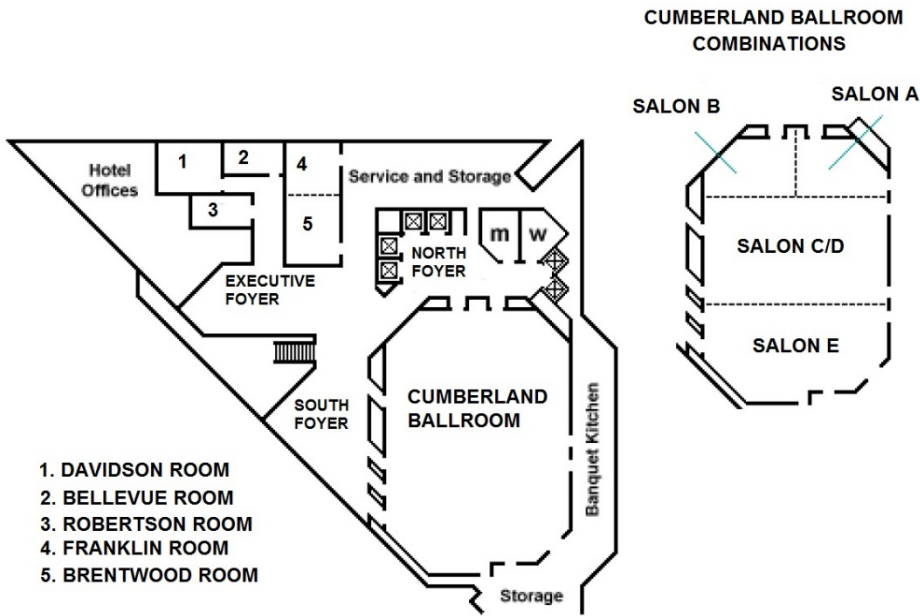




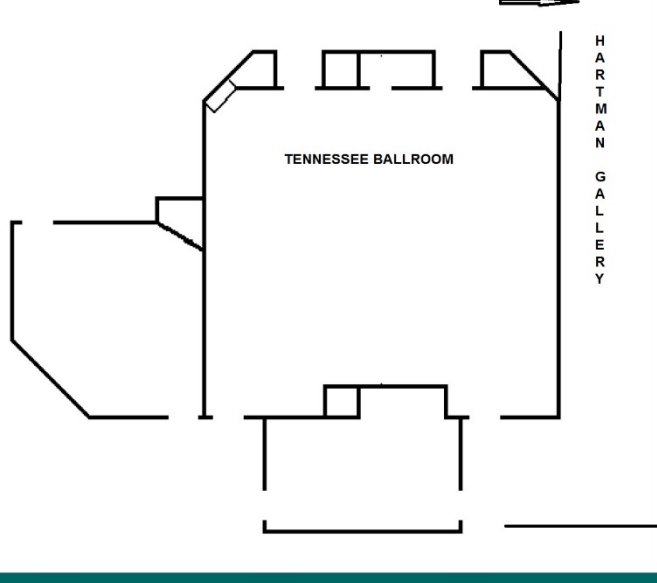
# Downtown / SoBro Neighborhood

Courtesy, Nashville Convention & Visitors Corporation, 2015

DOUBLETREE BY HILTON -- BALLROOM LEVEL



DOUBLETREE BY HILTON -- LOBBY LEVEL



NOTE: The **HARTMAN ART GALLERY** is located on the lobby level just past the entrances to the Tennessee Ballroom.

NOTE: The **NASHVILLE ROOM** is located at the rear of the restaurant on the lobby level (no floor plan shown). To get to the entrance, you have to go through the restaurant.

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome back to Nashville after almost three decades! In 1986, Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Carl Kuttruff, and Mary Beth Trubitt organized the first SEAC meeting in Nashville hosted by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology at the Radisson Plaza. I was then in my first semester of graduate school at Vanderbilt University and working with Carl on Mound Bottom ceramics. Carl quickly enlisted me as official conference “gofer” for my first SEAC meeting. I still recall clearly one of those errands -- a harrowing several-block walk in a drizzling November rain to Lower Broadway to pick up a bottle of whiskey at a very seedy liquor store for our keynote speaker. Since then, downtown Nashville has experienced many years of successful revitalization – including transformation of the Radisson into the Doubletree by Hilton Downtown. By my quick count, SEAC Nashville 1986 included about 140 papers in six organized symposia and 10 general sessions (along with a film festival and excursions to Mound Bottom on Saturday and Sunday). A highlight was the reception at the next-door Tennessee State Museum featuring the then recently opened permanent exhibit “First Tennesseans” featuring a significant part of the Gates P. Thruston Collection.

Speaking to the vibrant growth of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, SEAC Nashville 2015 includes about 335 papers and posters in 13 organized symposia (including two all-day sessions and a poster symposium), 15 general paper sessions, and 7 general poster sessions. The Student Affairs Committee (SAC) is hosting two special events – a luncheon workshop on improving your chances on the job market and a panel discussion on Ethical Conduct and Guidelines for Southeastern Archaeology. We added a new event for those arriving hungry on Wednesday night– a BBQ dinner with the Whiskey Diggers. Just around the corner, the Tennessee State Museum is once again hosting our Thursday night reception – the permanent exhibit some of you saw for the first time in 1986 is still on display, but our reception this year will also feature a special exhibition *Ancestors: Ancient Native American Stone Sculptures of Tennessee*. On Friday, the Business Meeting will start at 5:30, leaving enough time for you to visit some of the many nearby restaurants for dinner before the beginning of the SEAC Dance featuring The Pool (with Chattanooga archaeologist Nick Honerkamp). After the papers close on Saturday, many of you will be taking advantage of the afternoon excursions to Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park (led by Bill Lawrence) and to the Castalian Springs Mounds State Archaeological Area and Wynnewood State Historic Site (led by me).

Finally, I want to thank everyone who made my second excursion into “SEAC Nashville” manageable (and perhaps eventually a fond memory!) – particularly my friends and colleagues on the Organizing Committee. Our employers – Middle Tennessee State University, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, and Tennessee Department of Transportation – have generously supported our time and provided significant financial support to the conference. The Donor Page lists the generous donors who support our efforts to make this a memorable meeting. We especially appreciate the support of Karen Smith and Kandi Hollenbach with SEAC website and membership support. We also thank Rex Weeks (Tennessee State Museum) for his assistance with the special exhibit and reception and our excursion hosts at Old Stone Fort and Castalian Springs/Wynnewood.

Kevin E. Smith, Conference Chair  
Castalian Springs, Tennessee  
October 2015



# **SPECIAL THANKS TO DONORS\***

Charles Cobb

Division of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation

Florida Archaeological Council

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Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society

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Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research

Greg Waselkov

Nancy Marie White

Whit Perrin Wright

Stephen Yerka

\*Donations as of October 13, 2015

# STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Review Committee: **Amber VanDerwarker** (University of California Santa Barbara)

**Asa Randall** (University of Oklahoma)

**Carolyn Dillian** (Coastal Carolina University)

**Jeffrey S. Alvey** (University of Missouri, Columbia). *All Models are Wrong: The Problem of Undersampling for Models of Archaeological Occupations and its Consequences for Significance Determinations.*

**Elyse Anderson** (University of Florida). *Uncovering Faunal Histories at Silver Glen Run, Florida.*

**Rachel V. Briggs** (University of Alabama). *Timing of the Hominy Foodway in the Black Warrior River Valley, Alabama: A Gendered Approach to Moundville's Origins.*

**Paul N. Eubanks** (University of Alabama). *Salt Production in the Southeastern Caddo Homeland.*

**Brandy Joy** (University of South Carolina). *Silver Bluff Trading Post and Plantation: A Study of Material Diversity in the Carolina Backcountry.*

**Daniel A. LaDu** (University of Alabama). *Revisiting the Interaction Sphere Concept: Modeling the Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transition as the Convergence of Separate Extra-regional Exchange Networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley.*

**Shawn Patrick Lambert** (University of Oklahoma). *Locally-Made or Portable Landscapes? XRF Source Analysis of Post-Removal Choctaw Ceramics from Southeastern Oklahoma.*

**Jacob Lulewicz** (University of Georgia). *A Bayesian Radiocarbon Chronology for Northwestern Georgia, A.D. 700-1400.*

**LisaMarie Malischke** (University of Alabama). *A Decade of French and Native Interactions in the Yazoo Bluffs Manifested by the Fort St. Pierre Built Environment.*

**Martin W. Menz** (University of South Florida). *Like Blood from a Stone: Teasing out Social Difference from Lithic Production Debris at Kolomoki (9ER1).*

**Ashley Peles** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). *Archaeology through a Digital Lens.*

**Corin C.O. Pursell** (Southern Illinois University). *Afterimages of Kincaid Mounds.*

**Brandon T. Ritchison** (University of Georgia). *Evaluating Population Movement using State Site File Data: Understanding the Irene Phase Transition on the Georgia Coast.*

**SPECIAL THANK TO THE BOOK PRIZE CONTRIBUTORS!**

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## REGISTRATION

Foyer

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

## BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Tennessee Ballroom

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

## STUDENT EVENTS

### Thursday

SAC Reception, (students and sponsors)  
Hartman Gallery, 4:00–6:00 pm

### Friday

SAC Luncheon  
Davidson, Noon – 1:30 pm  
  
SAC Panel  
Cumberland Salon A, 1:45–4:00 pm

## SPECIAL EVENTS AND EXCURSIONS

### Wednesday

BBQ with the Whiskey Diggers  
(by reservation)  
Nashville Room, 5:30–7:30 pm

SEAC Board Meeting  
Brentwood/Franklin 6:00-9:00 pm

### Thursday

SEAC Reception  
Tennessee State Museum, 6:00–8:00 pm

### Friday

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

SEAC Dance, The Pool  
Cumberland Ballroom  
9:00 pm–Midnight

### Saturday

Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park  
Excursion (by reservation)  
Assemble in lobby  
1:00-5:45 pm

Castalian Springs Mounds/Wynnewood  
State Historic Site Excursion  
(by reservation)  
Assemble in lobby  
1:00–5:45 pm

Saturday Evening Buffet at the Doubletree  
(by reservation)  
Nashville Room, 6:00-7:30 pm

	Brentwood/Franklin	Cumberland A	Cumberland B	Cumberland C/D	Cumberland E	Nashville	Hartman Gallery
Thursday Morning	[1] Southeastern Pottery: Identity and Society	[2] Contact Period and Historic Native American	[3] Zooarchaeology and Subsistence Studies	[4] The Archaeology of Everyday Matters	[5] Paleoindian and Archaic Studies	[6] Rocks, Remote Sensing, and River Societies: The Three R's of Jay K. Johnson	[7] Historic and Protohistoric Archaeology  [8] Archaeological Methods and Specialized Studies
Thursday Afternoon	[9] Contact, Persistence and Change: Protohistoric and Early Historic Archaeology of the Gulf Coastal Plain	[10] Historic Archaeology	[11] Paleoethnobotany and Subsistence Studies	[12] The Archaeology of Everyday Matters (continued)	[13] Mississippian Statues and Statuettes as Bridges to the Otherworld	[14] Rocks, Remote Sensing, and River Societies: The Three R's of Jay K. Johnson (continued)	[15] Mississippian Studies and Singer-Moye
Friday Morning	[16] Outreach and Community Engagement  [17] Settlement Patterns and Population Structure	[18] Shell and Shell-bearing Site Studies	[19] Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology	[20] TDOT Contributions to Tennessee Archaeology: Papers in Honor of Gerald W. Kline	[21] Middle Tennessee Valley Excavations Revisited: Bioarchaeological Research on Personal and Communal Identities	[22] Mississippian Studies I	[23] Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Studies  [24] Pottery, Subsistence, and Ecology
Friday Afternoon	[25] Archaeological Methods, Museums, and Specialized Studies	[31] SAC Panel: Ethical Conduct and Guidelines for Southeastern Archaeology	[26] The Origins of the Creek Confederacy: A Decade of Research at Apalachicola	[27] Built for the People: Enhancing Archaeological Stewardship in the Tennessee River Valley	[28] Revealing Diverse Worlds: New Archaeological Insights into Cave and Rock Art in the Southeastern United States	[29] Mississippian Studies II	[30] Stories Skeletons Tell: Recent Contributions to Past Human Lives in the Carolinas
Saturday Morning	[32] A View from the East Peninsula: Recent Archaeological Investigations at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida	[33] Lithic Studies	[34] Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Patterning	[35] Woodland Settlements, Earthworks, and Monumentality	[36] Iconography and Ritual	[38] Workshop/Panel Discussion: The Nashville Zoo Unknown 20: Archaeology and K-12 Education through Project-Based Learning	[37] Bioarchaeology and Cemetery Studies

# PROGRAM

## WEDNESDAY EVENING

**BBQ with the Whiskey Diggers: A Spirited Discussion of Bourbon Archaeology** (by reservation, dinner at 6:00 pm), 5:30-7:30 pm, Nashville Room

**Executive Board Meeting**, 6:00-9:00 pm, Brentwood/Franklin

## THURSDAY MORNING

[1] Brentwood/Franklin

**Symposium: *Southeastern Pottery: Identity and Society***

Organizers: Victoria Dekle, Matthew Sanger, and Rachel Hensler

- 8:00 **Victoria Dekle.** *Contextualizing Identity in the Savannah River Delta: Pottery Design and Multimedia Expression in the Late Archaic*
- 8:20 **Matthew Sanger.** *Coils, Slabs, and Molds: Investigating Communal Affiliation between Late Archaic Shell Ring Communities on St. Catherines Island, Georgia Using Radiographic Imaging of Pottery*
- 8:40 **Karen Y. Smith and Vernon James Knight, Jr.** *Swift Creek Paddle Designs and the Imperative to Be Unique*
- 9:00 **Rebecca Saunders and Joey O'Keefe.** *Paddles in Panhandle Swift Creek*
- 9:20 **Rachel E. Thompson, Thomas J. Pluckhahn, and Kassie C. Kemp.** *Persistent Communities of Practice at Crystal River*
- 9:40 **Neill Wallis, Mark Donop, Kristen Hall, Erin Harris-Parks, and Ann Cordell.** *Specialization and the Politics of Weeden Island 'Sacred' and 'Prestige' Vessel Production*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **Rachel Hensler.** *Ceramic Variability during the Contact Period in the Lower Ocmulgee River Valley, Georgia, AD 1540 to AD 1715*
- 10:40 **Thomas Whyte.** *Household Ceramic Diversity and Cultural Identity in the Late Prehistory of the Appalachian Summit*
- 11:00 **Maureen Meyers.** *Recognizing Contexts of Identity Formation through Ceramic Attribute Analysis*
- 11:20 **Barbara Mills.** Discussant
- 11:40 **Vincas P. Steponaitis.** Discussant

[2] Cumberland Salon A

**General Session: Contact Period and Historic Native American**

Chair: Amanda Hall

- 8:00 **Eric Bowne.** *Lost Utopia or New Red Empire: Christian Priber Revisited*
- 8:20 **David Cranford.** *Community and Household Variation in the 18th century Catawba Nation*
- 8:40 **Amanda Hall.** *Revisiting an Eighteenth-Century Farmstead at the Yamasee Refugee Mission Village of Pocotalaca*
- 9:00 **C. Adam Moody.** *An Embarrassment of Riches: Chickasaw Ceramics and Domestic Practice in the Early Eighteenth Century*
- 9:20 **Nathan Shreve.** *Dealing with the Complexities of the 17th Century: A Case Study Involving the Protohistoric Middle Nolichucky Valley*
- 9:40 **Robert Thunen.** *Saturiwa's Village: A Key to Mocama Social Landscape?*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Kimberly Wescott, Kristen Hall, Domenique Sorresso, Brady Davis, and Brad Lieb.** *A Preliminary Analysis of*

- Three Protohistoric Sites in Northeast Mississippi*
- 10:40 **Kareen Hawsey.** *White Oak Creek Archaeology in Dallas County, Alabama*
- 11:00 **Paul Eubanks.** *Salt Production in the Southeastern Caddo Homeland*
- 11:20 **Marvin Smith, Jon Marcoux, Erin Gredell, and Gregory Waselkov.** *A Seventeenth-Century Collection from Pine Island, Alabama*
- 11:40 **Penelope B. Drooker.** *Fabric Fragments from Pine Island, Alabama*

### [3] Cumberland Salon B

#### General Session: *Zooarchaeology and Subsistence Studies*

Chair: Meagan Dennison

- 8:00 **J. Matthew Compton, Thomas J. Pluckhahn, and Victor D. Thompson.** *A Regional Perspective on Late Woodland Animal Use at the Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex*
- 8:20 **Howard Cyr, Bonnie Gums, Gregory Waselkov, Kandace Hollenbach, and Mark Bush.** *Agriculture at the Marsh's Edge: Multidisciplinary Analysis of an Early French Colonial Site in Mobile, Alabama*
- 8:40 **David Zeanah.** *Foraging Models, Niche Construction, and the Eastern Agricultural Complex*
- 9:00 **Rose E. Gualtieri.** *Packing Tips Every Traveler Should Know: An Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Shipwrecked Settlers at Preacher's Cave*
- 9:20 **Carol Colaninno, Sarah Bergh, and Carla S. Hadden.** *Hardhead Catfish (*Ariopsis felis*) Growth Rates Documented in Otoliths from Archaeological Deposits on the Georgia Coast*
- 9:40 **Elyse Anderson.** *Uncovering faunal histories at Silver Glen Run, Florida*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **Meagan Dennison.** *Archaic Dogs of the Western Tennessee River Valley*
- 10:40 **Aaron Deter-Wolf and Tanya M. Peres.** *Bloodletting, Totems, and Feasts: Reconsidering Garfish in the Archaeological Record of the Prehistoric Southeast*
- 11:00 **Alexandra L. Parsons, Rochelle A. Marrinan, and Margo Schwadron.** *A Bone Tool Assemblage from the Anhinga Trail Site (8DA3451) in Everglades National Park*
- 11:20 **Carla Hadden.** *Continuity and Change in Gulf Coast Fisheries*
- 11:40 **Michelle J. LeFebvre and Neill J. Wallis.** *Swift Creek Atlantic Maritime Society: Subsistence, Technology, Interaction, and Knowledge*

### [4] Cumberland Salon C/D

#### Symposium: *The Archaeology of Everyday Matters*

Organizers: Sarah E. Price and Philip J. Carr

- 8:00 **Sarah E. Price and Philip J. Carr.** *The Everyday Archaeologist Matters*
- 8:20 **D. Shane Miller and Jesse Tune.** *When the Levee Breaks: How an Ant Hill and a Deer on a Mound Made Us Re-think the Effect of the Younger Dryas*
- 8:40 **Kandace D. Hollenbach and Stephen B. Carmody.** *A Taste of the Seasons during the Early Archaic in the Southeast*
- 9:00 **Christopher R Moore and Richard W Jefferies.** *Maintaining Relations with Deer: A Day-in-the-Life in the Middle Archaic*
- 9:20 **Asa Randall and Zackary Gilmore.** *Contained Biographies: The Itineraries of Late Archaic Containers in Northeast Florida*
- 9:40 **Nathanael Heller and Richard A. Weinstein.** *Recognizing Cultural Complexity and Innovation in the Early Woodland through Everyday Life of the Tchefuncte People of South Louisiana*



- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Thomas J. Pluckhahn, Martin W. Menz, and Lori O'Neal.** *Crafting Everyday Matters in the Middle Woodland*
- 10:40 **Casey R. Barrier.** *A Few Questions About the Late Woodland, and how the "Big" Questions are also about the "Everyday"*
- 11:00 **Kit Wesler.** *A Mississippian Envoy in Western Kentucky*
- 11:20 **Christopher Rodning, Jayur Mehta, Bryan Haley, and David Watt.** *The Contact Period in the Southeast*

### [5] Cumberland Salon E

#### General Session: *Paleoindian and Archaic Studies*

Chair: Chris Gillam

- 8:00 **Kara Bridgman Sweeney.** *Early Side-Notched Traditions in the Ocmulgee River Drainage*
- 8:20 **Timothy de Smet, Tanya M. Peres, and Jesse Tune.** *Introducing the Magnolia Valley Site (40RD314): Preliminary Results of Near-Surface Geophysical Investigations at a Multicomponent Site in Rutherford County, Tennessee*
- 8:40 **Tom Des Jean, Randall D. Boedy, Timothy J. Smith, and Jay Franklin.** *Use and Distribution of Stone Vessels on the Upper Cumberland Plateau*
- 9:00 **J. Christopher Gillam.** *Early Archaic Hunting and Foraging in the Interior Coastal Plain: A Model from the Central Savannah River*
- 9:20 **Tanya M. Peres, Aaron Deter-Wolf, Shannon Chappell Hodge, and Joey Keasler.** *40RD299: An Archaic Mortuary Cave in Middle Tennessee*
- 9:40 **J. M. Adovasio, C. Andrew Hemmings, A. E. Marjenin, F. J. Vento, and A. Vega.** *The Old Vero Man Site (8IR09): Current Investigations Suggest Pleistocene Human Occupation-Redux*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **Jay Franklin, Maureen Hays, Frédéric Surmely, Ilaria Patania, Lucinda Langston, and Travis Bow.** *Terminal Pleistocene Lithic Technology and Function at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter*
- 10:40 **Phyllis Johnson.** *Assessing Mobility at 15McN15: A Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic Period Retooling Station*
- 11:00 **Kelsey J. Meer, D. Shane Miller, Albert C. Goodyear III, and J. Ryan Young.** *Preliminary Results of the Allendale Chert Quarry Survey in Allendale County, South Carolina*
- 11:20 **Elic M. Weitzel.** *Climate-Driven Changes in Foraging Efficiency and Patch Use from the Terminal Pleistocene through Middle Holocene: Faunal and Botanical Evidence from Dust Cave, Alabama*
- 11:40 **Sarah W. Neusius, Renee B. Walker, Tanya M. Peres, George Crothers, and Bonnie W. Styles.** *The Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group: Database Preservation, Comparability and Integration for Archaic Period Faunal Data*

### [6] Nashville Room

#### Symposium: *Rocks, Remote Sensing, and River Societies: The Three R's of Jay K. Johnson*

Organizers: Edward Henry, Bryan Haley, and Erin Nelson

- 8:15 **Edward Henry, Bryan Haley, and Erin Nelson.** *Introductory Remarks from the Organizers*
- 8:20 **Richard W. Jefferies and Christopher R. Moore.** *Remote Sensing in a Remote Place: Investigation of Spanish Mission Period Activity on Sapelo Island, Georgia*
- 8:40 **Samuel Brookes.** *Benton Points, Turkey Tails and Cache Blades Revisited*
- 9:00 **Nancy A. Ross-Stallings.** *The Interments at the Meadowbrook Site: An Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Village in Lee County, Mississippi*
- 9:20 **Richard Stallings.** *Reconsidering the Johnson-Morrow Lithic Analysis System*

- 9:40 **Patricia Galloway.** *From Prehistory to Ethnohistory and Historical Archaeology: Archaeology Without Pointy Rocks*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **H. Edwin Jackson.** *A Reconsideration of Coles Creek Chronology in the Lower Yazoo Basin: New Data from the Aden Site (22IS509)*
- 10:40 **Robbie Ethridge.** *Rivers as Corridors of Communication, Transportation, and Movement during the Late Mississippian*
- 11:00 **R. Berle Clay.** *Big Geo Surveys: Two Examples from the Mississippi Valley....Ultimately Thanks to Jay*
- 11:20 **Marco Giardino.** *The Remote Life and Times of Cacique Zapatos Amarillos*
- 11:40 **Jami J. Lockhart, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and Timothy S. Mulvihill.** *Remote Sensing, Excavations, and Interpretations at the Prehistoric/Protohistoric Richard's Bridge Site (3CT11/22) in Eastern Arkansas*

[7] Hartman Gallery

**Poster Session: Historic and Protohistoric Archaeology, 8:00 – 10:00 am**

- 7a **Monica Beck and William Lees.** *Closing the Loop: Presenting Research Results to the Public at the Orman House Historic State Park, Florida*
- 7b **Daniel Bigman and Lance Greene.** *A Magnetometer Survey at the Confederate POW Camp Site of Camp Lawton in Jenkins County, Georgia*
- 7c **Daniel Brock.** *More than Just Holes in the Ground: A Comparative Analysis of Historic Subfloor Pits and Pit Cellars in Knox County, Tennessee.*
- 7d **Raymond Doherty, Brad Lieb, and John Lieb.** *The George and Saleeche Colbert Site*
- 7e **Sarah Love.** *Geophysics in Historic Preservation: Magnetometry at a Historic House Museum*

- 7f **J. Alan May.** *Robert Davidson's Holly Bend: Blacksmith Forge and Dependencies*
- 7g **Cassandra Medeiros and April Boatwright.** *Moonshine State: GIS Analysis of Moonshine Production Sites in Alabama*
- 7h **Kimberly Pyszka, Jamie Brandon, and Bobby Braly.** *Preliminary Archaeology at the Methodist Manse in Cane Hill, Arkansas*
- 7i **Joshua Shiers.** *Excavation at Hurricane Creek (22LA516), Mississippi*
- 7j **Kathryn Warner, Vincent Warner, and Catharine Wood.** *The Legacy of Cherokee Freedman in Oklahoma: Looking for Evidence of Cherokee and Cherokee Freedman Occupations*

[8] Hartman Gallery

**Poster Session: Archaeological Methods and Specialized Studies, 10:30 am – 12:30 pm**

- 8a **David Anderson, Stephen Yerka, Eric Kansa, Sarah Kansa, Joshua Wells, Robert DeMuth, Kesley Noack Myers, and Thaddeus G. Bissett.** *DINAA (The Digital Index of North American Archaeology) and the Future of Big Picture Research in Southeastern Archaeology*
- 8b **Kelly Ervin, Bryan Haley, and David Kelley.** *Assessing RTK-GPS Geomatics at 41AN201: A Late Caddo Site in the Texas Piney Woods*
- 8c **Vacant (cancellation)**
- 8d **Larry R. Kimball.** *The Function of Bipolar Tools*
- 8e **Matthew Newton.** *Interpreting Site Formation Processes in Archaeology Using Spatial Modeling and Soil Particle Size Distribution Analysis*
- 8f **Joey O'Dell and Sydney Whitlock.** *A Comparison of Garbage Collected in Two Limited Income Communities*

- 8g **Dawn Reid.** *Exploring the Efficacy of Field Methods in Sandhill Settings*
- 8h **Paul T. Thacker.** *What Color Is It? Evaluating a New Portable Color Measurement Device for Archaeological Research*
- 8i **Bryan Tucker and Sarah Love.** *Citing Sites: Examining Disparities in Access to Peer-review Journals in Cultural Resource Management Reports*
- 8j **John R. Underwood, Susan Olin, Lizbeth Velasquez, Robert Myrick, and James H. Turner.** *Examining Surface-Subsurface Relationships at the Parker Bayou II Site (22HO626)*
- 3:20 **Heidi Rosenwinkel and Tony Boudreaux.** *The Eighteenth-Century Component at the Jackson Landing Site in Coastal Mississippi*
- 3:40 **Jennifer Melcher.** *Non-Local Natives – Identifying the Native American Groups of Pensacola’s British and Second Spanish Periods*
- 4:00 **John Worth.** *Shifting Landscapes of Practice in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain during the Colonial Era*

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON

### [9] Brentwood/Franklin

#### Symposium: *Contact, Persistence and Change: Protohistoric and Early Historic Archaeology of the Gulf Coastal Plain*

Organizers: Lauren Zych and Jennifer Melcher

- 1:00 **Craig Sheldon and Gregory Waselkov.** *Baron De Crenay's Map of 1733: An Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Voyage into Central Alabama*
- 1:20 **Keith Little, Ashley Dumas, and Hunter Johnson.** *A Refinement of the Eighteenth-Century Ceramic Chronology of the Eastern Division Choctaws*
- 1:40 **Michelle Pigott.** *Apalachee Diaspora: Discussing Cultural Hybridity through Ceramics*
- 2:00 **D. Ryan Gray.** *Re-thinking Colonial Interactions in Early New Orleans: New Data from the Heart of the Quarter*
- 2:20 **Lauren Zych.** *Neutron Activation Analysis in La Louisiane: Interpretive Challenges and Historical Applications*
- 2:40 **Ann Cordell and Lauren Zych.** *Petrographic Paste Variability in Historic Period New Orleans Pottery Assemblages*
- 3:00 BREAK

### [10] Cumberland Salon A

#### General Session: *Historic Archaeology*

Chair: Jodi A. Barnes

- 1:20 **LisaMarie Malischke.** *A Decade of French and Native Interactions in the Yazoo Bluffs Manifested by the Fort St. Pierre Built Environment*
- 1:40 **Melissa D. Maynard.** *Reconstructing a Reconstruction Industry: A Historical and Archaeological Look at Molino Mills (1866-1884)*
- 2:00 **Mary F. Trudeau.** *Familiarity Breeds Contempt: 20th Century House Sites and Hoodoo in Macon, Georgia*
- 2:20 **Brandy Joy.** *Silver Bluff Trading Post and Plantation: A Study of Material Diversity in the Carolina Backcountry*
- 2:40 **Dennis Jones, Donny Bourgeois, and Beverly Clement.** *The Not So Sweet Life: Non-Plantation Occupations at the Chatsworth Plantation Site (16EBR192)*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Bobby Southerlin.** *The Current Status of Research on Tar and Pitch Production Sites in Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*
- 3:40 **James Stewart.** *An Assessment of Collection Pit Locations in Francis Marion National Forest Tar Production Sites as Evidence of Seasonality in Intra-site Feature Patterns*
- 4:00 **Jodi Barnes.** *Nails, Tacks, and Hinges: The Construction of a World War II*

- Prisoner of War Camp in Southeast Arkansas*
- 4:20 **Katherine Carter.** *The Edge of Battle: Peripheral Activity Sites and the Civil War in Kinston, North Carolina*
- 4:40 **Jillian Okray.** *Sister Sawmills: Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at a Second Spanish Period Sawmill*

*Multidisciplinary Research on the Timing and Intensity of Maize Consumption in the American Bottom.*

- 4:20 **Brian M. Butler and Kathryn E. Parker.** *The Yearwood and Bypass Sites: Mississippian Occupation in the Elk River Valley of Tennessee*
- 4:40 **Cole Smith, Jen Knutson, and Robert Lynch.** *Absorption and Identification of Black Drink Residues in Fired Clay*

### [11] Cumberland Salon B

#### General Session: *Paleoethnobotany and Subsistence Studies*

Chair: Amber VanDerwarker

- 1:00 **Rosemarie Blewitt.** *Catawba Foodways at Old Town: Loss and Discard of Traditional Ecological Knowledge*
- 1:20 **Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund and Leslie E. Branch-Raymer.** *Urban Lifeways in the Cradle of Liberty: Paleoethnobotanical Insights*
- 1:40 **Stephen B. Carmody and Kandace D. Hollenbach.** *Beyond Chenopod: New Plant Data from the Russell Cave Site*
- 2:00 **Stephanie Hacker.** *Using Macrobotanical Analysis to Interpret the Daily Activities of Enslaved Field Workers at Monticello in the Late 18th-century*
- 2:20 **Jessie L. Johanson.** *Reconstructing Mississippian Identity on the Periphery: A Household Analysis of Foodways at the Townsend Site*
- 2:40 **Amber VanDerwarker, Allison Gracer, and Gregory Wilson.** *Farming and Warfare: Metric Changes in Maize Kernels in the Mississippian Period Central Illinois River Valley*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Gail E. Wagner.** *Plant Remains from the Eighteenth-Century Palachacolas Town Locality, South Carolina*
- 3:40 **Gary Crites and Timothy Baumann.** *The Age and Distribution of the Common Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in Tennessee*
- 4:00 **Thomas Emerson, Kristin Hedman, and Mary Simon.** *Cahokia and Corn:*

### [12] Cumberland Salon C/D

#### Symposium (continued): *The Archaeology of Everyday Matters*

Organizers: Sarah E. Price and Philip J. Carr

- 1:00 **Philip J. Carr and Sarah E. Price.** *Archaeological Paradigms and the Everyday Life of a Southeastern Archaeological Character*
- 1:20 **Nicholas P. Herrmann, Sarah Zaleski, and Kelly R. Kamnikar.** *Life, Death, and Impairment at Russell Cave*
- 1:40 **Lance Greene.** *A Novel Approach: Historical Fiction in Archaeology*
- 2:00 **Ashley Dumas.** *Using Ethnographic Analogy to Interpret the Salt Life, A.D. 1200*
- 2:20 **Andrew Bradbury and Philip Carr.** *Stone Tool Use-Life Meets Everyday Life*
- 2:40 **Renee Walker.** *The Role of Dogs in Everyday Life*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **George M. Crothers.** *Plants, People, Theory, Behavior*
- 3:40 **Tristram R. Kidder and Sarah Sherwood.** *Mound Building, Everyday*
- 4:00 **Charles Cobb.** *Warfare and the Overdeterminism of Violence in the Everyday Lives of Mississippians*
- 4:20 **Beth Conklin.** Discussant
- 4:40 **David Proctor.** Discussant

[13] Cumberland Salon E

**Symposium: *Mississippian Statues and Statuettes as Bridges to the Otherworld***

Organizer: Kent Reilly

- 1:00 **Bretton Giles.** *Continuities and Ruptures between Particular Hopewellian and Mississippian Avian Motifs and Themes*
- 1:20 **Grant Stauffer.** *Disembodiment on the Celestial Path: A Structural Analysis of the Buck Mound Effigy Urn*
- 1:40 **Robert V. Sharp and Kevin E. Smith.** *The Mother of Us All: Earth Mother and Her Children in the Ceramic Effigies of the Mississippian Period*
- 2:00 **David H. Dye.** *Earth Mother Cult Ceramic Statuary in the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 2:20 **Adam King.** *The Cult of First Man and Male Figures in the Deep South*
- 2:40 **Kent Reilly.** *Flint Clay Statuettes and the Braden Style Cult of Creation*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **James A. Brown and John E. Kelly.** *Contextualizing the Fireclay Figurines of Cahokia Area as Bridges to the Other World*
- 3:40 **James Duncan and Carol Diaz-Granados.** *Using 2-Dimensional Art to Identify Western Mississippian Figurines*
- 4:00 **Kevin E. Smith, Robert V. Sharp, and Rex Weeks.** *Ancestors Revisited: Mississippian Stone Sculpture of Middle Tennessee*

[14] Nashville Room

**Symposium (continued): *Rocks, Remote Sensing, and River Societies: The Three R's of Jay K. Johnson***

Organizers: Edward Henry, Bryan Haley, and Erin Nelson

- 1:00 **Brad Lieb.** *Chickasaw Native Explorers Summer Expedition 2015: Blackland Prairie Settlement Patterns of the Contact Era*

- 1:20 **Bryan Haley and Gabriel Wrobel.** *An Examination of Mississippian Ceramic, Mortuary, and Osteological Variation in the Upper Yazoo Basin*
- 1:40 **Erin Nelson.** *The Mississippian Delta: An Update from Parchman Place*
- 2:00 **Kelsey M. Lowe and Aaron Fogel.** *Cultural Resources Management and Remote Sensing from a Global Perspective: Lessons Learned from Dr. Jay K. Johnson and the Center for Archaeological Research*
- 2:20 **Michael Brent Lansdell, Edward R. Henry, and Steven L. Boles.** *Mississippians, Microliths, and Remote Sensing: Comparing Patterns in the American Bottom and the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 2:40 **Jessica Kowalski and H. Edwin Jackson.** *Site Diversity and Settlement Patterns on the Mississippi Gulf Coast during the Middle to Late Woodland Period*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Edward R. Henry.** *Reorganizing Institutional Complexity, Reshaping Social Landscapes: Building and Erasing Middle Woodland Earthen Enclosures across the Kentucky Bluegrass*
- 3:40 **Samuel H. Butz.** *Geophysical Investigations of Mound B: Soil Magnetism of a Ridge-top Mound at the Carson Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi*
- 4:00 **Todd McLeod.** *Architectural Change within a Portion of the Mound A Enclosure at the Carson Mound Group, Coahoma County, Mississippi*
- 4:20 **Tony Boudreaux, Maureen Meyers, Todd McLeod, and Janet Ford.** *Thirty Years Behind the Wheel: A Review of Jay Johnson's Direction of the Center for Archaeological Research*
- 4:40 **Jay Johnson.** *Closing Remarks*

[15] Hartman Gallery

**Poster Session: Mississippian Studies and Singer-Moye**, 1:00-3:00 pm.

- 15a **Nicole E. Kusnierz.** *Brackett (34Ck43), a Spiroan Site Reconsidered*
- 15b **Bobi Deere.** *Spiro Interaction within the MIIS: Using Busycon Shell to Fuse Elemental Analysis with Iconography*
- 15c **Hamilton H. Bryant III and Kenneth Smith.** *Exploring Households and the Role of Craft Production at Carter Robinson (44LE10): Preliminary Results from the 2015 Field Season*
- 15d **Immacolata Vales.** *Recent Archaeological Research in Cahokia's West Plaza: Preliminary Results of the Past Five Fieldwork Seasons*
- 15e **Sarah Baires, Melissa Baltus, Elizabeth Watts Malouchos, and Leslie Drane.** *Rediscovering Landscapes: New Magnetometry Data at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site*
- 15f **Robert Barlow.** *Catchment and Visibility of Hinterland Mound Centers in the Black Warrior Valley*
- 15g **Jennifer Birch, Stefan Brannan, Michael Waters, and Michael Lukas.** *Geophysical Characterization of Terminal Mound Functions at Singer-Moye*
- 15h **Andrew Blank, Aspen Kemmerlin, Taesoo Jung, Samuel Dilidili, and Gretchen Eggiman.** *Singer Moye: Studying the Space between Mounds and Plazas*
- 15i **Eli Kilgore, Emily E. Lew, Justin N. Lynch, Adam C.S. Kazmi, and Jennifer Birch.** *Palisades and the Segmentation of Space at Singer-Moye*
- 15j **Jamie L. Richert, Marcus L. Allen, Sarah K. Henriksen, Maria S. Munoz, and Stefan P. Brannan.** *Dynamic Uses of Space at Singer-Moye: Delineating Plaza and Habitation Areas*

**THURSDAY EVENING**

**Student Affairs Committee Reception** (students and sponsors), 4:00-6:00 pm, Hartman Gallery

**SEAC Reception**, 6:00-8:00 pm, Tennessee State Museum

**FRIDAY MORNING**

[16] Brentwood/Franklin

**General Session: Outreach and Community Engagement**

Chair: Sarah Nohe

- 8:00 **Abbey Thomas and Emma-Leigh Evors.** *Archaeology for All: How Communities, Universities, and Science Benefit from Archaeology Camps for Children*
- 8:20 **Janene Johnston.** *Gnome Houses & Bomb Squads: Metal Detecting at Florida's Natural Bridge Battlefield*
- 8:40 **Sarah Nohe and Michael Thomin.** *'We'd Like Some Oysters & Cold Beer!' A Case for Incorporating Food into Archaeology Education*
- 9:00 **Theresa Schober.** *Of Art and Archaeology: Representing Florida's History through Art*
- 9:20 **Ashley Peles.** *Archaeology through a Digital Lens*
- 9:40 **Elsbeth Dowd.** *Indigenous Perspectives on Spiro*

[17] Brentwood/Franklin

**General Session: Settlement Patterns and Population Structure**

Chair: Katherine Jones

- 10:20 **Giovanna Vidoli.** *Population Movement in the Middle Cumberland Region*
- 10:40 **Robert Scott.** *The Tillar Archeological Project: Investigating the Causes and*



- Consequences of Depopulation in Southeast Arkansas*
- 11:00 **Katherine Jones.** *Quantifying Regional Connections in the Ogeechee River Valley*
- 11:20 **Brandon Ritchison.** *Evaluating Population Movement Using State Site File Data: Understanding the Irene Phase Transition on the Georgia Coast*
- 11:40 **Lindsey Cochran, Nicholas Honerkamp, and Norma Harris.** *Reconstructing Built Environments on Sapelo Island, Georgia through GIS Map Reconciliation and Ground Truthing*
- 12:00 **Hubert J. Gibson.** *Constructing the World's Largest Prison: Understanding Identity by Examining Labor*

[18] Cumberland Salon A

**General Session: Shell and Shellbearing Site Studies**

Chair: Ginessa J. Mahar

- 8:00 **Thaddeus Bissett.** *Trash, Treasure, or Both? Reconsidering the Utility of Archaic Freshwater Shell Middens*
- 8:20 **Carolyn Dillian.** *Experimental Procedures in the Identification of Expedient Shell Tools*
- 8:40 **Sarah K. Gilleland.** *MNI Versus NISP in Two-Element Organisms*
- 9:00 **Jessica Jenkins.** *Archaeological Evidence of Oyster Mariculture on Florida's Gulf Coast*
- 9:20 **Megan King and Martin Walker.** *Evaluating Freshwater Shell Modification and Tool Industries at Mussel Beach with Experimental Applications*
- 9:40 **Isabelle Lulewicz, Victor Thompson, Thomas Pluckhahn, Oindrilla Das, and Fred Andrus.** *Exploring Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) Habitat Collection via Oxygen Isotope Sclerochronology at Crystal River and Roberts Island, Florida*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Evan Peacock, Kate McKinney, and Joseph Mitchell.** *Making Mussel*

*Measures Matter: A Survey of Literature on Archaeological Freshwater Mussel Remains*

- 10:40 **Martin Walker.** *Behavior, Environment, and Time: A Geospatial Analysis of Shell Ring Use*
- 11:00 **Steven England.** *Bivalve Stories and Snail Tales: Reconstructing the Late Archaic Environment at the Tomoka Complex, Northeast Florida.*
- 11:20 **Jennifer Green.** *Archaeomalacological Data and Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction at the Jupiter Inlet I Site, Jupiter, Southeast Florida*
- 11:40 **Laura Kozuch and Sarah Baires.** *Manufacturing Shell Beads from the East St. Louis Site and Wilson Mound, Cahokia*
- 12:00 **Ginessa J. Mahar.** *Offshore Islands of the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge in Ecological and Archaeological Context*

[19] Cumberland Salon B

**Symposium: Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology**

Organizer: J. Lynn Funkhouser

- 8:00 **Katy D Grant.** *Bioarchaeological Analysis of Oak View Landing (40DR1): An Archaic Population in the Kentucky Lake Reservoir*
- 8:20 **J. Lynn Funkhouser.** *Preliminary Investigations of an Early Moundville Cemetery*
- 8:40 **Virginia Lucas.** *A Reanalysis of Human Remains from Late Prehistory in the Alabama River Valley*
- 9:00 **Austin T. Jacobs, John Krigbaum, Ellen M. Lofaro, and Neill J. Wallis.** *A Reevaluation of the Mayport Mound (8DU96) Burial Assemblage: Application of the Zonation Method*
- 9:20 **Rylie Halfhill and Heather Guzik.** *The Shady Grove Ossuary Site (22Qu525): Estimating the Number of Individuals Present*

- 9:40 **Tracy Betsinger, Maria O. Smith, and Michaelyn Harle.** *Are Fetuses People Too? Insights from Mortuary Context of Perinatal Remains in Late Mississippian East Tennessee*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Della Collins Cook.** *Cranial Modification and Other Pathology: Consequence or Coincidence?*
- 10:40 **Megan Teague Tucker.** *Affluence and Cemetery Monuments: The Relationship between Monument Size and Funeral Cost; Dallas, Texas 1902-1909*
- 11:00 **Maria O. Smith and Tracy K. Betsinger.** *Oral Health and Young Female Mortality: A Meta-analysis of Mississippian Period Samples from East Tennessee*

**[20] Cumberland Salon C/D**

**Symposium: TDOT Contributions to Tennessee Archaeology: Papers in Honor of Gerald W. Kline**

Organizers: Phillip Hodge and C. Alan Longmire

- 8:00 **Scott Jones.** *The Benton Phase in the Midsouth: Excavations at the Jacobs Site (40Mu525)*
- 8:20 **Bob Linam, Jay Franklin, Cayla Cannon, Lauren Woelkers, S.D. Dean, Lucinda Langston, and Sierra Bow.** *Early Woodland Ceramic Systematics in Upper East Tennessee*
- 8:40 **Lauren A. Walls and Marsha Welch.** *A Fort Unknown: A Tale of Metal Detecting, Rifle Pits, and Civil War Espionage in Bolivar, Tennessee*
- 9:00 **Jeffrey W. Gardner.** *Archival Research: Implications for Site Location and Preservation Potential*
- 9:20 **Zada Law.** *Transportation Archaeology in Tennessee through a Geospatial Lens*
- 9:40 **Michael Moore and John Broster.** *Additional Evidence for 13<sup>th</sup>-Century Mississippian Settlement in the Nashville Basin: The Ganier Tract Site, 40DV620*

- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Paul Avery and Pat Garrow.** *Cellars, Trenches, and Privies: Landscape Archaeology at the Perry House (40KN275), Knox County, Tennessee*
- 10:40 **Nick Fielder.** *Intersection of Politics and Archaeology*
- 11:00 **Andrew Buchner and Eric Albertson.** *Parker's Pasture (40GL25): A Mississippian Hamlet on US-64/SR-15*
- 11:20 **Danny Gregory and Ryan Robinson.** *Deep Testing and Geophysical Prospection in the Cumberland River Valley for the Proposed SR-374*
- 11:40 **Charles Faulkner.** *Discussant*
- 12:00 **Gerald Kline.** *Closing Remarks*

**[21] Cumberland Salon E**

**Symposium: Middle Tennessee Valley Excavations Revisited: Bioarchaeological Research on Personal and Communal Identities**

Organizer: Brandon Thompson

- 8:00 **Brandon Thompson.** *Bioarchaeological Analysis of Prehistoric Skeletal Populations from the Middle Tennessee River Valley in North Alabama*
- 8:20 **Camille Morgan.** *Sticks and Stones May Break My Bones but Warfare Really Hurts Me*
- 8:40 **Falicia Gordon and William De Vore.** *Surviving Childhood: Evidence of Violence in Children from the Middle Tennessee River Valley*
- 9:00 **Ashley Stewart.** *Does Infection in Life Trump Treatment in Death? Burial Differences and Treponemal Infection*
- 9:20 **William Turner.** *Prehistoric Cranial Deformation in the Tennessee River Valley*
- 9:40 **Ted Clay Nelson.** *Debates on Group Identity: Revisiting the McKee Island Phase in Gunter'sville Basin, Alabama*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **Jaimie Ide.** *Juvenile Identities, Communal Burials, and their Cultural Implications*
- 10:40 **Emily Hoskins.** *Reassessing Evidence of Conflict in Mass Graves for Minimum Number of Assailants*
- 11:00 **William De Vore and Keith Jacobi.** *Facial Mutilations Associated With Scalpings from the Middle Tennessee River Valley*
- 11:20 **Keith P. Jacobi.** Discussant
- 11:40 **Marie Danforth.** Discussant

[22] Nashville Room

**General Session: Mississippian Studies I**

Chair: Keith Stephenson

- 8:00 **Rebecca M. Barzilai.** *Identifying the Pigment Composition of the Painted Daub from the Angel Site*
- 8:20 **Rachel Briggs.** *Timing of the Hominy Foodway in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama: A Gendered Approach to Moundville's Origins*
- 8:40 **Robert Cook, Aaron Comstock, and Jarrod Burks.** *Fort Ancient Beginnings: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Turpin Site, Southwest Ohio*
- 9:00 **Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Jami J. Lockhart, and Timothy S. Mulvihill.** *A Parkin Phase Village in Northeast Arkansas: The Richards Bridge Site*
- 9:20 **Timothy Pauketat and Susan Alt.** *Mississippian Shrines and the Emerald Acropolis: The Implications of New Settlement and Geoarchaeological Data*
- 9:40 **Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Karen Y. Smith, Christopher Thornock, and Kelly Goldberg.** *Refining the Hollywood Mound Site Chronology Using Sequence Analysis*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Ashley Schubert.** *The Mississippian Built Environment at the Periphery: A Look at the Appalachian Summit*

- 10:40 **Anna Semon.** *Exploring Mississippian Check-stamped Ceramics from Mortuary and Village Contexts on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*
- 11:00 **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos.** *Constructing Community: Investigating Mississippian Communities of Practice in Southwestern Indiana*
- 11:20 **Daniel LaDu.** *Revisiting the Interaction Sphere Concept: Modeling the Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transition as the Convergence of Distinct Extra-Regional Exchange Networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 11:40 **Anthony Ortmann, Kate Breitenstein, and Lara Homsey-Messer.** *Backusburg Mounds: Obtaining Archaeological Data from a Looted Mississippian Site*

[23] Hartman Gallery

**Poster Session: Paleoindian, Archaic and Woodland Studies, 8:00-10:00 am**

- 23a **Shane Bess.** *Thornhill Lake Phase Plantscapes: An Archaeobotanical Comparison of Mounded and Non-Mounded Deposits*
- 23b **Alexander Craib, Martin P. Walker, Amelia Jansen, Amy Pham, Derek Anderson, Stephen Yerka, David Echeverry, and David G. Anderson.** *Uncovering Features: Highlighting Late Woodland to Historic Activity at the Topper Site (38AL23)*
- 23c **L. Michael Creswell, Jr.** *15Md158: Specialized Treatment of Blue-gray Chert in Association with an Early Woodland Earthwork*
- 23d **Janaka A. Greene, Ashley M. Smallwood, Thomas A. Jennings.** *Preliminary Analysis of the Paleoindian and Archaic Lithic Assemblages from Site 9RI381, Richmond County, Georgia*
- 23e **Rebecca L. Hummel.** *Continued Geophysical Work at Walker-Noe (15Gd56), Garrard County, Kentucky*

- 23f **Mark R. Norton, J. Scott Jones, and John B. Broster.** *Paleoindian Site Organization at Carson-Conn-Short (40BN190)*
- 23g **Stephanie Stutts.** *Under-researched and Over-looked: The Paleoindian Record of the Western Ouachita Mountains, Oklahoma*
- 23h **K. Pierce Wright, Peter Ellis, Hadley Scharer, Dowell Harmon, and Eric E. Jones.** *Identifying Late Precontact (AD 1200-1700) Houses in the Yadkin River Valley*
- 23i **I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Christopher R. Moore, and Terry E. Barbour, II.** *Searching for Stratigraphy in a Sand Dune: Artifact Backplots, Refitting, and Frequency Distributions at Squires Ridge, North Carolina*
- 23j **Christopher R. Moore, Malcolm A. LeCompte, Allen West, James K. Feathers, Chad S. Lane, Andrew L. Leier, and I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.** *Evaluation of Magnetic Microspherules and Elemental Data from Pre-Younger Dryas to Recent Age Deposits at Squires Ridge (31ED365), Tar River, North Carolina*
- 24d **Gayle J. Fritz.** *Rethinking Cahokia's Fields: More Permanent; More Productive; More Diverse*
- 24e **Carolyn Gimbal.** *Subsistence Beyond Nutrition: Evidence for the Medicinal Use of Plants in the Southern Appalachians*
- 24f **Kristen Hall.** *Digging Through the Collections for Cades Pond: Discoveries from the Melton Sites (8AL5, 8AL7, 8AL169)*
- 24g **Eric E. Jones.** *Early Results from the Piedmont Settlement Ecology Project*
- 24h **Travis Jones and Jake Lulewicz.** *Comparing Analytical Procedures for pXRF Analysis of Ceramic Materials*
- 24i **Donna L. Ruhl.** *Plant Husbandry at Two Archaic Shell Rings*
- 24j **Vincent Warner.** *It's About Time: Using Relative Dating and Correspondence Analysis to Identify Trends in Northeastern Missouri Late Woodland Period Pottery Decoration*
- Student Affairs Committee Luncheon Workshop** "Improving Your Curriculum Vitae and Job Letter" (reservation only), Noon – 1:30 pm, Davidson Room

[24] Hartman Gallery

**Poster Session: Pottery, Subsistence, and Ecology**, 10:30 am -12:30 pm

- 24a **Caroline E. Bertoni and Paul T. Thacker.** *Late Woodland Pottery Production in the North Carolina Piedmont: Results from a Multiple-Method Raw Material Sourcing Study*
- 24b **Andrew D. Brown, Lisa Nagaoka, and Steve Wolverton.** *Modeling Soil Moisture of Farmland near Mississippian Period Sites in Davidson County, Tennessee*
- 24c **Mark C. Donop, Neill J. Wallis, Donna L. Ruhl, Ann Cordell, and Zackary I. Gilmore.** *A Curious Combination: Inclusion Analyses of a Fiber-Tempered Weeden Island Pot*

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON**

[25] Brentwood/Franklin

**General Session: Archaeological Methods, Museums, and Specialized Studies**

Chair: Rex Weeks

- 1:00 **Jeffrey Alvey.** *All Models are Wrong: The Problem of Undersampling in Models of Archaeological Occupations and Its Consequences for Significance Determinations*
- 1:20 **Meghan E. Buchanan and Elizabeth Watts Malouchos.** *Non-destructive Analysis of Mixed Grog-tempered Sherds: Methods and Implications*

- 1:40 **R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.** *Documenting Archaeological Contexts with 3D Photography*
- 2:00 **Jacob Lulewicz.** *A Bayesian Radiocarbon Chronology for Northwestern Georgia, A.D. 700-1400*
- 2:20 **Thomas O. Blaber and Anna M. Semon.** *You're Not from Around Here: Investigating Mica Artifacts from the Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*
- 2:40 **Victor D. Thompson, Amanda Roberts Thompson, Jeff Speakman, Elliot Blair, and Alice Hunt.** *All that Glitters Is Not Gold: pXRF Analysis of Gilded Beads from Spanish Period Sites in the Southeast*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Shawn Lambert.** *Locally-Made or Portable Landscape? XRF Source Analysis of Post-Removal Choctaw Ceramics from Southeastern Oklahoma*
- 3:40 **Jayur Mehta, Grant McCall, Theodore Marks, and James Enloe.** *Source Evaluation of Archaeological Chert from the Carson Site in North Mississippi Using Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF)*
- 4:00 **Rex Weeks, Edward Jolie, Frank Vento, and Joseph Benthall.** *Perishable Artifact Analysis and Archaeological Prospection: Discoveries among the Jack W. Pickett Collection from Ravens Cliff*
- 4:20 **Derek T. Anderson, David G. Anderson, Andrea N. Wu, David Echeverry, Alexander Craib, Martin P. Walker, Stephen Yerka, and Albert Goodyear.** *Preliminary Results from the 2015 Excavations at the Topper Site, South Carolina*
- 4:40 **Mark A. Rees, Samuel M. Huey, and Scott Sorset.** *Assessment of the Effects of an Oil Spill on Coastal Archaeological Sites in Louisiana: A Report on Recent Research*

[26] Cumberland Salon B

**Symposium: *The Origins of the Creek Confederacy: A Decade of Research at Apalachicola***

Organizer: Thomas Foster

- 1:00 **Thomas Foster.** *The Apalachicola Ecosystems Project*
- 1:20 **Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman, Tracie Mayfield, and Chance Copperstone.** *Recent Zooarchaeological Research from Apalachicola*
- 1:40 **Lee Newsom and Thomas Foster.** *Paleoethnobotanical Results from IRU27, Russell County, Alabama: Insights into Foodways and Environmental Circumstances*
- 2:00 **Nancy K. Williams and H. Thomas Foster.** *The Rise and Fall of European Trade and Alliance in the Creek Confederacy: An Examination of European Trade at Apalachicola*
- 2:20 **Patrick Johnson.** *From Environment to Individual: Colonial Spanish Insights into Apalachicola*
- 2:40 **Christoph Klein.** *Prehistoric and Historic Land Use and Soil Erosion on the East Gulf Coastal Plain, Russell County Alabama*

[27] Cumberland Salon C/D

**Symposium: *Built for the People: Enhancing Archaeological Stewardship in the Tennessee River Valley***

Organizer: Erin Pritchard

- 1:00 **Erin Pritchard.** *Rebuilding a Legacy: Archaeological Stewardship on TVA Lands*
- 1:20 **Edward Wells and Matthew Gage.** *Enhancing TVA's Archaeological Stewardship through Erosion Monitoring and Protection*
- 1:40 **Michaelyn Harle and Erin Pritchard.** *Tennessee Valley Authority's Thousand Eyes Volunteer Site Stewardship Program*

- 2:00 **Shawn Patch, Sarah Lowry, and Lynne Sullivan.** *A New Look at Hiwassee Island (40MG31): Geophysical Survey of a Major Mississippian Town*
- 2:20 **Johannes H. Loubser.** *Recording, Conservation, and Management at Painted Bluff: An Integrated Approach.*
- 2:40 **Timothy Baumann, Erika Lyle, Donna McCarthy, Kimberly Wren, and Alex Craib.** *Partners in Heritage: TVA and the University of Tennessee*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Matthew Gage and Eugene Futato.** *The Archaeological Legacy of TVA and the University of Alabama*
- 3:40 **Sarah Lowry and Shawn Patch.** *In Between the Mounds and Outside of the 1930's WPA Excavations: A Geophysical Survey of the Bell Site (40RE1), Roane County, Tennessee*

**[28] Cumberland Salon E**

**Symposium: Revealing Diverse Worlds: New Archaeological Insights into Cave and Rock Art in the Southeastern United States**

Organizers: Stephen Yerka, Sierra Bow, and Beau Carroll

- 1:00 **Carol Diaz-Granados and James Duncan.** *Ancient Information from Rock Art in Caves and Shelters*
- 1:20 **Mark J. Wagner, Kayeleigh Sharp, and Go Matsumoto.** *The Power of Place: Ritual Landscapes within Southern Illinois*
- 1:40 **Scott Ashcraft, Brett Riggs, and J.H.N. Loubser.** *He Has Them Slanting*
- 2:00 **Joseph C. Douglas.** *An Introduction to Historic Art in Tennessee Caves: Themes, Contexts, and Problems*
- 2:20 **Jan F. Simek, Alan Cressler, and Stephen Yerka.** *Prehistoric Rock Art at the Carlson Bluff in Tennessee*
- 2:40 **Sierra M. Bow, Alan Cressler, Jeffrey E. Moersch, and Jan F. Simek.** *A Comprehensive Analysis of Prehistoric*

*Pigments from the Carlson Pictographs, Tennessee*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 **Stephen J. Yerka, Alan Cressler, and Jan Simek.** *Inner Landscapes: A Study of Complex, Layered Petroglyphs and Mud glyphs Using 3D Reconstruction and GIS Analysis*

3:40 **Beau D. Carroll, Tom Belt, Alan Cressler, and Jan Simek.** *Cherokee Syllabary in Caves from the Area of the Historic Chickamauga Settlements*

**[29] Nashville Room**

**General Session: Mississippian Studies II**

Chair: Erik Porth

1:00 **Erik Porth.** *Terraced Platform Mounds at Moundville and the Black Warrior Valley*

1:20 **Amanda Butler.** *The Collins Complex: Salvaging an Unexpected Cahokian Mission?*

1:40 **John E. Kelly, Corin Pursell, and James A. Brown.** *From Top to Bottom: The Significance of the Perino Trench into Mound 34 at Cahokia*

2:00 **Caitlin Rankin.** *Landscape Modification at the North/East Plaza Boundary in Cahokia Mounds*

2:20 **Stewart Bragg Younger-Mertz, Jack E. Manuel, Gyanendra Bohara, Szabolcs Szilasi, Saeed Ahmad, Tilo Reinert, Phillip Mach, Guido Verbeck, and Gary A. Glass.** *On the Provenance of Native Copper Objects from the Spiro Mounds Complex: Investigations Using Particle-Induced X-ray Emission Spectrometry and Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry*

2:40 **Patrick Livingood, Amber Price-Butler, Matthew Merideth, and Cody Blackburn.** *Temporary Structures in the Southeast and Plains: An Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Review*

3:00 BREAK



- 3:20 **Keith Ashley.** *Update on Fieldwork at the Mill Cove Complex, Florida*
- 3:40 **Robert Sapitan.** *Revisiting the Grant Mound*
- 4:00 **Corin C.O. Pursell.** *Afterimages of Kincaid Mounds*
- 4:20 **Paul Welch, Corin Pursell, and Darwin-Tamar Ramsey.** *Excavations at the Fluorite Workshop Area at Kincaid*
- 4:40 **Darwin-Tamar Ramsey and Brian Butler.** *The Microlithic Industry at Kincaid Mounds*

Student Moderators: Ashley Schubert and Elizabeth Watts-Malouchos

## FRIDAY EVENING

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

SEAC Dance, 9:00 pm – Midnight, Cumberland Ballroom

### [30] Hartman Gallery

**Poster Symposium: *Stories Skeletons Tell: Recent Contributions to Past Human Lives in the Carolinas*, 1:00-3:00 pm**

- 30a **Christina Caudill.** *A Case of Subadult Scurvy in Prehistoric North Carolina*
- 30b **Sophie Dent.** *The Identity of the Impaired: Exploring Differences in the Disease Experiences of Two Impaired Individuals from the Eaton Ferry Cemetery (30-Wr-4b)*
- 30c **Sara Gardner.** *A Difficult Life at Stockton*
- 30d **Dane Magoon and Dale Hutchinson.** *Gender and Dietary Adaptation in Coastal North Carolina and Virginia during the Late Woodland Period*
- 30e **Katherine Reinberger.** *Dietary Stress in Historic North Carolina: Assessment of Two Subadults from the Fredricks Site (31OR231)*
- 30f **Carson E. Rouse.** *Scurvy in the Indigenous Populations of North Carolina*
- 30g **Kelly White and Dale Hutchinson.** *A Possible Genetic Disorder in a Female from Upper Sauratown*
- 30h **Maria O. Smith.** Discussant

### [31] Cumberland Salon A

**SAC Panel: Ethical Conduct and Guidelines for Southeastern Archaeology, 1:45 – 4:00 pm.**

## SATURDAY MORNING

### [32] Brentwood/Franklin

**Symposium: *A View from the East Peninsula: Recent Archaeological Investigations at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida***

Organizer: Teresa L. Brown

- 8:00 **Teresa L Brown.** *From Dalton to Doulton: The Archaeological Resources of Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida*
- 8:20 **Ryan Clark.** *Cultural Ecology and the Dynamics of Prehistoric Settlement on East Peninsula*
- 8:40 **Jan Campbell, Prentice Thomas, and James Morehead.** *Busting the Myth on Late Archaic Land Use*
- 9:00 **Benjamin Stewart.** *Pottery, Middens, Litics, and More: Investigating Spatial Site Distribution of Weeden Island Occupation at Tyndall Air Force Base*
- 9:20 **Duane Simpson, Marc Wampler, and Stephen Mocas.** *Investigations at 8BY165: A Weeden Island Shell Midden along Florida's Gulf Coast*
- 9:40 **Craig Dengel.** *A Meso-Scale Approach to the Social Landscape of the Saint Andrews Bay Watershed*
- 10:00 **Dawn Bradley, Susan Andrews, and Savannah Darr.** *Nineteenth Century Settlements within Tyndall AFB, Bay County, Florida*

[33] Cumberland Salon A

General Session: *Lithic Studies*

Chair: Jon Endonino

- 8:20 **Jon Endonino.** *Knapping on the Coast: Preliminary Observations on the Organization of Lithic Technology at the Tomoka Complex*
- 8:40 **Vanessa N. Hanvey, Karen A. Stevens, Steve Ahler, and Tyler Stumpf.** *Raw Material Procurement and Use at an Archaic Period Site on the Cumberland River, Trigg County, Kentucky*
- 9:00 **Robert Taylor.** *Searching For Evidence of Direct or Indirect Lithic Sourcing at a Late Archaic Site in Escambia County, Florida*
- 9:20 **Jessica Cook Hale and Ervan Garrison.** *A Sea Change: Taphonomy and Potential Implications of Source Materials in Atypical Lithic Materials from Offshore Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Sites*
- 9:40 **Benjamin Whitaker.** *A Lithic Analysis of the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden*

[34] Cumberland Salon B

General Session: *Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Patterning*

Chair: John R. Samuelsen

- 8:20 **Paige Ford.** *A Comparison among Cemeteries at the Town Creek Site*
- 8:40 **Matthew A. Williamson.** *On the Paleopathology of the King Site: From Tumors to TMD*
- 9:00 **Maranda Kles.** *Is Matrilineal/Matrilocal the Norm or an Aberration? An Examination of Biological Distance Evidence for Social and Marriage Structures at Three Florida Cemetery Sites*
- 9:20 **John R. Samuelsen, Heidi S. Davis, Ashley E. Shidner, Nicole E. Smith-Guzmán, and Teresa V. Wilson.** *The Bioarchaeology of the Millwood Reservoir in Southwest Arkansas: Comparisons to*

*the Skull and Mandible Cemetery at the Crenshaw Site*

- 9:40 **Martin Gallivan and Dane Magoon.** *Stable Isotope Analysis in the Algonquian Chesapeake: The Changing Role of Maize*

[35] Cumberland Salon C/D

General Session: *Woodland Settlements, Earthworks, and Monumentality*

Chair: Megan Kassabaum

- 8:00 **Nancy Marie White.** *The Woodland and Mississippian Center at Pierce Mounds Complex, Coastal Northwest Florida*
- 8:20 **Ben Hoksbergen and Lawrence Alexander.** *Preliminary Results from the Data Recovery at the Williams Spring Site, a Late Middle Woodland Village in the Middle Tennessee Valley*
- 8:40 **Megan Kassabaum.** *2015 Investigations at the Smith Creek Site*
- 9:00 **Paulette McFadden and Neill Wallis.** *Recovering the Forgotten Woodland Mound Excavations at Garden Patch (8DI4)*
- 9:20 **Martin Menz.** *Like Blood from a Stone: Teasing Out Social Difference from Lithic Debris at Kolomoki*
- 9:40 **Elizabeth Chamberlain and Jayur Mehta.** *Monumentality and Cultural Resilience in Coastal Louisiana*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Travis Rael.** *Review of Woodland Mounds in the Tennessee Valley with New Data from the Florence Mound (1LU10)*
- 10:40 **Benjamin Steere.** *Revisiting Woodland Period Mound Distribution in Western North Carolina*
- 11:00 **Shaun West and Martin Menz.** *Mythologizing Monumentality: A Kolomoki–Creek Connection?*

[36] Cumberland Salon E

General Session: *Iconography and Ritual*

Chair: Ramie Gougeon

- 8:00 **Ramie Gougeon and Sarah Price.** *Taxa Representations and Environmental Implications of Avian Ceramic Vessels on the Gulf Coast*
- 8:20 **Scot Keith.** *An Archaeological Signature of Middle Woodland Period Earth Diver World Creation Ritual?*
- 8:40 **Jesse Nowak.** *A Bound World Unveiled: Bundled Iconography on Prehistoric Caddo Pottery*
- 9:00 **Erin Phillips.** *Engraved Mississippian Bird-Serpents*
- 9:20 **Scott W. Hammerstedt, Amanda L. Regnier, and Sheila Savage Bobalik.** *Structural Analysis of Litter Burials from Spiro's Great Mortuary*
- 9:40 **James Rees.** *Sound and Ecstasy: The Depiction of Auditory Hallucination and Other Possible Iconographic Evidence for a Datura Cult in the Southeast*

[37] Hartman Gallery

Poster Session: *Bioarchaeology and Cemetery Studies*, 8:00 am – 10:00 am

- 37a **Taylor Davis and Brandon Ritchison.** *Oconee Hill Cemetery Thomas/Cobb Plot GPR Survey*
- 37b **J. Rocco de Gregory and Nicholas Herrmann.** *Bioarchaeological Investigations of the Skeletal Series from Rolling Fork Mounds (22SH506), Rolling Fork, Sharkey County, Mississippi*
- 37c **Emily Elizabeth Dietrich and Jillian Okray.** *Not Just a Common Cold: Development and Contagious Disease in Pensacola, Florida (1850-1900)*
- 37d **Hadley A. Fuller and Maranda A. Kles.** *Collection, Preservation, or Population: Examination of the factors that influence Demographic Analysis*
- 37e **Hannah Guidry, Larry McKee, and Amanda Garvin.** *Archaeological*

*Investigation and Relocation of a Slave Cemetery at the Nashville Zoo, Davidson County, Tennessee*

- 37f **Hugh Matternes.** *The Local-Stone Box Tomb: A Popular Upland Grave Cover*
- 37g **Donna McCarthy and Kevin Hufnagl.** *Bioarchaeological Research Using WPA-Era Osteological Collections 1935-2015: A View from The McClung Museum*
- 37h **Emily Jane Murray.** *Ceramic Assemblage of Shields Mound, Mill Cove Complex (8DU12), Jacksonville, FL*
- 37i **Nicholas Triozzi, Arianne Capirci, and Anna Semon.** *Buried at Morning Light: A GIS Analysis of Skeleton Orientations at the Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex, St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

[38] Nashville Room

Workshop/Panel Discussion: *The Nashville Zoo Unknown 20: Archaeology and K-12 Education through Project-Based Learning*, 10:00 am-noon

Organizer: Shannon Chappell Hodge

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON**

Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park Tour (by reservation) – 1:00 pm - 5:45 pm

Castalian Springs Mounds/Wynnewood State Historic Site Tour (by reservation) – 1:00 pm – 5:45 pm

**SATURDAY EVENING**

Saturday Evening Buffet at the Doubletree (by reservation) – 6:00 pm -7:30 pm, Nashville Room

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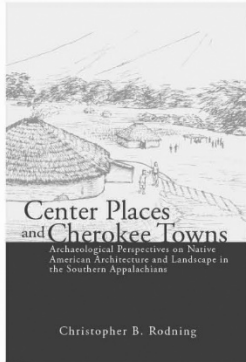


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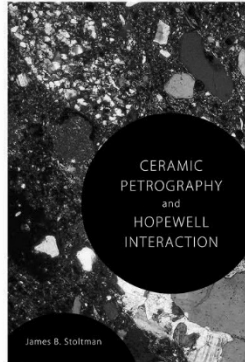
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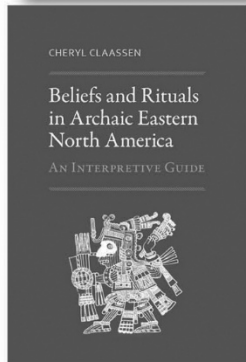
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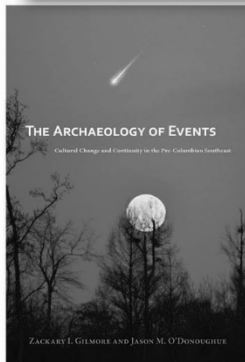
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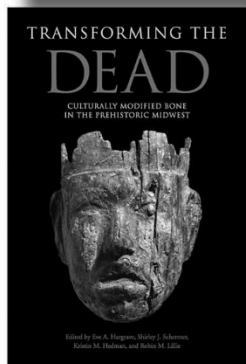
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## **ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA AND PANELS (IN ORDER OF PRESENTATION)**

**[1] Symposium: *Southeastern Pottery: Identity and Society***

Organizers: Victoria Dekle, Matthew Sanger, and Rachel Hensler

Pottery from Southeastern North America has been a fruitful source of research on social interaction and identity and often informs broader understandings of cultural change and continuity. Southeastern archaeologists have often been at the forefront of research through their use of pottery to trace societal boundaries, trade routes, diffusion of innovation, and exchange of ideas; the result of which has been a complicated and shifting mosaic of past communality, affinity, and conflict. This session brings together scholars studying a multitude of time periods and regions to discuss current work on identity and society based on modern ceramic analysis.

**[4], [12] Symposium: *The Archaeology of Everyday Matters***

Organizers: Sarah E. Price and Philip J. Carr

Archaeology is overly siloed and discussions across specializations too limited. Here, archaeologists representing disparate silos push at existing structures and traditions in their area of expertise. Particularly, we consider “everyday life matters” and how these archaeologically visible/invisible matters add up to our database to which we bring our paradigms, theories, methods, and conventions in an attempt to convince others that we know something about the human past. By deeply considering traditions in their area of expertise, looking for inspiration outside of archaeology, and creatively thinking about the everyday and emergent patterns, we find commonality, friction, and divergence, and hopefully consilience.

**[6], [14] Symposium: *Rocks, Remote Sensing, and River Societies: The Three R's of Jay K. Johnson***

Organizers: Edward Henry, Bryan Haley, and Erin Nelson

In 1976, after earning a Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University, Jay K. Johnson began what would be a forty-year career at the University of Mississippi. Confronted with his coming retirement, we gather to honor his work on lithic analyses, remote sensing applications, and Lower Mississippi Valley archaeology. Johnson's contributions to the field are many and have touched the lives of countless colleagues, students, and friends. Presenters in this

symposium will present on themes common to Jay's long-term interests while reflecting on his influence within the field. In celebration of his retirement we explore the three R's of Jay K. Johnson.

**[9] Symposium: *Contact, Persistence and Change: Protohistoric and Early Historic Archaeology of the Gulf Coastal Plain***

Organizers: Lauren Zych and Jennifer Melcher

The northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico saw a flurry of change from the 16th through the 18th centuries. As natives and newcomers moved through the area, rapidly changing social and geopolitical conditions led to widespread transformations in cultural practice. This symposium brings together current research from Louisiana through the Florida Panhandle with the goal of presenting a cohesive overview of the northern Gulf Coastal Plain during the protohistoric and early historic periods.

**[13] Symposium: *Mississippian Statues and Statuettes as Bridges to the Otherworld***

Organizer: Kent Reilly

Many scholars have investigated the numerous statues and statuettes produced in the Mississippian period over a wide geographical area. The term statue is often restricted to the medium of stone, the participants in this symposium will examine and interpret examples that were also produced in the mediums of clay, wood, fluorite and copper. They will also link the different stylistic and temporal ranges of several groups of statuary into cultic manifestations that focused on specific cosmological viewpoints, thus defining the overall statuary corpus as bridge-objects existing in the physical realm yet serving as the loci of an extra-physical reality.

**[19] Symposium: *Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology***

Organizer: J. Lynn Funkhouser

Bioarchaeology, as a conjunctive approach, emphasizes creative cooperative research, from both curated collections and recent excavations, which aids in our better understanding the intersection of human health and behavior with the biocultural landscape. Southeastern research is providing opportunities for new approaches, especially the use of new technologies, methodological innovations, and advances in data reporting. This session highlights

recent, and preliminary, prehistoric and historic bioarchaeological research in the Southeastern United States. Presentations emphasize problem-oriented projects and integrated research, showcasing the utility of bioarchaeological research in the course of larger regional investigations.

**[20] Symposium: *TDOT Contributions to Tennessee Archaeology: Papers in Honor of Gerald W. Kline***

Organizers: Phillip Hodge and C. Alan Longmire

Gerald Kline is synonymous with transportation archaeology in Tennessee, having managed TDOT's Archaeology Program since 1984. Over the last thirty years, Gerald has directly or indirectly overseen the review of more than 8,000 transportation projects for impacts to archaeological sites, the identification of approximately 2,000 sites, and excavations at 260 sites, including 65 data recoveries. In this way, Gerald, working on behalf of TDOT and the Federal Highway Administration, has made a significant contribution to the archaeology of Tennessee as is reflected in the papers presented in this symposium by his friends and colleagues.

**[21] Symposium: *Middle Tennessee Valley Excavations Revisited: Bioarchaeological Research on Personal and Communal Identities***

Organizer: Brandon Thompson

During the late 1930s and early 1940s, the Works Progress Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority conducted archaeological work along the Tennessee River in northern Alabama in preparation for the construction of hydroelectric dams. Analysis of the recovered cultural materials and human skeletal remains was performed at that time. In the seventy-five years since, improved methodology is allowing for more detailed reanalysis of the skeletal material. Bioarchaeological evidence for conflict, disease, and inherited traits presented in this symposium illuminates the individual and communal identities of the prehistoric populations of the Middle Tennessee River Valley.

**Student Affairs Committee Luncheon Workshop: *Improving Your Curriculum Vitae and Job Letter***  
(reservation only), Noon – 1:30 pm.

Panelists: David Morgan, Gretchen Eggiman, Kandace Hollenbach, and Paul Thacker

**[26] Symposium: *The Origins of the Creek Confederacy: A Decade of Research at Apalachicola***

Organizer: Thomas Foster

This symposium presents multidisciplinary and international research at the prehistoric and historic site of Apalachicola in Russell County, Alabama.

Apalachicola was a politically and demographically important community to the Hitchitee people. According to legend, this is where the Creek Confederacy was formed. Our symposium synthesizes a decade of research including archaeological investigations, paleobotany, archaeozoology, historical document analysis, geomorphology, palynology, and climatology. Among other findings, our combined results inform about Native American and European interaction, adaptations to environmental risks, political and cultural resilience, and the formation of the Creek Nation.

**[27] Symposium: *Built for the People: Enhancing Archaeological Stewardship in the Tennessee River Valley***

Organizer: Erin Pritchard

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has always had a mission to serve the people of the Tennessee Valley. As the agency renews its focus on this mission, it seeks to improve the stewardship of cultural and natural resources on TVA public lands. Enhancements include increased partnerships with Federally recognized Indian tribes, improved inventory of archaeological collections, increased use of non-invasive technology, and improved management of archaeological sites through integrated database development, increased public outreach and involvement, and stricter enforcement of the laws protecting these resources. This symposium presents examples of these efforts.

**[28] Symposium: *Revealing Diverse Worlds: New Archaeological Insights into Cave and Rock Art in the Southeastern United States***

Organizers: Stephen Yerka, Sierra Bow, and Beau Carroll

Over the last decade many advances have been made in both the documentation, analysis and interpretation of cave and rock art in the Southeastern US. Two major avenues of progress relate to 1) increasing consultation and involvement of cultural representatives from Native American Indian Nations, and 2) Increasingly accessible technologies for the analysis and documentation of cave and rock art. New work in this field highlights a type of archaeology that is non-invasive, and that also enriches our understanding of the religious, ritual and traditional life of Native North American people.

**[30] Poster Symposium: *Stories Skeletons Tell: Recent Contributions to Past Human Lives in the Carolinas***, 1:00-3:00 pm

Bioarchaeologists have recently moved beyond population characterizations of those living in the past to the stories that their skeletons tell about individual lives. In this symposium we highlight an individual or

group of individuals and the interesting, sometimes challenging, aspects of their lives as reconstructed from their skeletons.

**[31] SAC Panel: Ethical Conduct and Guidelines for Southeastern Archaeology, 1:45 – 4:00 pm.**

Student Moderators: Ashley Schubert and Elizabeth Watts-Malouchos.

Panelists: Sarah Baires, Edward Henry, Maureen Meyers, Shane Miller, Tristram R. Kidder, Jamie Arjona, Janet Levy, Melody Pope

In 2014, the SEAC Student Affairs Committee (SAC) hosted a panel discussion on gendered roles in southeastern archaeology at the annual meeting. The event included presentations on the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey (SHS), as well as gender disparities and publication differences between men and women in our field. This panel was overwhelmingly successful in inviting discourse from all SEAC members and stimulating dialogue within the membership. Importantly, the panel highlighted the need for more rigorous policies and procedures outlining appropriate behavior in all archaeological settings, including field schools, fieldwork, classrooms, laboratories, and professional conferences. This year, the SAC will continue that discussion and hold a follow-up panel that is of interest to all members of SEAC. This panel discussion provides a collaborative space to share, access, and disseminate resources and guidelines for open and safe conduct among southeastern archaeologists.

**[32] Symposium: *A View from the East Peninsula: Recent Archaeological Investigations at Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida***

Organizer: Teresa L. Brown

This symposium describes the initial findings of the first large-scale, intensive investigations of the East Peninsula of St. Andrew's and East Bays. This area has long been recognized as a haven of late Woodland

occupation and use since C.B. Moore's excavations in the early 1900s. Preliminary results suggest that the peninsula may contain some of the most intact archaeological deposits on the northwest Florida Gulf Coast, and has the potential to broaden our understanding of the people who lived in the region from the Paleoindian period through to the 20th century.

**[38] Workshop/Panel Discussion: *The Nashville Zoo Unknown 20: Archaeology and K-12 Education through Project-Based Learning*, 10:00 am-noon**

Organizer: Shannon Chappell Hodge

Panelists: Tori Mason, Historic Site Manager, Nashville Zoo at Grassmere; Thaisa Bell, School Programs Manager, Nashville Zoo at Grassmere; Rebecca Verner, Instructional Designer, Metro Nashville Public Schools / John Early Museum Magnet Middle School

Through Project Based Learning, students gain knowledge and skills investigating and responding to a complex question. The Nashville Zoo at Grassmere, Middle Tennessee State University, TRC, and the Tennessee Division of Archaeology and John Early Museum Magnet Middle School (JEM) developed a year-long exercise based on an historic cemetery relocated during expansion of the zoo entrance. Through a variety of sources, including DNA testing, the 20 individuals were determined to represent the Grassmere plantation enslaved community. During 2014, the JEM 7th grade class investigated who they thought the "Unknown 20" might be. This workshop on the process, successes and challenges will help participants think about incorporating PBL into their public outreach programming.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

### (Student Paper Competition entries marked with an \*)

**Adovasio, J. M.** (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute), **C. Andrew Hemmings** (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute), **A. E. Marjenin** (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute), **F. J. Vento** (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute), and **A. Vega** (Clarion University of Pennsylvania)

[5] *The Old Vero Man Site (8IR09): Current Investigations Suggest Pleistocene Human Occupation-Redux*

Work near Sellards's 1916 excavation demonstrates that the 8IR09 stratigraphy is more complex and better preserved, than previously described. The modern excavation has recovered thermally altered bone and sediments along with charcoal from anthropogenic surfaces that range 11,100–14,000 cal yr BP in age. To date, 50 m<sup>2</sup> have been excavated to Mid-Holocene-age horizons, and Pleistocene-age thermally modified materials have been recovered in a ca. 28 m<sup>2</sup> area adjacent to a probable hearth. Continued archival research has re-located specimens and documents (including Sellards's original notebooks) from the 1915–1917 project, permitting spatial correlations between existing landmarks and the original excavations.

**Ahler, Steve** (see Hanvey, Vanessa N.)

**Ahmad, Saeed** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Albertson, Eric** (see Buchner, Andrew)

**Alexander, Lawrence** (see Hoksbergen, Ben)

**Allen, Marcus L.** (see Richert, Jamie L.)

**Alt, Susan** (see Pauketat, Timothy)

\***Alvey, Jeffrey** (University of Missouri, Columbia)

[25] *All Models are Wrong: The Problem of Undersampling in Models of Archaeological Occupations and Its Consequences for Significance Determinations*

Southeastern archaeologists routinely employ shovel testing as a method for site discovery and delineation, and as a means of collecting information on the kinds and numbers of artifacts and features present at a site. This paper presents findings on the relationship between shovel-testing strategies and the accuracy and

usefulness of the models of archaeological occupations that result from the information collected during shovel testing. These results suggest that some common approaches to shovel testing lead to faulty models that fail to accurately represent important occupational attributes, thus compromising our ability to make valid significance determinations.

**Anderson, David G.** (University of Tennessee), **Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee), **Eric Kansa** (Open Context), **Sarah Kansa** (Alexandria Archive Institute), **Joshua Wells** (Indiana University, South Bend), **Robert DeMuth** (Indiana University, Bloomington), **Kesley Noack Myers** (Indiana University, Bloomington), and **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (University of Tennessee)

[8] *DINAA (The Digital Index of North American Archaeology) and the Future of Big Picture Research in Southeastern Archaeology*

Information from >500,000 archaeological sites from 15 state partners has been linked together in a multi-institutional collaborative effort. DINAA provides a framework for distributed linked open data initiatives; promotes greater interaction between data generators, managers, and users; and facilitates greater appreciation for archaeology among researchers, resource managers, and the general public. It serves as a tool for examining changes in human settlement and land use over time, as well as predicting the impact of future environmental change such as sea-level rise and biome shifts on cultural resources. Mapping is at 20km resolution, with no sensitive data released or maintained online.

**Anderson, David G.** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Anderson, David G.** (see Craib, Alexander)

**Anderson, Derek T.** (Mississippi State University), **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee), **Andrea N. Wu** (Mississippi State University), **David Echeverry** (University of Tennessee), **Alexander Craib** (University of Tennessee), **Martin P. Walker** (University of Tennessee), **Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee), and **Albert Goodyear** (University of South Carolina)

[25] *Preliminary Results from the 2015 Excavations at the Topper Site, South Carolina*

In May 2015, a crew including field school students

from the University of Tennessee and avocational volunteers re-opened a large excavation block on the Topper hilltop. Methodologies were refined in order to capture small-scale spatial data, recover botanical samples, and to record any and all potential features throughout the stratigraphic profile. Preliminary results from the excavations and analysis are presented here, including a discussion of diagnostic lithic and ceramic artifacts, lithic refitting, botanical identification, and an updated radiocarbon chronology.

**Anderson, Derek T.** (see Craib, Alexander)

\***Anderson, Elyse** (University of Florida)

[3] *Uncovering faunal histories at Silver Glen Run, Florida*

Data from over 50,000 faunal identifications covering a wide range of contexts is scrutinized to both challenge traditional assumptions about human and animal relations in the past and to determine the life histories of different animal species at Silver Glen Run, a St. Johns II period site on the Middle St. Johns River in Florida. By demonstrating the potential of the life history method at a specific location, this paper hopes to establish the pressing need for archaeologists to consider the social significance of animals in past societies.

**Andrews, Susan** (see Bradley, Dawn)

**Andrus, Fred** (see Lulewicz, Isabelle)

**Arjona, Jamie** (University of Illinois) [31] Panelist.

**Ashcraft, Scott** (Pisgah National Forest), **Brett Riggs** (Sequoiah Distinguished Professorship in Cherokee Studies, Western Carolina University), and **J.H.N. Loubser** (Stratum Unlimited LLC)

[28] *He Has Them Slanting*

Visitors have long pondered the mysterious symbols on Judaculla Rock, the Southeast's most densely carved petroglyph boulder, located within the mountainous Cherokee ancestral lands of Western North Carolina. Local tradition suggests that Cherokee Indian visitation has been sporadic, yet ongoing, since tribal alienation from the property in 1819. More recently, progressive consultation with Cherokee tribal elders, coupled with archaeological studies and comparative ethnographic research, has revealed deeper cosmological associations of the Judaculla Rock tableau, and forwarded our understanding of this enigmatic composition as part of a larger sacred landscape.

**Ashley, Keith** (University of North Florida)

[29] *Update on Fieldwork at the Mill Cove Complex, Florida*

Over the past five years, the University of North Florida has resumed testing at the Mill Cove Complex in the vicinity of Shields Mound. Recent findings continue to indicate that the site's St. Johns II inhabitants were fisher-hunter-gathers who lived off local food resources yet maintained connections to distant people and places of the early Mississippian world, including Cahokia. This paper summarizes recent excavation results of domestic loci and a near-mound shell midden known as Kinzey's Knoll. Emphasis is placed on Kinzey's Knoll as a scene of mortuary ritual.

**Avery, Paul** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) and **Pat Garrow** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

[20] *Cellars, Trenches, and Privies: Landscape Archaeology at the Perry House (40KN275), Knox County, Tennessee*

Recent archaeological investigations on behalf of TDOT at the Perry House (40KN275) provided evidence to document the shifts in landscape that occurred during the historic occupation of the site. The house was constructed around 1800 by George Perry, who owned as many as 24 slaves. It was purchased in 1842 by Pledge Harbison, who made extensive changes to the landscape. The last owners of the original home were the Neal's, who owned the property into the 20th century. The discovery of numerous temporally diagnostic features provided the only information available on the evolution of the landscape surrounding the Perry House.

**Baires, Sarah** (Eastern Connecticut State University), **Melissa Baltus** (University of Toledo), **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Indiana University), and **Leslie Drane** (Indiana University)

[15] *Rediscovering Landscapes: New Magnetometry Data at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site*

Water appears to have been a formative element of the Cahokian landscape, including natural and constructed wetlands in the central part of the site. A recent magnetometry survey of Cahokia, results of which are presented here, targeted a high area of land located between Borrow Pits 9 and 10 and an area northeast of the Rouch Mound Group near a natural slough to explore their potential for habitation. These locations were chosen given their proximity to water, their relative isolation from Cahokia's central precinct, and

the possibility that the land itself was sculpted and artificially raised above the nearby wetlands.

**Baires, Sarah** (Eastern Connecticut State University) [31] Panelist.

**Baires, Sarah** (see Kozuch, Laura)

**Baltus, Melissa** (see Baires, Sarah)

**Barbour, II, Terry E.** (see Daniel, Jr., I. Randolph)

**Barlow, Robert** (University of Alabama/Office of Archaeological Research)

[15] *Catchment and Visibility of Hinterland Mound Centers in the Black Warrior Valley*

Hinterland mound sites within the Black Warrior River Valley were strategically placed with many concerns in mind. Previous work on the mound sites have concluded that they were placed in near optimal locations for agriculture and procurement of natural resources. In this study, I intend to build upon previous research and use ArcGIS viewshed analysis to quantify the visibility of catchment areas before, and after mound construction. By doing this, I will conclude whether catchment and resource visibility was a factor in site placement, or not.

**Barnes, Jodi** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[10] *Nails, Tacks, and Hinges: The Construction of a World War II Prisoner of War Camp in Southeast Arkansas*

“Provost Marshall General does not concur in the construction of outdoor dance floors at Monticello Internment Camp... Outdoor dance floors would be of no use at an internment camp,” the Brigadier General responded to the Chief of Engineers in 1943. Camp Monticello, located in southeast Arkansas, was an Italian prisoner of war camp constructed according to a set of standardized building plans. Despite the Brigadier General’s insistence that Camp Monticello “conform as far as possible to the standard plan,” archeological research that combines documental and archeological evidence shows that the plans were influenced by local politics and environmental conditions.

**Barrier, Casey R.** (Bryn Mawr College)

[4] *A Few Questions About the Late Woodland, and how the “Big” Questions are also about the “Everyday”*

The Late Woodland is no longer considered a

placeholder between Hopewell and Mississippian. But if asked “what happened in the Late Woodland?” one would have to respond with the questions, “when” and “where?” This paper examines just a few research questions about this time period. These questions, ranging from issues like forager-farmer interactions in some places to the “Neolithization” of lives in other places, are productively posed at the levels of both general, cross-cultural comparison and the everyday lives of individuals and groups. In short, archaeologists are showing that a lot happened in the Late Woodland.

**Barzilai, Rebecca M.** (Indiana University)

[22] *Identifying the Pigment Composition of the Painted Daub from the Angel Site*

Painted daub pieces of house structures that have clear curvilinear designs were excavated by Glenn Black during WPA excavations at the Angel Site (12Vg1). Recent analyses have shown that the design motifs seen on the daub are similar to negative painted pottery motifs and those of other pottery throughout the Ohio River Valley. Building on previous research, this paper will look at the relationship between materials used to produce the stylistically linked painted designs by determining mineralogical and chemical properties of the pigments and comparing to compositional data of stylistically linked pottery motifs from the Ohio River Valley.

**Baumann, Timothy** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee), **Erika Lyle** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee), **Donna McCarthy** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee), **Kimberly Wren** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee), and **Alex Craib** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee)

[27] *Partners in Heritage: TVA and the University of Tennessee*

For more than 80 years, the University of Tennessee (UT) and the Tennessee Valley Authority have worked in collaboration to study and preserve Tennessee’s archaeological record. Thousands of sites and millions of artifacts have been documented prior to the construction of TVA dams/reservoirs in Tennessee. The majority of these materials are curated at UT’s McClung Museum. Under McClung’s stewardship, these collections have been made available for research, exhibits, and educational programming. Current curation efforts are focused on archiving and digitizing the associated archaeological records (e.g., paper, photo, and digital) to increase their accessibility and to preserve the original documents.

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

**Beck, Monica** (University of West Florida) and  
**William Lees** (University of West Florida)

[7] *Closing the Loop: Presenting Research Results to the Public at the Orman House Historic State Park, Florida*

The presence of a standing building known as the “Tenant House” or “Servant’s Quarter’s” at the Orman House Historic State Park, Apalachicola, has long sparked questions about who lived in this building and if it was the first at this location. Interest has focused on the possible use of this area by Orman’s enslaved workforce. The site dates to the 1830s and interprets the life of an Apalachicola cotton merchant. The Florida Public Archaeology Network conducted excavations as a research-driven public archaeology program to illuminate these questions. Our poster is an on-site interpretive panel presenting our findings.

**Bell, Thaisa** (Nashville Zoo at Grassmere) [38] Panelist.

**Belt, Tom** (see Carroll, Beau D.)

**Benthall, Joseph** (see Weeks, Rex)

**Bergh, Sarah** (see Colaninno, Carol)

**Bertoni, Caroline E.** (Wake Forest University) and  
**Paul T. Thacker** (Wake Forest University)

[24] *Late Woodland Pottery Production in the North Carolina Piedmont: Results from a Multiple-Method Raw Material Sourcing Study*

Interpretations of prehistoric exchange networks using clay sourcing data require a comprehensive understanding of local raw material availability. Our research systematically located and characterized the geochemistry of 53 clay deposits located within a five kilometer catchment area of the Donnaha archaeological site (31YD9), a large Late Woodland village located on the Yadkin River floodplain. Raw clays and fired test tiles were analyzed using macroscopic, visual reflectance, magnetic, XRF, and XRD techniques. A large assemblage of refired Late Woodland ceramic artifacts match specific local geological sources, demonstrating the household scale of prehistoric Native American pottery production in the region.

**Bess, Shane** (University of Oklahoma)

[23] *Thornhill Lake Phase Plantscapes: An*

*Archaeobotanical Comparison of Mounded and Non-Mounded Deposits*

The Thornhill Lake phase (ca. 5600–4500 cal. B.P.) represents a distinct transformation in landscape use and social relations during the Archaic Mount Taylor period along the middle St. Johns River, Florida. Of particular note are new mortuary traditions and intensive shell mound inhabitation. Archaeobotanical data from mounded (the Hontoon Island north site) and non-mounded (the Silver Glen Springs locality) deposits present a unique opportunity to expand archaeological knowledge of Thornhill Lake phase habitation and human-landscape interrelationships in different social and ecological contexts. Archaeobotanical assemblages from these two components are analyzed, compared, and discussed.

**Betsinger, Tracy** (SUNY College at Oneonta), **Maria O. Smith** (Illinois State University), and **Michaelyn Harle** (Tennessee Valley Authority)

[19] *Are Fetuses People Too? Insights from Mortuary Context of Perinatal Remains in Late Mississippian East Tennessee*

Mortuary treatment can reflect social roles of individuals. Perinates (24 weeks in utero–7 postnatal days) have rarely been included in mortuary analyses. Comparing the funerary treatment (mortuary position, location, and grave goods) of perinates with infants (~0-1 year) and older children (~1-4 years), insight into their social role may be gained. The three age categories (N=229) were examined in the Late Mississippian Dallas phase type site (7HA1/8HA1) and the Mouse Creek phase site of Ledford Island (16By13). Results indicate that perinates in both societies had similar social roles relative to older infants and children.

**Betsinger, Tracy K.** (see Smith, Maria O.)

**Bigman, Daniel** (Bigman Geophysical, LLC) and  
**Lance Greene** (Georgia Southern University)

[7] *A Magnetometer Survey at the Confederate POW Camp Site of Camp Lawton in Jenkins County, Georgia*

This poster presents the results and conclusions of a magnetometer survey conducted in 2015 at the civil war site of Camp Lawton on Magnolia Springs State Park property located in Millen, GA. The goal of the survey was to identify subsurface anomalies and artifacts associated with the Confederate occupation that occurred in October–November 1864. The survey successfully identified numerous anomalies that

represent possible buried features or clusters of artifacts. While some of these undoubtedly are associated with the mid-20th century CCC occupation at the site, future testing will determine which, if any, are associated with the Civil War era.

**Birch, Jennifer** (University of Georgia), **Stefan Brannan** (University of Georgia), **Michael Waters** (University of Oklahoma), and **Michael Lukas** (University of Georgia)

[15] *Geophysical Characterization of Terminal Mound Functions at Singer-Moye*

Magnetometry and ground-penetrating radar were employed to explore terminal mound stages at Singer-Moye, a multi-mound center in the lower Chattahoochee River Valley. Three of the site's five platform mounds were surveyed (Mounds A, C, and F). Each exhibited different combinations of anomalies and magnetically 'quiet' areas representing, respectively, structures and open spaces. Our interpretations suggest a final use for each mound summit as the setting for an elite or sacred precinct (Mound A), open or public space (Mound C), and a combination of paired structures and open space (Mound F).

**Birch, Jennifer** (see Kilgore, Eli)

**Bissett, Thaddeus** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

[18] *Trash, Treasure, or Both? Reconsidering the Utility of Archaic Freshwater Shell Middens*

Archaic freshwater shell-bearing deposits are often interpreted as refuse, deriving from domestic activities, ritual gatherings, or both. Those who created such sites, however, may have perceived them differently. Shell "middens" contain numerous items—bones, antlers, broken tools, production debris—that would have had utility as raw materials or for recycling or reuse. The deposition of material on middens may therefore not have been universally viewed as an act of "discard," but rather as placing objects with anticipated utility—such as the byproducts of animal butchering or bone or lithic tool production—in a single locale for later retrieval and use.

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

**Blaber, Thomas O.** (American Museum of Natural History) and **Anna M. Semon** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and American Museum of Natural History)

[25] *You're Not from Around Here: Investigating Mica Artifacts from the Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex on St.*

*Catherines Island, Georgia*

Recent excavations at the Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex on St. Catherines Island have recovered over 20 shaped mica artifacts and dozens of fragments associated within three Late Mississippian adult male burials. This non-local material was purposely shaped and interred with the individuals. In this paper, we present the results of recent analysis and explore the role of mica in mortuary contexts. In addition, we discuss preliminary pXRF analysis of the artifacts to determine whether the mica was collected from similar or different resources. More broadly, these data will help our understanding of Late Mississippian trade networks and mortuary mica use.

**Blackburn, Cody** (see Livingood, Patrick)

**Blair, Elliot** (see Thompson, Victor D.)

**Blank, Andrew** (University of Georgia), **Aspen Kemmerlin** (University of Georgia), **Taesoo Jung** (University of Georgia), **Samuel Dilidili** (University of Georgia), and **Gretchen Eggiman** (Southern Research)

[15] *Singer Moye: Studying the Space between Mounds and Plazas*

Archaeological studies of Mississippian mound centers have traditionally focused explicitly on mound and off-mound contexts, with less consideration of the spaces that connect them. Excavations were conducted northwest of Mound A at Singer-Moye, initially to investigate a linear magnetometer anomaly. This unit revealed consistent artifact counts at every level and multiple distinct changes in soil texture, including clay caps and lenses indicative of persistent cultural activity. Through artifact analysis and study of the stratigraphy of our unit, we conclude that the area north of Mound A was heavily altered by cultural practices associated with mound and/or plaza construction between 1100-1375.

**Blewitt, Rosemarie** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[11] *Catawba Foodways at Old Town: Loss and Discard of Traditional Ecological Knowledge*

This paper discusses botanical remains from the late 18th century Catawba Old Town site and integrates those data with faunal, ceramic, and ethnographic analyses to describe Catawba foodways. I examine the foodways at Old Town as part of the changing social landscape within the Catawba Nation. I propose that the Catawba at Old Town, after losing significant portions of their traditional ecological knowledge during earlier crises, were in the process of discarding that knowledge



as part of a strategy of survival that focused on succeeding in the colonial market economy at the expense of traditional subsistence economies.

**Boatwright, April** (see Medeiros, Cassandra)

**Bobalik, Sheila Savage** (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

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

**Bohara, Gyanendra** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Boles, Steven L.** (see Lansdell, Michael Brent)

**Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa** (Alma College) and **Leslie E. Branch-Raymer** (Paleobot Consulting)

[11] *Urban Lifeways in the Cradle of Liberty: Paleoethnobotanical Insights*

Paleoethnobotanical analysis of three Independence Mall sites provides insight into the evolution of neighborhoods, foodways, and resource acquisition in the heart of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Gateway Site is the most significant, indicating a transition from a 1790's upper class enclave to a more commercial area in the mid-nineteenth century. Liberty Bell Site provides evidence of early to late nineteenth century middle class lifeways. People of lower economic status occupied the Independence Mall Site from mid eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries. A multi-faceted picture of mid-eighteenth through mid-nineteenth century urban life emerges through joint consideration of these data.

**Boudreaux, Tony** (University of Mississippi), **Maureen Meyers** (University of Mississippi), **Todd McLeod** (University of Mississippi), and **Janet Ford** (University of Mississippi)

[14] *Thirty Years Behind the Wheel: A Review of Jay Johnson's Direction of the Center for Archaeological Research*

This paper examines the contributions of Jay Johnson to the University of Mississippi's Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) by providing an overview of the work accomplished under his direction from 1976 to 2015. We consider several themes in Jay's CAR work that include lithics, GIS, remote sensing, Mississippian chiefdoms, and the historic Chickasaw. We discuss the interplay between contract archaeology and research in CAR projects, and we put the contributions of these projects into a regional and theoretical context. Finally, we briefly discuss future

research directions for CAR based on the strong foundation established by Jay Johnson.

**Boudreaux, Tony** (see Rosenwinkel, Heidi)

**Bourgeois, Donny** (see Jones, Dennis)

**Bow, Sierra M.** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alan Cressler** (United States Geological Survey), **Jeffrey E. Moersch** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), and **Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[28] *A Comprehensive Analysis of Prehistoric Pigments from the Carlson Pictographs, Tennessee*

Techniques for the material analysis of prehistoric rock art pigments have seen important enhancements over the past decade. In particular, the development of non-destructive, field-portable instruments has been invaluable since preservation of the cultural significance of rock art is of primary concern. In this presentation, we examine a complex pictograph panel from the Carlson Pictographs on the South Cumberland Plateau in Tennessee. We use a multi-faceted approach to understand the composition of pigment recipes used at this site, and these data are used in conjunction with iconography to draw meaningful conclusions concerning rock art traditions in this region of Tennessee.

**Bow, Sierra** (see Linam, Bob)

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

**Bowne, Eric** (University of Central Arkansas)

[2] *Lost Utopia or New Red Empire: Christian Priber Revisited*

Between 1736 and 1743 Christian Gottlieb Priber, a German immigrant and one of the most enigmatic figures in the history of the southern frontier, devised and attempted to carry out a plan to establish a "Kingdom of Paradise" in Cherokee country. In this society all goods would be held in common, and all peoples, including debtors, runaway slaves, and Indians of any nation, would be welcome and treated equally. Despite a dearth of primary accounts, enough information exists to provide a fuller interpretation and contextualization of Priber's scheme than has previously been attempted.

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

[12] *Stone Tool Use-Life Meets Everyday Life*

Archaeologists greatly benefit from considering the use-life of stone tools. However, this artifact-centric approach in a vacuum allows only limited inferences. Considering everyday life of people forces us to identify the articulation of stone-tool technology with other human concerns. Starting with basic human needs for survival such as water, food, shelter, mates, and so on, given a particular environment and stone tool technology, one begins to formulate key questions. What activities require stone tools? Are these daily activities, weekly, or seasonal? Answers to these questions provide important considerations for investigating patterning in stone-tool assemblages and identifying prehistoric technological strategies.

**Bradley, Dawn** (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Susan Andrews** (Amec Foster Wheeler), and **Savannah Darr** (Amec Foster Wheeler)

[32] *Investigations at 8BY165: A Weeden Island Shell Midden along Florida's Gulf Coast*

8BY165 is located in the panhandle of Florida within Tyndall AFB, and lies along the original Spanish Channel entrance to St. Andrews Bay. Investigations at the site included geophysical survey, geomorphological analysis, shovel testing, and test unit excavation. These techniques were able to locate a series of stratified features and shell middens that extend across a sequence of complicated marine terraces. Occupations appear to extend from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland, with intensive Deptford and Weeden Island periods of settlement. These investigations continue to expand and clarify work begun by Moore and Willey at other regionally contemporaneous sites.

**Braly, Bobby** (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

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

**Brandon, Jamie** (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

**Brannan, Stefan** (see Birch, Jennifer)

**Brannan, Stefan P.** (see Richert, Jamie L.)

**Breitenstein, Kate** (see Ortmann, Anthony)

**Bridgman Sweeney, Kara** (Georgia Southern University)

[5] *Early Side-Notched Traditions in the Ocmulgee River Drainage*

The Feronia Site Complex, situated along the terrace

and floodplain of the Ocmulgee River in Georgia, has produced high frequencies of hafted tools. In general, side-notched artifacts from the Ocmulgee River drainage system display a degree of formal variation not evidenced in neighboring regions. This paper details the variation in suites of artifacts from three of the Feronia sites (9CF22, 9CF124, and 9CF132) recorded during salvage investigations performed by Frankie Snow of South Georgia College. Revisiting additional collections of side-notched artifacts from Coffee County at large allows for a comparative view of localized settlement patterns at the Pleistocene-Holocene transition.

\***Briggs, Rachel** (University of Alabama)

[22] *Timing of the Hominy Foodway in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama: A Gendered Approach to Moundville's Origins*

Researchers have long recognized that two of the earliest hallmarks of the Mississippian tradition in the Black Warrior valley of west-central Alabama are maize and shell-tempered ceramics. Furthermore, I have argued that maize and the Mississippian standard jar were interrelated elements of an ancestral hominy foodway, and thus likely adopted in tandem. In this paper, I present the results of a recent analysis in which I explored the timing of the Mississippian standard jar and maize in the subject area between AD 1020-1200, and using these findings, present a new model for the emergence of the civic-ceremonial center of Moundville.

**Brock, Daniel** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[7] *More than Just Holes in the Ground: A Comparative Analysis of Historic Subfloor Pits and Pit Cellars in Knox County, Tennessee.*

Subfloor pits and pit cellars are pits excavated into the ground underneath historic structures. These pits were typically used for the storage of food or personal items and are some of the most informative types of features found on historic sites. A survey was conducted in Knox County using data from previous archaeological excavations to contextualize these features and determine if there were similarities between their use and design between different groups in the past. The results contribute to a local understanding of why these pits existed, how they functioned, and who participated in their construction and use over time.

**Brookes, Samuel** (retired)

[6] *Benton Points, Turkey Tails and Cache Blades*

*Revisited*

In 1989 Jay Johnson and I authored a paper on exchange in the Middle Archaic. The paper mainly dealt with hypertrophic bifaces found by collectors in northeast Mississippi. This paper will review that publication and consider the Benton interaction sphere a quarter century later. Additionally the influence of Jay Johnson in lithic studies in Mississippi and the Southeast will also be discussed.

**Broster, John B.** (see Moore, Michael)

**Broster, John B.** (see Norton, Mark R.)

**Brown, Andrew D.** (University of North Texas), **Lisa Nagaoka** (University of North Texas), and **Steve Wolverton** (University of North Texas)

[24] *Modeling Soil Moisture of Farmland near Mississippian Period Sites in Davidson County, Tennessee*

During the late Mississippian period, there was significant annual and intra-annual variability in precipitation, which may have had a major impact on agricultural productivity. If precipitation is significantly high, soil can become saturated; if significantly low, crops will reach wilting point. Both scenarios result in crop failure. Using hydrological modelling, we examine changes in the spatial and temporal distribution of soil moisture around sites in Davidson County, central Tennessee to evaluate the impact of fluctuating precipitation amounts on agricultural potential. This local-scale study provides the opportunity to examine an important aspect of subsistence around sites in Davidson County.

**Brown, James A.** (Northwestern University) and **John E. Kelly** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[13] *Contextualizing the Fireclay Figurines of Cahokia Area as Bridges to the Other World*

The fireclay figurines of Earth Mother from the Cahokia area were rendered in a specific manner to bring the spirits they embody into the realm of humans. The point in time when the spirits/deities become physically created marks an important stage in cultural life. Details in the production process underscore the dialogue with spiritual. It begins by craftspeople reaching into the bowels of the earth, figuratively the body of Earth Mother, to recover raw material located to the west of Cahokia. The importance of the raw material implies that Earthmother's blessing is required when this material is used to sculpt other spirits.

**Brown, James** (see Kelly, John E.)

**Brown, Teresa L.** (Colorado State University-Tyndall AFB)

[32] *From Dalton to Doulton: The Archaeological Resources of Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida*

This paper provides an overview of the archaeological resources located on Tyndall Air Force Base, Florida, and describes the initial findings of the first large-scale archaeological investigations conducted on the base since 1982. Preliminary results suggest that the base contains substantial intact archaeological deposits ranging in age from the Paleoindian period through the 20th century. The challenge of preserving and learning from these resources, while meeting the needs and objectives of the U.S. Air Force, will be discussed as part of this talk.

**Bryant III, Hamilton H.** (University of Mississippi) and **Kenneth Smith** (University of Mississippi)

[15] *Exploring Households and the Role of Craft Production at Carter Robinson (44LE10): Preliminary Results from the 2015 Field Season*

This poster presents results of excavations by the University of Mississippi at the Carter Robinson site (44LE10) during the summer of 2015. Previous work at the site (gradiometric and shovel testing), identified a probable structure approximately 80 meters south of the mound. Excavations uncovered a portion of a single-set post structure. Preliminary analyses of artifacts suggest this structure was contemporaneous with others at the site; however, unlike other structures that contained evidence of shell bead production, this house contained evidence of chunky stone production. Excavation methods and preliminary analyses are presented, along with suggestions for future research.

**Buchanan, Meghan E.** (Indiana University) and **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Indiana University)

[25] *Non-destructive Analysis of Mixed Grog-tempered Sherds: Methods and Implications*

The introduction and adoption of shell-tempering in ceramic construction is seen as a hallmark of the Mississippian Period. Yet previous destructive analyses (ie. Porter 1964) of sherds from the American Bottom region have noted that grog was frequently visible microscopically but not macroscopically. Numerous examples of sherds were misidentified due to the kind of grog incorporated into the ceramic fabric; others had mixtures of temper that were not visible

macroscopically. In this paper, we compare three non-destructive techniques for analyzing temper at the Common Field (MO), Yankeetown (IN), and Stephan-Steinkamp (IN) sites: visual assessment, hand-held ProScope, and a metallurgical microscope.

**Buchner, Andrew** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and **Eric Albertson** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

[20] *Parker's Pasture (40GL25): A Mississippian Hamlet on US-64/SR-15*

The Parker's Pasture Site (40GL25) is a multi-component prehistoric open habitation located along US-64/SR-15 in the Outer Nashville Basin, near its boundary with the Western Highland Rim. TDOT sponsored investigations of the site began in 1998 and culminated in a 2004 data recovery. Plowzone stripping revealed 64 Mississippian features clustered around two structures: a lightly built rectangular "summer" dwelling, and a robust single set post dwelling with interior features including a hearth and stone box burial. Three radiocarbon dates were obtained, and are suggestive of series of occupations at the site during the period ca. A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1500.

**Burks, Jarrod** (see Cook, Robert)

**Bush, Mark** (see Cyr, Howard)

**Butler, Amanda** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

[29] *The Collins Complex: Salvaging an Unexpected Cahokian Mission?*

The Collins Complex is a Late Woodland/Mississippian mission, located in East-Central Illinois, that includes an 18 m-high bluff overlooking a floodplain terrace of the Middle Fork River in Vermillion County, Illinois. Proposed plans in the late 1960's to build a reservoir on the Middle Fork River led to salvage excavations of the site and its several mounds first by John Douglas and followed by Thomas Riley. This paper examines previously unreported excavation details taken from maps, notes, and recovered materials, and reevaluates Thomas Riley et al.'s earliest hypothesis of Cahokian missionaries at Collins.

**Butler, Brian M.** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale) and **Kathryn E. Parker** (Archaeobotanical Consultant)

[11] *The Yearwood and Bypass Sites: Mississippian Occupation in the Elk River Valley of Tennessee*

In 1975 salvage excavations were conducted at the

Yearwood site (40LN16) on the Elk River near Fayetteville, Tennessee. The site has always been known for its remarkable Middle Woodland occupation but a very small Mississippian component, not previously reported, was also present. Its contents, recently analyzed and dated, provide an intriguing glimpse into Mississippian agricultural practices. The Yearwood component is clearly tied to the nearby By Pass site (40LN86), a fortified Mississippian village that was largely destroyed in 1973. The two sites provide a glimpse into the heretofore poorly known Mississippian occupation of the Elk River.

**Butler, Brian** (see Ramsey, Darwin-Tamar)

**Butz, Samuel H.** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[14] *Geophysical Investigations of Mound B: Soil Magnetics of a Ridge-top Mound at the Carson Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi*

Downhole magnetic susceptibility testing is a powerful method for investigating the internal structure of earthen mounds. This method offers quick data acquisition and processing, all while being minimally intrusive. Through the study of soil magnetics a more thorough examination of internal mound features can be obtained. Mound B at Carson Mounds, a Mississippian Period multi-mound center in the Northern Yazoo Basin has shown evidence of being an intricately constructed, and intentionally shaped Mississippian ridge-top mound. A mound style that is uncommon outside of Cahokia. This research adds to the previously recognized evidence of Cahokian contact and influences at Carson Mounds.

**Campbell, Jan** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc.), **Prentice Thomas** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc.), and **James Morehead** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc.)

[32] *Busting the Myth on Late Archaic Land Use*

For decades, researchers working at Tyndall contended there was no good evidence for pre-ceramic Archaic occupation. Discovery of the Morehead site (8BY804) in 1993 called that assumption into question. In recent years, beginning around 2009, intensive survey of coastal and inland portions of the installation have revealed substantial evidence of a pre-ceramic Archaic presence, including the Elliotts Point Complex, which flourished just to the west in Walton County. This paper examines the implications for Archaic settlement as manifested by assemblage traits, intra-site variation, and distribution across East Peninsula.

**Cannon, Cayla** (see Linam, Bob)

**Capirci, Arianne** (see Triozzi, Nicholas)

**Carmody, Stephen B.** (University of the South) and **Kandace D. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[11] *Beyond Chenopod: New Plant Data from the Russell Cave Site*

Due to their extraordinary preservational environments, rockshelters and caves have long been a primary focus of archaeological research. Russell Cave (1JA181), a multi-component site in northern Alabama, is no exception. To date, our knowledge of plant use from the site has been limited to the remains of a basket that contained domesticated *Chenopodium* seeds. leading to a site interpretation based largely on lithic and faunal assemblages. Carmody's recent analysis of plant remains collected during the 1956 excavations reiterates the site's importance. Here we present this new data and their implications and contextualize it among other rockshelter sites in the region.

**Carmody, Stephen B.** (see Hollenbach, Kandace D.)

**Carr, Philip J.** (University of South Alabama) and **Sarah E. Price** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[12] *Archaeological Paradigms and the Everyday Life of a Southeastern Archaeological Character*

Two paradigms, by definition, are incommensurable. That is, practitioners of different paradigms would disagree regarding significant questions to be asked, suitable data to answer those questions, and appropriate methods to generate those data. Here, we imagine a fisher-hunter-gatherer typical 24-hour day as derived from cultural-historical, processual, evolutionary, and post-processual perspectives as a means of comparison. Demonstrating connectedness and differences, these caricatures cause a rethinking of where lines might exist between these archaeological "paradigms" and whether some exist at all. Final insights are provided as to what form the next paradigmatic revolution might take.

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

**Carr, Philip J.** (see Price, Sarah E.)

**Carroll, Beau D.** (University of Tennessee), **Tom Belt** (Western Carolina University), **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society), and **Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee)

[28] *Inner Landscapes: A Study of Complex, Layered*

*Petroglyphs and Mud Glyphs Using 3D Reconstruction and GIS Analysis*

This paper explores overlapping, or superimposed, petroglyph and mud glyph production techniques as ritual contexts, using non-invasive 3D spatial analysis. Throughout the caves and rock faces of the Cumberland Plateau and the surrounding Appalachian physiographic region, numerous petroglyphs and mud glyphs have been found that consist of massive complexes of overlapping lines, dots, and shapes. This project, performed as a proof-of-concept, tests the potential for discovering, enhancing, and analyzing engraved or incised marks with 3D spatial analysis. Understanding how these glyphs were constructed, and in what order, reveals culturally and socially patterned knowledge about ritual practice and place.

**Carter, Katherine** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

[10] *The Edge of Battle: Peripheral Activity Sites and the Civil War in Kinston, North Carolina*

Following Union occupation of New Bern in 1862, Kinston, NC, became a strategic centerpoint for Confederate defenses that sought to buffer river and railroad access to Goldsboro, a crucial railroad hub for Confederate supply lines. Much of what is known about the major events that occurred in Kinston during the Civil War period is derived from primary sources and extensive collecting by local enthusiasts, as limited archaeology has been conducted. This paper will examine recent archaeological investigations in the Kinston vicinity that provide new knowledge of peripheral activity sites whose function is supplemental to, but separate from, core battlefield areas.

**Caudill, Christina** (University of North Carolina)

[30] *A Case of Subadult Scurvy in Prehistoric North Carolina*

This case study highlights a single subadult from a site known as the Wall Site (31Or11), a palisaded village occupied during the fifteenth century which was excavated by UNC Chapel Hill in Hillsborough, North Carolina. The individual shows signs of Scurvy, which in an archaeological population gives insight into their diet. However, this particular case of Scurvy is interesting in that lesions are not present in all expected locations. Other skeletal abnormalities appear to be a result of the disease interfering with growth.

**Chamberlain, Elizabeth** (Tulane University) and **Jayur Mehta** (Tulane University, NOCCA)

[35] *Monumentality and Cultural Resilience in Coastal Louisiana*

Resilience is the ability of complex systems to adapt to change in the wake of disturbance. Here, we describe the relationship of natural deltaic land evolution and anthropogenic monument construction using a case study of Ellesly Mound, an earthen monument located in the Lafourche subdelta of the Mississippi Delta. Borehole and LIDAR data show that Ellesly mound is situated above naturally deposited crevasses sediments underlain by organic-rich facies indicating a relatively low-lying vegetated environment, and then a succession of emergent delta facies. This suggests that native communities waited until land was suitably stabilized and elevated before constructing major earthen monuments.

**Clark, Ryan** (Prentice Thomas & Associates)

[32] *Nineteenth Century Settlements within Tyndall AFB, Bay County, Florida*

Sites 8BY132 and 8BY165 shed light on changing patterns of settlement along the East Peninsula of St. Andrews Bay. Investigations at 8BY165 identified a house foundation, with artifacts suggesting construction ca. 1820. This house, along with other occupations along Redfish Point, were likely settled by poor ex-slaves, representing some of the earliest settlement within the region. 8BY132 is the probable late nineteenth century Raffield family homestead. Artifacts recovered, suggest the inhabitants were wealthy. These sites document both ends of the socioeconomic spectrum and suggest interesting historical factors in the nineteenth century settlement of the remote Florida peninsula.

**Clay, R. Berle** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. ret.)

[6] *Big Geo Surveys: Two Examples from the Mississippi Valley.... Ultimately Thanks to Jay*

Geophysical surveys of archaeological sites have now entered a period in which large areas may be rapidly covered, generally through site-specific research programs, not CRM mandated surveys which are usually confined to project defined limited impact zones. I mention two examples of my own work in cooperation with other geophysically minded archaeologists, the Kincaid site on the Lower Ohio River, and Poverty Point on Bayou Macon in the Lower Valley. As expected, both surveys, covering large areas of archaeological importance, have been highly

revealing, promising to shape the discussion of these sites in different ways, in the years to come.

**Clement, Beverly** (see Jones, Dennis)

**Cobb, Charles** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[12] *Warfare and the Overdeterminism of Violence in the Everyday Lives of Mississippians*

While motives for Mississippian warfare could have been deeply personal and individualistic, protracted violence had profound consequences on the lives of people that are not well explained by current practice/agency approaches. Endemic warfare fostered a social landscape of interactions between humans and the built environment that prompted societies to pursue certain courses of action. This led to a condition of overdetermination, whereby life during wartime is best understood as a convergence of complexly linked structural phenomena that constrained and shaped the ways in which societies engaged in conflict, and the manner in which everyday life was impacted.

**Cochran, Lindsey** (University of Tennessee), **Nicholas Honerkamp** (University of Tennessee Chattanooga), and **Norma Harris** (University of Tennessee Chattanooga)

[17] *Reconstructing Built Environments on Sapelo Island, Georgia through GIS Map Reconciliation and Ground Truthing*

Pre-Emancipation maps showing slave and planter structures and post-Emancipation Geechee structures on Sapelo Island, Georgia are anything but consistent. In an effort to reduce the cognitive dissonance inherent in these conflicting cartographies, GIS is used to reconcile the historic maps with Geechee oral tradition. The maps date to the last half of the 19th century and allow the creation of comparative time slices showing structures and agricultural areas and their evolution over time; one enigmatic row of cabins is ground truthed through pedestrian survey. The GIS applications presented here add to the existing historical narrative on Sapelo reconstruction-era community formation.

**Colaninno, Carol** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Sarah Bergh** (University of Georgia), and **Carla S. Hadden** (University of Georgia)

[3] *Hardhead Catfish (*Ariopsis felis*) Growth Rates Documented in Otoliths from Archaeological Deposits on the Georgia Coast*

Pre-hispanic societies on the Georgia coast targeted a specific suite of estuarine fishes for thousands of years.

Evidence indicates that this fish community was resilient to fishing and non-anthropogenic stressors. However, stress may manifest in populations, rather than entire fish communities. We examine incremental growth structures of a heavily exploited species, hardhead catfish (*Ariopsis felis*), to compare growth rates of modern and archaeological specimens. Through the temporal sequence, growth rates of sampled hardheads change. This suggests that despite sustained fish communities, the estuarine resource base may have been stressed at times prior to European colonization.

**Compton, J. Matthew** (Southeastern Zooarchaeological Research, LLC), **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[3] *A Regional Perspective on Late Woodland Animal Use at the Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex*

The Roberts Island faunal assemblage provides one of the first opportunities to examine animal-use practices of the Late Woodland inhabitants of the west-central Gulf coast of Florida. Inhabitants of Roberts Island practiced a subsistence pattern similar to groups of the better-studied northwest and southwest Gulf coasts of Florida with an emphasis on estuarine resources, particularly fishes and sea turtles. Notably, the codominance of sea catfish and mullet at Roberts Island is generally not observed among northwest and southwest Gulf coast Florida sites. Aspects of regional variability in faunal assemblages from prehistoric sites of the Florida Gulf coast are discussed.

**Comstock, Aaron** (see Cook, Robert)

**Conklin, Beth** (Vanderbilt University). [12] Discussant

**Cook Hale, Jessica** (University of Georgia) and **Ervan Garrison** (University of Georgia)

[33] *A Sea Change: Taphonomy and Potential Implications of Source Materials in Atypical Lithic Materials from Offshore Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Sites*

Two lithic assemblages recovered from submerged sites in the Southeast U.S. are discussed, one from Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary on the Atlantic coastline of Georgia, and the other from Ray Hole Springs, in the Gulf of Mexico. Both assemblages contain non-chert lithics and both demonstrate significant brackish and salt-water corrosion. Here we discuss these post-depositional changes, as well as the implications for the use of non-chert source materials for these artifacts, with particular attention to the Gulf

of Mexico assemblage where there is ample high quality chert within 50 kilometers of the site.

**Cook, Della Collins** (Indiana University)

[19] *Cranial Modification and Other Pathology: Consequence or Coincidence?*

Georg Neumann participated in what became the First Caddo Conference in 1946. He acquired a fragmentary collection of skeletal material from Allen Place, Natchitoches Parish, LA, including 28 fragmentary skeletons. They may derive from J.A. Ford's 1936 survey project. Neumann separated and reconstructed the cranium and mandible of an elderly adult and a three-year-old child, both exhibiting pronounced vertical occipital cranial modification. The child's occipital squama is remarkably thin, but there is no evidence of anemia or the indented external occipital protuberance that some have attributed to pressure erosion. The adult is noteworthy for a neoplastic lesion of the roof of the right orbit exhibiting Codman's triangle.

**Cook, Robert** (Ohio State University), **Aaron Comstock** (Ohio State University), and **Jarrod Burks** (Ohio Valley Archaeology)

[22] *Fort Ancient Beginnings: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Turpin Site, Southwest Ohio*

The Turpin site in southwest Ohio is a well-known transitional Late Woodland/Fort Ancient site. Previous investigations focused on mounds and mortuary patterning, with little emphasis on the residential structure of the site. We have recently remedied this problem with fieldwork including geophysical investigations, a bucket auger survey, and block excavations. Survey results located what appear to be two small contiguous villages comprised of several domestic structures each. Targeted excavations of two of the structures revealed in each case superimposed wall trench houses. In this presentation, we give a brief background on the site and preliminary findings.

**Copperstone, Chance** (see Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet)

**Cordell, Ann** (Florida Museum of Natural History, UF) and **Lauren Zych** (University of Chicago)

[9] *Petrographic Paste Variability in Historic Period New Orleans Pottery Assemblages*

Protohistoric and historic period Spanish- and French-context pottery assemblages have been the subject of Zych's dissertation research. The assemblages indicate a diverse group of local Gulf coastal Plain Native

Americans and presence or commerce with groups from outside the region. Petrographic analysis of 31 pottery sherds was conducted to evaluate compositional and textural variability and for comparison to NAA results. Ten temper categories were recognized. Three are prominent among local proto-historic and historic native pottery traditions and a fourth may be local to the Southeast. Six categories represent pottery that is foreign to the region and to North America generally.

**Cordell, Ann** (see Donop, Mark C.)

**Cordell, Ann** (see Wallis, Neill)

**Craib, Alexander** (University of Tennessee), **Martin P. Walker** (University of Tennessee), **Amelia Jansen** (University of Tennessee), **Amy Pham** (University of Tennessee), **Derek Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee), **David Echeverry** (University of Tennessee), and **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee)

[23] *Uncovering Features: Highlighting Late Woodland to Historic Activity at the Topper Site (38AL23)*

This poster presents preliminary results of the analyses of over 100 features discovered at the Topper Site (38AL23) by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, summer 2015 field school. Both GPR and excavation were utilized in the discovery of features. Four 2x2 meter units were carefully excavated to reveal numerous Late Woodland features and GPR transects were run across sections of the hillside. The features from the units were individually excavated and were processed using flotation. These preliminary analyses indicate the Topper Site to be an active site from the Late Woodland period through to historic contexts.

**Craib, Alexander** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Craib, Alex** (see Baumann, Timothy)

**Cranford, David** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

[2] *Community and Household Variation in the 18th century Catawba Nation*

Archaeological investigations in South Carolina have documented several sites related to the late 18th century Catawba Nation. These sites have revealed numerous discrete clusters of features representing domestic architecture, ancillary structures, and activity areas. The assemblages recovered from these contexts reflect the material outcomes of multiple and changing strategies pursued by individual Catawba households as they

navigated a turbulent socio-economic landscape caused by epidemic disease, settlement relocation and encroachment, and near constant threats of violence and war. In this paper, I identify patterns of variability within and between Catawba communities and suggest ideas about shifts in community organization through time.

**Cressler, Alan** (see Bow, Sierra M.)

**Cressler, Alan** (see Carroll, Beau D.)

**Cressler, Alan** (see Simek, Jan F.)

**Cressler, Alan** (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

**Creswell, Jr., L. Michael** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

[23] *15Md158: Specialized Treatment of Blue-gray Chert in Association with an Early Woodland Earthwork*

Archaeological investigations were carried out at 15Md158, a prehistoric lithic workshop site in Kentucky. These investigations found that the site was most heavily utilized during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland. This study found that the site may be associated with a network of lithic manufacturing sites in the region that were used for the specialized manufacture of trade and ritual artifacts from blue-gray chert. The recent acquisition of LIDAR data suggest a possible Early Woodland ceremonial circle may be located at the site further supporting the theory that the site was used in a prehistoric ritual context.

**Crites, Gary** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee) and **Timothy Baumann** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee)

[11] *The Age and Distribution of the Common Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) in Tennessee*

Arriving after AD 1000, the common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) was the last domesticated plant to be adopted in the prehistoric Eastern Woodlands. Beans were combined with corn and squash to create the "three sisters" agricultural system. Recent scholarship has argued that the earliest beans entered the eastern US from the lower Plains and through the Great Lakes. When and how beans entered into the southeastern U.S. is not clearly understood because very few beans have been directly dated. New radiocarbon dates of beans from Tennessee and neighboring states are presented that may provide new evidence of multiple trade/migration paths.



**Crothers, George M.** (University of Kentucky)

[12] *Plants, People, Theory, Behavior*

When does the interaction between humans and plants transcend the boundary from collecting wild plants to tending domesticated crops? We can use morphological characteristics to infer domesticate status in plant species, but the explanatory models for this change remain contentious. Humans, responding to everyday matters of subsistence and material well-being, make conscious decisions on how to interact with their environment. Changes in the morphological characteristics of domesticated species may be unintentional, but I argue that behavioral decisions by humans to interact with their environment in novel ways, leading to domestication, is done with intent and forethought.

**Crothers, George** (see Neusius, Sarah W.)

**Cyr, Howard** (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee), **Bonnie Gums** (Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama), **Gregory Waselkov** (Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama), **Kandace D. Hollenbach** (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee), and **Mark Bush** (Florida Institute of Technology)

[3] *Agriculture at the Marsh's Edge: Multidisciplinary Analysis of an Early French Colonial Site in Mobile, Alabama*

Excavations at 1Mb510, an early French Colonial site located along the coastal edge of Mobile, Alabama, uncovered early Colonial period deposits and features overlying a shallow linear depression. Containing interbedded layers of organic-rich sediment and sand-rich storm deposits, these deposits extend outward from the base of the depression and overlap the historic surface. Geoarchaeological, paleoethnobotanical, and archaeological data suggest that this depression represents a freshwater tidal marsh expanded by early French colonists for agricultural purposes. Not only do these deposits document early Colonial landscape modification, the storm-deposited sand layers mark a period of increased storm intensity during the late 1700's.

**Danforth, Marie** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
[21] Discussant.

**Daniel, Jr., I. Randolph** (East Carolina University), **Christopher R. Moore** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program), and **Terry E. Barbour, II** (University of Florida)

[23] *Searching for Stratigraphy in a Sand Dune: Artifact Backplots, Refitting, and Frequency Distributions at Squires Ridge, North Carolina*

Squires Ridge is a multicomponent, stratified site situated atop a relict sand dune along the Tar River in eastern North Carolina. Based upon temporally diagnostic artifacts and chronometric dates, four occupation zones (Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Early/Middle Woodland) are buried within the upper meter of aeolian sand. Trench excavation data including the analysis of artifact backplots, artifact refitting, and the frequency distribution of artifact counts by level indicate the presence of intact, stratified occupations at the site. Great potential exists at Squires Ridge to answer questions related to the early prehistory of the North Carolina Coastal Plain.

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

**Darr, Savannah** (see Bradley, Dawn)

**Das, Oindrilla** (see Lulewicz, Isabelle)

**Davis, Brady** (see Wescott, Kimberly)

**Davis, Heidi S.** (see Samuelson, John R.)

**Davis, Jr., R. P. Stephen** (University of North Carolina)

[25] *Documenting Archaeological Contexts with 3D Photography*

Photography has long been one of the best tools archaeologists have for creating a visual record of excavations and contexts in the field. In recent years a variety of new techniques, from laser scanning to photogrammetry, have been developed and employed throughout the world that now allow archaeologists to create a three-dimensional photographic record. This paper explores one such technique—structure from motion—that has been used on archaeological sites in North Carolina. It permits the construction of highly detailed, geo-referenced, photo-realistic models using affordable software and field photographs taken with an ordinary digital camera common to all archaeological projects.

**Davis, Taylor** (University of Georgia) and **Brandon Ritchison** (University of Georgia)

[37] *Oconee Hill Cemetery Thomas/Cobb Plot GPR Survey*

In partnership with a local community organization

during November 2014, a plot at the Oconee Hill Cemetery was subject to GPR survey to determine the locations of potential unmarked graves and to verify and demarcate a recently discovered vault grave housing T. R. R. Cobb, the author of the Constitution of the Confederate States and the founder of the University of Georgia Law School. Multiple survey areas show evidence of unmarked burials. The burial vault is located under a sidewalk, but further survey will need to be carried out to determine the full extent of the chamber.

**de Gregory, J. Rocco** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research) and **Nicholas Herrmann** (Mississippi State University)

[37] *Bioarchaeological Investigations of the Skeletal Series from Rolling Fork Mounds (22SH506), Rolling Fork, Sharkey County, Mississippi*

In 2011, the remains of at least 15 individuals were recovered from nine burials during extensive mitigation efforts at Rolling Fork Mounds (22SH506) in Sharkey County, Mississippi. Although the burial sample is small, it is demographically varied. The analysis presented will contextualize the oral health, developmental dental defects, and adult stature of the Rolling Fork individuals. The information will then be compared to bioarchaeological data available from other Mississippian and Woodland populations in Alabama and Mississippi. Finally, similarities between the Rolling Fork burials and Late Mississippian populations of the Lower Mississippi Valley will be presented.

**de Smet, Timothy** (Texas A&M University), **Tanya M. Peres** (Florida State University), and **Jesse Tune** (Fort Lewis College)

[5] *Introducing the Magnolia Valley Site (40RD314): Preliminary Results of Near-Surface Geophysical Investigations at a Multicomponent Site in Rutherford County, Tennessee*

We offer our preliminary results of the near-surface geophysical survey conducted at the Magnolia Valley (40RD314) site in May 2014. Magnolia Valley is a multicomponent site located in southwestern Rutherford County, and was investigated as part of the MTSU Rutherford County Archaeology Research Program and MTSU Archaeological Field School. The use of magnetic gradiometry, frequency-domain electromagnetic-induction (EMI), and ground-penetrating radar was necessary to distinguish feature type. Ground-truthing the results via excavation proved the efficacy of this multi-method survey strategy and

resulted in the identification of Archaic and Historic period features.

**De Vore, William** (The University of Alabama) and **Keith Jacobi** (The University of Alabama)

[21] *Facial Mutilations Associated With Scalplings from the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

Reexamination of prehistoric remains from the Middle Tennessee River Valley has yielded multiple cases of victims who were scalped and also demonstrate facial mutilations. Detailed analysis of the cut marks indicates that they were standardized and could be sex specific, a finding which is corroborated by a review of the ethnohistoric literature. For this research cut marks were classified based on the location, orientation, and affected tissue. Some of this evidence suggests an association with punishments for immoral and criminal acts.

**De Vore, William** (see Gordon, Falcia)

**Dean, S.D.** (see Linam, Bob)

**Deere, Bobi** (University of Tulsa)

[15] *Spiro Interaction Within the MIIS: Using Busycon Shell to Fuse Elemental Analysis With Iconography*

A study was done on the Gilcrease Museums collection of Spiro Mounds engraved shell. A handheld XRF machine was used to source Busycon shell from Spiro to either the Atlantic or the Gulf Coast. This sample was further separated into styles, sub-styles and by form (cup or gorget). The data was discussed in the context of Mississippian trade corridor theory, and the Spiro Mounds Craig Mound as singular event theory.

**Dekle, Victoria** (Missouri State University/University of Kentucky)

[1] *Contextualizing Identity in the Savannah River Delta: Pottery Design and Multimedia Expression in the Late Archaic*

Early pottery from low county Georgia and South Carolina has played an influential role in Late Archaic archaeology and identity studies for decades. Like most archaeological research, however, there is no clear consensus on how and where to situate identity - or rather, how to situate particular forms of identity - in the archaeological record. This paper explores the significance of both regional and local analyses in interpreting past identities in the Savannah River Delta as well as important connections between pottery and other forms of material culture.

**DeMuth, Robert** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Dengel, Craig** (Fort Polk, Louisiana)

[32] *A Meso-Scale Approach to the Social Landscape of the Saint Andrews Bay Watershed*

Historically, investigations at middle Woodland period sites (A.D. 250-1000) in the Saint Andrews Bay watershed in northwest Florida have examined community patterns and subsistence strategies at individual sites. Alternatively, a cultural-historical approach has been applied to ceramic types from settlement clusters as they articulate with larger regional patterns. This paper bridges the gap, presenting a meso-scale GIS analysis of the Woodland period social landscape across the Saint Andrews Bay system. Recent data from Tyndall Air Force Base is examined in light of broader trends happening around the bay during the middle Woodland.

**Dennison, Meagan** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[3] *Archaic Dogs of the Western Tennessee River Valley*

Eva (40Bn12) is a Middle Archaic shell midden site located along the western portion of the Tennessee River. Excavations conducted during the 1940s uncovered remarkable artifacts, as well as numerous human and domestic dog interments. Previous morphometric and paleopathological analyses of these domestic dogs suggest they were small in size, and may have aided in foraging activities. This paper builds upon this research by investigating the degree to which these animals interacted and participated in human society. Mortuary patterning, among other features, is presented to place these animals into a broader social context.

**Dent, Sophie** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[30] *The Identity of the Impaired: Exploring Differences in the Disease Experiences of Two Impaired Individuals from the Eaton Ferry Cemetery (30-Wr-4b)*

This poster features data from enslaved individuals of the antebellum North Carolina Eaton Ferry Cemetery (30-Wr-4b). Bioarchaeological analyses of 30-Wr-4b provide a window into the experiences and identities of impaired members of a marginalized group, a subset of the population that is underrepresented in the historical record. Data from two individuals in particular suggest

that experiences of impaired individuals were greatly variable; one individual exhibits access to material wealth and nutritional adequacy, while the other exhibits significant material and social discrimination. Several theoretical lenses (e.g. “disability,” moral definition of disease) will be employed to explore forces potentially affecting such differences

**Des Jean, Tom** (Roane State Community College), **Randall D. Boedy** (US Forest Service), **Timothy J. Smith** (US National Park Service), and **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[5] *Use and Distribution of Stone Vessels on the Upper Cumberland Plateau*

This paper documents the use and distribution of stone vessel technology on the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP). Soapstone and sandstone pot fragments, representing several vessel forms and a few design elements have been found at many locations. The geographic distribution and periods of use for these vessels is presented and attempts to define a pattern of distribution that Transitional Archaic groups were following, relative to the nearest occurrences for steatite mineral deposits, is presented. Distribution of these artifacts across the region of the UCP reflects the more efficient use of resources here by Late Archaic hunters and gatherers.

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron** (Tennessee division of Archaeology) and **Tanya M. Peres** (Florida State University)

[3] *Bloodletting, Totems, and Feasts: Reconsidering Garfish in the Archaeological Record of the Prehistoric Southeast*

Zooarchaeological remains of gar (Lepisosteidae) appear throughout the prehistoric archaeological record of the American Southeast. Although these remains have been predominantly interpreted as food waste or residue of elite feasting events, ethnographic and ethnohistoric data provide conflicting views on how these fish were used by Native Americans. By examining ethnohistoric accounts, modern ethnographic studies, archaeological contexts, and archaeofaunal remains we attempt to explore the full range of gar use in the ethnographic past and present, and suggest new interpretive possibilities for archaeologists faced with gar remains from prehistoric contexts.

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron** (see Peres, Tanya M.)

**Diaz-Granados, Carol** (Washington University in St. Louis) and **James Duncan** (TSU Iconography Workshop)

[28] *Ancient Information from Rock Art in Caves and Shelters*

More than 50 caves and rock shelters in Missouri contain prehistoric American Indian rock art. This paper reviews rock art recorded at a sampling of Missouri sites. The act of carving into stone or drawing on stone involves ritual behavior. Sacred locations were, in essence, “tattooed” with sacred imagery, or they became sacred following their production. Dialogue with American Indians, as well as an in depth look at the literature, has greatly advanced our understanding of the iconography of rock art.

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

**Dietrich, Emily Elizabeth** (University of West Florida) and **Jillian Okray** (University of West Florida)

[37] *Not Just a Common Cold: Development and Contagious Disease in Pensacola, Florida (1850-1900)*

Between 1850 and 1900 recording death was the charge of the government and the church. To examine quality of life in the emerging port city of Pensacola, Florida, records spanning a half century were analyzed. Mortality schedules and interment records documented age, race, and cause of death. These records were analyzed in correlation with additional historical documents and cultural material to assess changes in city development over time and to provide contextual information for future archaeological work. Due to the high volume of death by contagious disease, it is hypothesized that the responses shaped Pensacola into a more modern city.

**Dilidili, Samuel** (see Blank, Andrew)

**Dillian, Carolyn** (Coastal Carolina University)

[18] *Experimental Procedures in the Identification of Expedient Shell Tools*

The Little River Neck in South Carolina contains evidence of multiple prehistoric occupations. This dynamic environmental setting provided a range of habitats for the exploitation of terrestrial and marine resources. A Middle Woodland shell midden, revealed few stone tools, raising the question of whether prehistoric occupants substituted shell tools for similar purposes. Using experiments conducted by students at Coastal Carolina University as a comparative data set, this study attempts to identify the use-wear signature of expedient shell tools. These experiments are then used

to assist in the analysis of shell from the midden on Little River Neck.

**Doherty, Raymond** (University of Mississippi), **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation), and **John Lieb** (Retired)

[7] *The George and Saleechee Colbert Site*

The George and Saleechee (Shillich'i) Colbert site in northeastern Mississippi is an early 19th-century Chickasaw occupation that has yielded extensive evidence of a well-travelled site along the old Natchez Trace, with a prolific scatter of period artifacts, including pearlware, Chickasaw pottery, flintlock gun parts, wagon and harness hardware, as well as in situ architectural foundation features. Historic documentation indicates that Colbert's home served as the national council house, where the 1816 Treaty of the Chickasaw Council House was concluded with Andrew Jackson. Poster compares the rich oral history of the site with the historic record, and examines recent research and new archaeological discoveries.

**Donop, Mark C.** (University of Florida), **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Donna L. Ruhl** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Ann Cordell** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida), and **Zackary I. Gilmore** (Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology)

[24] *A Curious Combination: Inclusion Analyses of a Fiber-Tempered Weeden Island Pot*

A ceramic vessel from the Palmetto Mound (8LV2) mortuary facility on the Florida Gulf Coast combines an Indian Pass Incised surface treatment (ca. 1800-1000 BP) with an organic tempering technique typical of the Late Archaic period (ca. 5000-3000 BP). The vessel was tested using accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) dating of extracted, carbonized organic fibers, instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA), and microscopic plant fiber identification. This information is particularly important because there are few opportunities to conduct archaeological research at the protected and heavily-damaged Palmetto Mound and nearly all datable carbon residues have been removed from its associated artifact collections.

**Donop, Mark** (see Wallis, Neill)

**Douglas, Joseph C.** (Volunteer State Community College)

[28] *An Introduction to Historic Art in Tennessee Caves: Themes, Contexts, and Problems*

There is a significant corpus of art in Tennessee caves from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. An analysis of sites reveals that people created abstract and representational art using a variety of techniques and media, including incised designs and images applied with paint, pencil, or open flames. Themes include depictions of individuals through portraiture and human figures in action. Some are narratives. Art occurs in the contexts of social outings and saltpeter mining and should be studied in conjunction with historic graffiti. Problems of cultural affinity, chronology, and meaning can be investigated with physical analysis bolstered by oral history.

**Dowd, Elsbeth** (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)

[16] *Indigenous Perspectives on Spiro*

Spiro Mounds is considered one of the most significant ceremonial sites in eastern North America, providing rich data for the interpretation of Mississippian cosmology and culture. Less attention has been given to understanding indigenous communities' perspectives on the site's history, archaeological interpretation, and current status as a sacred place and heritage park. Although archaeologists and members of affiliated Native American communities may not see eye to eye on any number of issues, opening dialog on these perspectives provides an opportunity for learning on both sides and brings important stakeholders to the table.

**Drane, Leslie** (see Baires, Sarah)

**Brooker, Penelope B.** (New York State Museum)

[2] *Fabric Fragments from Pine Island, Alabama*

In 1915, John Gunter donated European and indigenous artifacts and a human tooth from a grave near a mound on Pine Island in the Tennessee River near Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama, to the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, including a group of fabric fragments. The assemblage probably dates to the last half of the 17th century. This paper will address fabric attributes, likely function(s), comparable archaeological and historical fabrics, and the significance of the fabric fragments to this particular burial.

**Dumas, Ashley** (University of West Alabama)

[12] *Using Ethnographic Analogy to Interpret the Salt Life, A.D. 1200*

The invisibility of salt in the archaeological record makes it difficult to examine its quotidian use or distribution. Production sites demonstrate that acquisition of this critical resource involved the application, sometimes alteration, of everyday skills and knowledge, such as making pots or weaving, to a specialized, seasonal activity. By placing archaeological evidence for prehistoric Southeastern salt-making in Clarke County, Alabama, in the context of worldwide ethnohistoric and ethnographic records on salt manufacturing and use, we can reduce idiosyncratic interpretations of its production in this region and create a plausible picture of a family engaged in making salt around A.D. 1200.

**Dumas, Ashley** (see Little, Keith)

**Duncan, James** (TSU Iconography Workshop) and **Carol Diaz-Granados** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[13] *Using 2-Dimensional Art to Identify Western Mississippian Figurines*

This paper identifies several of the supernatural spirit beings depicted in the flint clay figurines from the Central Mississippi River corridor. We propose that the characters these figurines represent can be linked to both earlier and later depictions of these same spirit beings seen in the rock art, shell engravings, copper plates, and ceramics from this same region. We believe that specific motifs and symbols in the imagery were intentionally included by the artisans to solidify their identification and send important messages.

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

**Dye, David H.** (University of Memphis)

[13] *Earth Mother Cult Ceramic Statuary in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Mississippian Earth Mother effigies functioned not only as ritual utilitarian wares that held liquids, but that they also served as religious statuary. The object of religious veneration, these effigy forms would have personified Earth Mother guardian spirits who, when ritually solicited, provided fertility, health, and longevity. However, these guardian spirits might also mete out punishment in the form of death or sickness for those who violated cult codes of conduct. Thus, women's guardian spirits became hypostatized and materialized as ceramic cult icons, which functioned to conjure or implore Earth Mother spiritual forces within the religious context of female medicine societies.

**Echeverry, David** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Echeverry, David** (see Craib, Alexander)

**Eggiman, Gretchen** (Southern Research) SAC Luncheon Workshop, Panelist.

**Eggiman, Gretchen** (see Blank, Andrew)

**Ellis, Peter** (see Wright, K. Pierce)

**Emerson, Thomas** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Kristin Hedman** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Mary Simon** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[11] *Cahokia and Corn: Multidisciplinary Research on the Timing and Intensity of Maize Consumption in the American Bottom*

Traditional gradualist, evolutionary models of maize introduction in the American Bottom are re-examined. Excavations at hundreds of sites, analysis of thousands of liters of archaeobotanical samples, extensive AMS re-dating of archaeological and archaeobotanical samples, the isotopic studies of carbon and nitrogen isotopes for both human and dog populations, and a better understanding of the regional social and political sequence have caused ISAS researchers to doubt this evolutionary model. It now appears that Cahokia's A.D. 1050 Big Bang with its changing political and social lifeways is fueled by the A.D. 900 introduction and dependence on new maize agriculture subsistence practices.

**Endonino, Jon** (Eastern Kentucky University)

[33] *Knapping on the Coast: Preliminary Observations on the Organization of Lithic Technology at the Tomoka Complex*

The availability of raw material is a significant factor affecting the organization of lithic technology and influences procurement, production, and maintenance among other things. This paper presents the results of an analysis of lithic artifacts from the Tomoka Complex (4900-4400 cal. B.P.) on the northeast coast of Florida. Knappable stone is absent from the local environment and the nearest sources are located more than 100 kilometers to the west. In this study emphasis is placed on the effects of lithic scarcity on the organization of technology and the strategies employed to compensate for the distance between people lithic sources.

**England, Steven** (Eastern Kentucky University)

[18] *Bivalve Stories and Snail Tales: Reconstructing the Late Archaic Environment at the Tomoka Complex, Northeast Florida*

Mollusks inhabit specific ecological niches and can be used as proxies for past environmental conditions. Changes in the composition of molluscan assemblages register changing ecological conditions and offer an opportunity to examine human responses to environmental change. This paper presents the preliminary analysis molluscan species from the Late Archaic Tomoka Complex in Northeast Florida. Changes in the in species composition and frequency of mollusks coupled with the available radiometric assays are used to reconstruct the environmental conditions during the occupation of the Tomoka Complex and, importantly, the environmental conditions attending Late Archaic mortuary mound construction.

**Enloe, James** (see Mehta, Jayur)

**Ervin, Kelly** (Washington University), **Bryan Haley** (Coastal Environments Inc.), and **David Kelley** (Coastal Environments Inc.)

[8] *Assessing RTK-GPS Geomatics at 41AN201: A Late Caddo Site in the Texas Piney Woods*

In the summer of 2015, Coastal Environments Inc. led data recovery excavations on a Frankston Phase Caddo site in Anderson County, Texas. A Real-Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK-GPS) facilitated the gridding and mapping of archaeological deposits and local landscape geomorphology. Spatial information was collected using a real-world map projection in sub-centimeter accuracies. RTK data acquisition of 41AN201 was practical and fast. The system significantly decreased post-processing time typical to total station datasets, maintained true horizontal and vertical control over variable topography, and resulted in precise spatially referenced cultural and geographic information integrated into GIS.

**Ethridge, Robbie** (University of Mississippi)

[6] *Rivers as Corridors of Communication, Transportation, and Movement during the Late Mississippian*

Rivers figured prominently in the Mississippian world and most Mississippian-era sites are located on waterways. Because of this, scholars have assumed that rivers were important infrastructural elements, providing corridors of communication, transportation, and movement. However, the actual use of waterways by Mississippians has not been thoroughly investigated. Using the documents from the expedition of Hernando de Soto and the most current reconstruction of the Late

Mississippian world, this paper looks at the use of waterways during the Late Mississippian for movement of goods, people, and information within and across polities, as well as the benefits and costs of river travel.

**\*Eubanks, Paul** (University of Alabama)

[2] *Salt Production in the Southeastern Caddo Homeland*

During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the southeastern portion of the Caddo Homeland was known as a major hub of the salt trade. However, recent excavations at the Drake's Salt Works site suggest that this reputation may have been earned relatively late. It is also possible that many of the salt producers were non-locals who visited this region in part for its salt resources. While the salt makers would have been able to exploit the European demand for salt and salt-treated commodities, there is little evidence that making salt was more than a seasonal or short-term activity.

**Evors, Emma-Leigh** (see Thomas, Abbey)

**Faulkner, Charles** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) [20] Discussant

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

**Fielder, Nick** (Tennessee State Archaeologist, ret.)

[20] *Intersection of Politics and Archaeology*

The position of State Archaeologist in Tennessee is a political appointment. The incumbent serves at the pleasure of the governor. I served in the position from 1983 until 2008 and during that time I only experienced intense political pressure on the Townsend Archaeology Project. Governor Don Sundquist was building his retirement home in Townsend in 2001 during the Phase 2 and 3 excavations by the UT Transportation Center. At his request, the state archaeologist took over the day to day supervision of the project from April to September 2001. This paper describes the process and outcomes.

**Fogel, Aaron** (see Lowe, Kelsey M.)

**Ford, Janet** (see Boudreaux, Tony)

**Ford, Paige** (East Carolina University)

[34] *A Comparison Among Cemeteries at the Town Creek Site*

Previous mortuary studies have explored the links

between the presence of bounded cemeteries and the existence of corporate groups within ancient communities. This paper examines two cemeteries at Town Creek, a Mississippian mound site in the North Carolina Piedmont. The spatial distribution of individuals, artifacts, and select burial attributes within each cemetery are used to investigate variability between groups, and to place these groups within the context of the site's history. Analysis suggests the presence of distinct sub-groups of burials within each cemetery, and comparisons among cemeteries suggest that considerable variation in spatial arrangement occurred among cemeteries.

**Foster, Thomas** (University of Tulsa)

[26] *The Apalachicola Ecosystems Project*

This project is the most extensive excavation of a Proto-Creek community and contributes to our understanding of the formation of the Creek Confederacy and the interaction of Native American and European communities during the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. In this introductory paper, I will describe the fieldwork and results from the ceramic analysis. Early Creek pottery is a mixture of types from the west and south. This research demonstrates the formation of confederation among the people later referred to as Creek through changes in the diversity of pottery types.

**Foster, Thomas** (see Newsom, Lee)

**Foster, H. Thomas** (see Williams, Nancy K.)

**Franklin, Jay** (East Tennessee State University), **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston), **Frédéric Surmely** (Ministère de la Culture DRAC Auvergne/SRA), **Ilaria Patania** (Boston University), **Lucinda Langston** (Bureau of Land Management), and **Travis Bow** (Tennessee State Parks)

[5] *Terminal Pleistocene Lithic Technology and Function at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter*

We report on our current understanding of the late Pleistocene to early Holocene transition at Rock Creek Mortar Shelter on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Our focus is on chronometric dating and aspects of technology and function. We appear to have captured the transition from a true blade technology to a more expedient one. Using sediment micromorphology we place the archaeological record of this upland shelter in geologic context. It is now clear that the shelter was also occupied at least by the beginning of the Younger Dryas and not simply at its wane.

**Franklin, Jay** (see Des Jean, Tom)

**Franklin, Jay** (see Linam, Bob)

**Fritz, Gayle J.** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[24] *Rethinking Cahokia's Fields: More Permanent; More Productive; More Diverse*

Farming strategies at Cahokia differed from practices observed historically or inferred archaeologically for Mississippians across the Southeast. I address three aspects involving field rotation and spatial distribution. First, swiddening was probably not practiced during times of highest population density. Second, previous estimates of maize productivity are arguably too low, calling into question the need for upland farmers to offset shortages. Third, the popular infield/outfield dichotomy seems inadequate, especially when outfields are described as devoted to maize. I propose a pattern of zonation and intercropping in permanent fields, where Eastern Complex crops and maize were grown according to their particular properties.

**Fuller, Hadley A.** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette) and **Maranda A. Kles** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[37] *Collection, Preservation, or Population: Examination of the Factors that Influence Demographic Analysis*

This poster presents an examination of the age demographics of a collection of human skeletal remains that likely originated from the Florida Safety Harbor Site (8PI12). The Stirling-Burger Collection displays an age range that is representative of all age groups. By conducting dental analysis of both mandibular and maxillary dental characteristics it was determined that of the 41 individuals available for analysis, 13 individuals were identified as sub-adult, and 28 individuals were identified as adult. This poster focuses on the aging methods used and the factors that may have contributed to the large percentage of sub-adult individuals.

**Funkhouser, J. Lynn** (University of Alabama)

[19] *Preliminary Investigations of an Early Moundville Cemetery*

This presentation examines the southern portion of the interment area found to the west of Mound P at Moundville. The southern area, originally segregated from the larger cemetery by an 80ft long wall, contained 21 burials able to be assigned a phase designation with the majority (n=15) dating to between

the Moundville I and Moundville II phases. It is possible that this sample represents those few individuals interred at the site who also lived there. Interestingly, these early burials are also some of the most extravagant recorded at Moundville and represent 16% of the mortuary wealth at the site.

**Futato, Eugene** (see Gage, Matthew)

**Gage, Matthew** (University of Alabama) and **Eugene Futato** (University of Alabama)

[27] *The Archaeological Legacy of TVA and the University of Alabama*

In 1933, at the behest of concerned citizens and scholars, the Tennessee Valley Authority began the monumental task of testing numerous archaeological sites in the Tennessee Valley. In 2015, TVA took the step to begin rehabilitating many of the collections. For the past year, The University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeological Research has been working towards the final curation of the artifacts, field notes, photographs, and documents from excavations conducted in the Guntersville, Wheeler, and Pickwick Basins. The information derived from these old collections is providing new insight into the prehistory of the middle valley.

**Gage, Matthew** (see Wells, Edward "Ted")

**Gallivan, Martin** (William & Mary) and **Dane Magoon** (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

[34] *Stable Isotope Analysis in the Algonquian Chesapeake: The Changing Role of Maize*

Maize looms large in accounts of Algonquian communities within the orbit of the Powhatan chiefdom in the Chesapeake region. From subsistence to politics to ritual, maize played a central role for seventeenth-century Powhatan communities. However, archaeobotanical evidence of maize production and consumption has been rare in the Chesapeake, and precontact subsistence practices remain poorly understood. This paper summarizes the results of two bioarchaeological studies that trace subsistence changes from the Middle Woodland through contact in coastal Virginia. These patterns speak to important changes in subsistence, settlement, and social interaction in process when the English established Jamestown in 1607.

**Galloway, Patricia** (University of Texas at Austin)

[6] *From Prehistory to Ethnohistory and Historical Archaeology: Archaeology Without Pointy Rocks*



When I came to Mississippi in 1979 almost nobody local was doing protohistoric or historical archaeology. Yet at the same time there was a growing looting problem on protohistoric and historic Native American sites, poorly attended to by DoT and like institutions. Due to a lot of interesting circumstantial processes (and I confess a bit of badgering on my part) some of the prehistorians in Mississippi began to develop an interest in this time period. Jay was one of these, and in this presentation I will review a few steps by which this change was wrought.

**Gardner, Jeffrey W.** (Retired, Formerly Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

[20] *Archival Research: Implications for Site Location and Preservation Potential*

Cultural resources investigations for Tennessee Department of Transportation bridge replacements seldom produce earth-shaking results. However, associated archival research can demonstrate the efficacy of using somewhat atypical historic data sources to demonstrate project area modification. Archaeological and archival investigations for proposed replacement of the State Route 92 (James D. Hoskins) bridge over Douglas Lake (Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tennessee) offered an opportunity to access and analyze photographic and written documentation of early 1940s TVA reservoir and bridge construction that proved crucial in interpreting Phases I and II archaeological contexts.

**Gardner, Sara** (University of North Carolina)

[30] *A Difficult Life at Stockton*

Specific and nonspecific indicators of infection, trauma, and other skeletal abnormalities, allow anthropologists and archaeologists to catch glimpses into the day-to-day lives of the individuals represented. In this poster, I discuss a 40 year old male found at the Stockton Site in Martinsville, Virginia, who displays lesions which indicate a treponemal infection (e.g., related to syphilis). He has other indicators of lived experiences, such as a few broken ribs and external auditory exostoses in both ears. His life was, it seems, a difficult one.

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

**Garrow, Pat** (see Avery, Paul)

**Garvin, Amanda** (see Guidry, Hannah)

**Giardino, Marco** (NASA. Ret.)

[6] *The Remote Life and Times of Cacique Zapatos Amarillos*

Jay Johnson the high tech archaeologist is the subject of my talk. During his long and distinguished partnership with NASA, Jay pioneered active and passive techniques of remote sensing applications to archaeology. As early as 1991 Jay was experimenting with airborne thermal imagery collected with NASA sensors. His interest in multispectral imagery led to exciting airborne field campaigns at several mound sites in Mississippi where we flew everything from experimental sensors to hot air balloons. It was during such a field campaign that Berle Clay introduced Jay to geophysical “toys”. The rest is history.

**Gibson, Hubert J.** (Tetra Tech)

[17] *Constructing the World's Largest Prison: Understanding Identity by Examining Labor*

Camp Lawton, a Civil War prison camp operated by the Confederacy, was once considered the largest prison in the world -- attributed to the fact that Lawton's stockade enclosed 42 acres. The historical record does not clearly indicate who built it. Newspaper interviews claim the construction was carried out by 500 impressed slave laborers and 300 Union POWs, but these lack the credibility of official orders. Unfortunately, many Confederate documents were lost when Sherman's army came through Millen, GA. This study archaeologically examines construction techniques for building stockades in an effort to understand labor patterns and provide identity for the builders of Lawton's stockade

**Giles, Bretton** (CEMML, Colorado State University)

[13] *Continuities and Ruptures between Particular Hopewellian and Mississippian Avian Motifs and Themes*

I examine the historical continuities and discontinuities between the Hopewellian and Mississippian representations with avian (eye and mouth) surrounds. I note that particular Hopewellian human effigies have avian motifs, ceremonial regalia and coiffures that are related to later Mississippian (Braden-style) birdmen. These similarities are exemplified by Hopewellian and Mississippian anthropomorphs with avian (eye or mouth) surrounds, who are often portrayed wearing earpools, head-plates, occipital hair-buns, and/or world symbols. These similarities suggest that the Mississippian birdman theme has continuity with earlier Hopewellian imagery and likely emerged from stories, myths, and/or beliefs that extended back to the Middle Woodland period.

**Gillam, J. Christopher** (University of South Carolina)

[5] *Early Archaic Hunting and Foraging in the Interior Coastal Plain: A Model from the Central Savannah River*

Early Archaic hunter-gatherers impacted, modified and made extensive use of the Interior Coastal Plain's environment, resulting in a unique cultural landscape. This Early Holocene Oak-Pine Savannah was quite different than the sub-boreal environs of the preceding Pleistocene. Growing evidence is emerging for a generalized pattern of hunting and foraging in riverine, tributary and upland settings. This study demonstrates the use of GIS with ANOVA, Chi-Square and T-Test statistics for analyzing the environmental setting of component-level archaeological data to produce a model of the Early Archaic Cultural Landscape for the Central Savannah River, applicable to other regions, cultures and time periods.

**Gilleland, Sarah K.** (Mississippi State University)

[18] *MNI Versus NISP in Two-Element Organisms*

When attempting reconstruction of paleoenvironments, bivalves tend to be reasonable indicators of environmental conditions. In archaeological conditions it can be difficult to determine whether two halves of a shell represent one animal or two. To explore the differences that occur when MNI-based organism counts are compared to NISP-based counts, I employ UNIO, a spreadsheet-based program that approximates conditions of waterways when provided organism counts. For further comparison, I also use Mantel tests for statistically significant variation between MNI and NISP counts obtained from a single site.

**Gilmore, Zackary I.** (see Donop, Mark C.)

**Gilmore, Zackary** (see Randall, Asa)

**Gimbal, Carolyn** (Appalachian State University)

[24] *Subsistence Beyond Nutrition: Evidence for the Medicinal Use of Plants in the Southern Appalachians*

Arguably, subsistence encompasses more than the obtaining, processing, and consuming of foodstuffs – subsistence includes other activities central to human survival. Some paleobotanical assemblages can be reevaluated to attest to the selection and collection of medicinal plants. The medicinal properties of plants may have been especially important during the Contact period, as Indigenous populations were exposed to epidemic diseases. Informed by ethnographic and historical accounts of Cherokee medicinal practice, this

research considers if and how paleobotanical assemblages in the Southern Appalachians are influenced by their medicinal usage, specifically the use of black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) as a treatment for smallpox.

**Glass, Gary A.** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Goldberg, Kelly** (see Stephenson, Keith)

**Goodyear III, Albert C.** (see Meer, Kelsey J.)

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

**Gordon, Falcia** (University of Alabama- Office of Archaeological Research) and **William De Vore** (University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research)

[21] *Surviving Childhood: Evidence of Violence in Children from the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

Recent reanalysis of prehistoric remains recovered from the Middle Tennessee River Valley has provided a unique opportunity to highlight evidence of violence found on children from birth to age ten. This paper is an intersite examination of childhood mortality, traumatic injury, and violent death. Basic mortality rates are established for children. Predisposition to injury is established by comparing individuals with and without healed fractures. Violent death rates are also examined in children who exhibit perimortem cut marks and/or unhealed fractures.

**Gougeon, Ramie** (University of West Florida) and **Sarah Price** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[36] *Taxa Representations and Environmental Implications of Avian Ceramic Vessels on the Gulf Coast*

Two recently studied private collections and new analyses of several existing collections from the Gulf Coast afford an opportunity to build on the excellent analysis of fish effigy ceramic vessels in the Midsouth by Fisher-Carroll and Mainfort (2012). Focusing on the ceramic depictions of birds from these collections, an attempt is made to move beyond earlier type-variety schemes to instead explore how veristic and naturalistic depictions of avian species can be used to address questions of environmental reconstruction and change.

**Gracer, Allison** (see VanDerwarker, Amber)

**Grant, Katy D.** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[19] *Bioarchaeological Analysis of Oak View Landing*

*(40DR1): An Archaic Population in the Kentucky Lake Reservoir*

The biocultural examination of the Archaic population recovered at Oak View Landing (40DR1), a site along the Tennessee River in Decatur County, Tennessee, focused on the sociopolitical lifeways and subsistence strategies of these prehistoric peoples. Skeletal indicators of health and mortuary data were used to understand biocultural phenomena within this group and how they compared with other foraging groups. The results from this study indicate these foragers may have experienced hardships due to environmental conditions as shown by the morbidity observed in males, and the high rate of violent trauma, especially in females, suggests a high level of intergroup conflict.

**Gray, D. Ryan** (University of New Orleans)

[9] *Re-thinking Colonial Interactions in Early New Orleans: New Data from the Heart of the Quarter*

Investigations of the French Colonial era in southeastern Louisiana have typically been hampered by the source material, as the continuous occupation of the oldest portions of sites, coupled with wet, unstable soils, has erased fine-grained stratigraphic divisions in this period. Recent investigations in the Vieux Carré of sites with stratified deposits from the first half of the eighteenth century have complicated the picture of New Orleans in this period. In particular, deposits containing large numbers of hand-built earthenwares have suggested a larger role for indigenous populations in the making of the Colonial city than previously recognized.

**Gredell, Erin** (see Smith, Marvin)

**Green, Jennifer** (Florida Atlantic University)

[18] *Archaeomalacological Data and Paleoenvironmental Reconstruction at the Jupiter Inlet I Site, Jupiter, Southeast Florida*

The Jupiter Inlet I site is situated between the Atlantic coast and the Loxahatchee River in southeast Florida. Although excavations were previously conducted, faunal remains were not systematically collected until recently. Molluscan remains recovered in 2010 are examined to reconstruct past ecological habitats, identify which water bodies were used for extracting resources, and document changes in molluscan species over time. Based upon identifications, only brackish and marine species are represented, indicating that the Loxahatchee River was brackish rather than freshwater during the time of occupation and that the site

inhabitants were collecting mollusks from both the lagoon and coastal waters.

**Greene, Janaka A.** (University of West Georgia), **Ashley M. Smallwood** (University of West Georgia), and **Thomas A. Jennings** (University of West Georgia)

[23] *Preliminary Analysis of the Paleoindian and Archaic Lithic Assemblages from Site 9RI381, Richmond County, Georgia*

Site 9RI381 is located on an oxbow remnant of the Savannah River in Phinizy Swamp within Richmond County, Georgia. It was excavated during University of West Georgia field schools of 2013 and 2014 in cooperation with the Georgia Department of Transportation and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. This poster presents the preliminary results of the analysis of the lithic materials. Points recovered span several occupation periods ranging from the Late Paleoindian to the Late Archaic. In addition to diagnostics, we present tool types and debitage associated with each cultural component.

**Greene, Lance** (Wright State University)

[12] *A Novel Approach: Historical Fiction in Archaeology*

Interpretive historical fiction often focuses on the details of daily events and raises questions archaeologists rarely consider, and certainly do not address. The Welches were a Cherokee/white family living in North Carolina, before and after the Cherokee Removal, and are documented with extensive primary sources. I argue archaeological contexts at the Welch site represent a feasting event. A brief, fictional narrative is offered to account for the archaeological remains. In conjunction with archaeological and historical evidence, such an approach might help us envision the Welch family and the event on a more intimate and detailed level, and conjure new questions.

**Greene, Lance** (see Bigman, Daniel)

**Gregory, Danny** (New South Associates) and **Ryan Robinson** (Tennessee Department of Transportation)

[20] *Deep Testing and Geophysical Prospection in the Cumberland River Valley for the Proposed SR-374*

This presentation summarizes an on-going project for the proposed SR-374 in Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee. It focuses on archaeological survey in the Cumberland River Valley and highlights TDOT's use of modern and comprehensive field methods at the survey level. Alluvial landforms were explored with

traditional excavation (augering, shovel testing, test units, and trenching) as well as with ground-penetrating radar survey. Preliminary results of the survey and suitability of the field methods are discussed.

**Gualtieri, Rose E.** (Florida Atlantic University)

[3] *Packing Tips Every Traveler Should Know: An Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Shipwrecked Settlers at Preacher's Cave*

British colonization of the Bahamian island of Eleuthera began in the mid-seventeenth century with the arrival of Puritans seeking refuge from religious persecution. Funded by a group of British investors, this group of settlers shipwrecked and took refuge in a cave, now known as Preacher's Cave, where they adapted to the island's maritime tropical environment. Archaeological excavations conducted at Preacher's Cave recovered a large quantity of faunal remains. This paper examines the role these animals played in the diet, in terms of protein food supplies imported versus foods that the Preacher Cave residents obtained themselves through their own efforts.

**Guidry, Hannah** (TRC), **Larry McKee** (NRG), and **Amanda Garvin** (TRC)

[37] *Archaeological Investigation and Relocation of a Slave Cemetery at the Nashville Zoo, Davidson County, Tennessee*

Excavations on Nashville Zoo property, once part of the Grassmere Plantation established ca. 1810, identified and removed 20 individuals from an unmarked cemetery. Coffin and clothing remains suggest the cemetery dates from the early to mid-nineteenth century. The absence of elaborate coffin hardware common at the time, the cemetery location, and the known slave-holding history of the farm indicate this was a slave cemetery. The orderly cemetery arrangement demonstrates a lasting, organized method to the burial practices. The remains and artifacts from this cemetery provide insight into the life and burial customs of an enslaved population in Middle Tennessee.

**Gums, Bonnie** (see Cyr, Howard)

**Guzik, Heather** (see Halfhill, Rylie)

**Hacker, Stephanie** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[11] *Using Macrobotanical Analysis to Interpret the Daily Activities of Enslaved Field Workers at Monticello in the Late 18th-century*

Six features identified as storage pits or cellars provide evidence of four buildings that once stood to house enslaved field hands at Site 8 on the property of Thomas Jefferson's Monticello between c. 1770 and 1800. Here I highlight how macrobotanical analysis of these six features provides a better understanding of the relationship between the environment and daily life of the inhabitants of Site 8 during the late 18th-century. Macrobotanical data are applied to interpret the ways in which enslaved Africans utilized foraged and cultivated plants to enhance their well-being under the restrictions of slavery in the American South.

**Hadden, Carla** (University of Georgia)

[3] *Continuity and Change in Gulf Coast Fisheries*

Changes in the mean trophic level and vulnerability indices of modern commercial fisheries are warning signs of fisheries collapse in the Gulf of Mexico. I assess 12 zooarchaeological datasets from the northern Gulf Coast as a baseline for evaluating modern trends and to examine long-term temporal patterns in indigenous fisheries. These data suggest that indigenous populations targeted lower trophic levels than modern fisheries and that mean trophic level gradually declined, while taxonomic diversity increased, from the Archaic through Mississippian periods. Such analyses demonstrate the importance of viewing modern ecosystems as dynamic and influenced by millennia of fishing.

**Hadden, Carla S.** (see Colaninno, Carol)

**Haley, Bryan** (Coastal Environments Inc. / Tulane University) and **Gabriel Wrobel** (Michigan State University)

[14] *An Examination of Mississippian Ceramic, Mortuary, and Osteological Variation in the Upper Yazoo Basin*

The Upper Yazoo Basin contained a dense arrangement of mound sites and related polities during the Mississippian Period. Phillips' ceramic analyses and resulting phases represent the most complete attempt to understand the political and cultural dimensions of this region. We present a multivariate statistical analysis of regional ceramic collections and compare them to mortuary features and osteological traits in order to shed a light on Mississippian cultural and biological groups.

**Haley, Bryan** (see Ervin, Kelly)

**Haley, Bryan** (see Henry, Edward)

**Haley, Bryan** (see Rodning, Christopher)

**Halfhill, Rylie** (University of Southern Mississippi) and **Heather Guzik** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[19] *The Shady Grove Ossuary Site (22Qu525): Estimating the Number of Individuals Present*

The Shady Grove Ossuary Site (22Qu525), located in Quitman County, Mississippi, is one of the few known ossuaries in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Dating to the Middle Mississippian, it enjoys unusually good preservation. However, the human remains are highly commingled, making determination of the number of individuals present especially challenging. Different methods are used this estimation, including MNI, MLNI, MNE, and recently developed algorithms by Nikita and Lahr (2011). The results are discussed in light of issues associated with preservation, demography, taphonomy, and ossuary construction, and their importance in understanding ossuary function and meaning is addressed.

**Hall, Amanda** (University of North Florida)

[2] *Revisiting an Eighteenth-Century Farmstead at the Yamasee Refugee Mission Village of Pocotalaca*

San Antonio de Pocotalaca (1716 -1750s) was a Yamasee refugee village on the outskirts of St. Augustine. Excavations at 76 Duero Street revealed a farmstead associated with the village. Archival and archaeological research has provided information about Yamasee lifeways at the farmstead including material culture, architectural practices, and foodways. This project examines the data to provide insight into Yamasee life at the farmstead. Furthermore, using the archaeology of pre-war Yamasee towns in South Carolina as a benchmark, it draws from the Duero site (and elsewhere in St. Augustine) to consider the continuity of a Yamasee material identity in St. Augustine.

**Hall, Kristen** (University of Florida)

[24] *Digging Through the Collections for Cades Pond: Discoveries from the Melton Sites (8AL5, 8AL7, 8AL169)*

The Melton site, located in North Central Florida, has been visited by researchers for a century from the late 1800s through 1970s. The large-scale excavation and field notes of its three Woodland burial mounds and associated village have remained virtually unanalyzed for decades in the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Recent analysis of pottery, exotic materials, and pit features indicates interregional trade and interaction from people from the St. Johns, Gulf Coast, and beyond. As the largest extant collection of its type, Melton is central to the refinement of Cades Pond in duration and scope.

**Hall, Kristen** (see Wallis, Neill)

**Hall, Kristen** (see Wescott, Kimberly)

**Hammerstedt, Scott W.** (University of Oklahoma), **Amanda L. Regnier** (University of Oklahoma), and **Sheila Savage Bobalik** (University of Oklahoma)

[36] *Structural Analysis of Litter Burials from Spiro's Great Mortuary*

Artifact color has both chronological and symbolic significance at Spiroan burial sites in the Arkansas River drainage of eastern Oklahoma. In this paper, we examine litter burials from the Great Mortuary and the Brown mound at Spiro. Ethnohistoric descriptions are used to suggest color symbolism in Spiroan ritual displays. These data are compared with color usage in earlier burials at Spiro and mounds elsewhere in the drainage. We wish to determine whether the Great Mortuary was the culmination of a long-standing burial program or if there was a distinctive change in symbolic ritual compared with earlier Arkansas Valley grave periods.

**Hanvey, Vanessa N.** (University of Kentucky), **Karen A. Stevens** (University of Kentucky), **Michael Loughlin** (University of Kentucky Program of Archaeological Research), **Steve Ahler** (University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research), and **Tyler Stumpf** (University of Kentucky)

[33] *Raw Material Procurement and Use at an Archaic Period Site on the Cumberland River, Trigg County, Kentucky*

Staff with the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research conducted debitage analysis on selected units from the Early-Middle Archaic component of the Canton site (15TR1). This extensive site is located on a Cumberland River bluff crest, and analysis was conducted to determine raw material procurement and use practices. Debitage analysis showed that the lithic assemblage is composed primarily of St. Louis and Fort Payne chert varieties with no evidence of differential use. Due to the proximal location of the site to a St. Louis chert outcrop, additional analysis focused on determining the source of Fort Payne chert.

**Harle, Michaelyn** (Tennessee Valley Authority) and **Erin Pritchard** (Tennessee Valley Authority)

[27] *Tennessee Valley Authority's Thousand Eyes Volunteer Site Stewardship Program*

This paper discusses the development and implementation of TVA's pilot Thousand Eyes volunteer site stewardship program. The program was developed to provide support to TVA archaeologists in monitoring archaeological sites for vandalism and environmental damage. For this first year, the pilot program focused on a single site, Painted Bluff (1MS394). The ultimate goal of the program is to assist TVA in developing more effective management and protection plans while giving volunteers a chance to become active participants in this protection. Lesson learned in the development and plans for future expansion of the program also will be discussed.

**Harle, Michaelyn** (see Betsinger, Tracy)

**Harmon, Dowell** (see Wright, K. Pierce)

**Harris, Norma** (see Cochran, Lindsey)

**Harris-Parks, Erin** (see Wallis, Neill)

**Hawsey, Kareen** (University of Alabama)

[2] *White Oak Creek Archaeology in Dallas County, Alabama*

Excavations at the deeply stratified White Oak Creek site, located along the Alabama River in Dallas County, Alabama, were undertaken first to test the hypothesis that this was the location of the famed town of Piachi, which Hernando de Soto's troops visited just prior to the Battle of Mabila. A second goal involved researching the terminal Woodland White Oak phase, which was defined based on 1970s excavations there. This paper focuses on the Piachi hypothesis, our preliminary conclusions concerning it, and the potential of the site to produce valuable information concerning poorly understood terminal Woodland groups in central Alabama.

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

**Hedman, Kristin** (see Emerson, Thomas)

**Heller, Nathanael** (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.) and **Richard A. Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

[4] *Recognizing Cultural Complexity and Innovation in the Early Woodland through Everyday Life of the*

*Tchefuncte People of South Louisiana*

Some prehistoric cultures are poorly understood due to a lack of data, whereas available data for the Early Woodland Tchefuncte culture are immense. We examine Tchefuncte people of the Lower Mississippi Valley in the larger context of Early Woodland culture. Tchefuncte was more than a collapsed Poverty Point system, or an interregnum before Marksville. Instead, Tchefuncte folks thrived in the Louisiana lowlands, created large sites, continued the Poverty Point legacy, introduced innovations, and laid the foundation for Marksville. This paper explores the daily lives of south Louisiana's Early Woodland people and changes in their lifestyle between 800 and 50 B.C.

**Hemmings, C. Andrew** (see Adovasio, J. M.)

**Henriksen, Sarah K.** (see Richert, Jamie L.)

**Henry, Edward R.** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[14] *Reorganizing Institutional Complexity, Reshaping Social Landscapes: Building and Erasing Middle Woodland Earthen Enclosures across the Kentucky Bluegrass*

Understanding the chronologies of monuments, including their deconstruction, offers insights into social norms that can become codified when small-scale societies temporarily coalesce and organize to participate in collective labor events. Recently investigated Middle Woodland earthen enclosures in Central Kentucky provide a context for examining shifts in these rules and the institutional complexity of Adena-Hopewell societies. Data collected from several enclosures reveals architectural and chronological themes, as well as trends in termination. I approach these data using concepts from contemporary Institutionalists to explore how monuments can reveal codified organizational networks and shifts in the social structures underlying them.

**Henry, Edward** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Bryan Haley** (Coastal Environments Inc./Tulane University), and **Erin Nelson** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) [6] *Introductory Remarks from the Organizers*

**Henry, Edward R.** (Washington University in St. Louis) [31] Panelist.

**Henry, Edward R.** (see Lansdell, Michael Brent)

**Hensler, Rachel** (University of Kentucky)

[1] *Ceramic Variability during the Contact Period in the Lower Ocmulgee River Valley, Georgia, AD 1540 to AD 1715*

The Big Bend region of the Ocmulgee River Valley is an ideal area to study changes associated with European contact, due to the evidence of early European contact, a Spanish mission at the confluence of the Altamaha and Ocmulgee Rivers, and the presence of an Altamaha site indicating a group that moved from the coast. Through analysis of pottery production at various sites in the region, a refined ceramic timeline can be created and the influence of the Spanish presence on the coast can be assessed. This paper presents results from an attribute analysis of three sites in the region.

**Herrmann, Nicholas P.** (Mississippi State University), **Sarah Zaleski** (University of Florida), and **Kelly R. Kamnikar** (Mississippi State University)

[12] *Life, Death, and Impairment at Russell Cave*

Was death an everyday matter in the prehistoric southeast? In some populations, it probably was. In this presentation, we examine issues of life and death as well as impairment in the burial sample from Russell Cave in northeast Alabama. We present new data on burials excavated by Carl Miller in the late 1950s. These burials were recovered from within the cave and from the stone mound located near the entrance. We examine the Russell Cave sample within the scope of other southeast populations to explore how Archaic and Woodland communities dealt with the daily issues of death, disease, and impairment.

**Herrmann, Nicholas** (see de Gregory, J. Rocco)

**Hodge, Shannon Chappell** (see Peres, Tanya M.)

**Hoksbergen, Ben** (Redstone Arsenal) and **Lawrence Alexander** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

[35] *Preliminary Results from the Data Recovery at the Williams Spring Site, a Late Middle Woodland Village in the Middle Tennessee Valley*

The Williams Spring Site (1Ma1167) on Redstone Arsenal in Madison County, Alabama was the subject of extensive data recovery excavations between 2010 and early 2015. Investigators sampled portions of intact midden and over 400 features including storage pits, earth ovens, burials, and post holes, mostly associated with the late Middle Woodland Bell Hill phase component, but including components ranging from the Early Archaic through early 20th century. A series of closely-clustered AMS dates provides detailed temporal context, and the robust artifact assemblage is revealing

indications of nutritional stress and interpersonal violence in the late Middle Woodland.

**Hollenbach, Kandace D.** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and **Stephen B. Carmody** (University of the South)

[4] *A Taste of the Seasons during the Early Archaic in the Southeast*

Drawing on subsistence data from several sites in northern Alabama and southern Tennessee, we have argued that the daily decisions of gatherers - i.e. women, elderly, and children - largely shaped the mobility and subsistence systems of Early Archaic groups living in the Midsouth. These decisions and the activities associated with them would have had a decidedly seasonal aspect, given the marked seasonal availability of both plant and animal resources. Here we explore the seasonal rhythms to the decisions and activities that shaped the daily lives of Early Archaic peoples.

**Hollenbach, Kandace D.** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) SAC Luncheon Workshop, Panelist.

**Hollenbach, Kandace D.** (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

**Hollenbach, Kandace D.** (see Cyr, Howard)

**Homsey-Messer, Lara** (see Ortmann, Anthony)

**Honerkamp, Nicholas** (see Cochran, Lindsey)

**Hoskins, Emily** (University of Alabama)

[21] *Reassessing Evidence of Conflict in Mass Graves for Minimum Number of Assailants*

The focus of this paper is to determine if a minimum number of assailants (MNA) can be established through examination of cranio-facial cut marks on victims found in mass graves. Individuals from 1Ct27, 1Lu92, and 1Ms92 are examined, and their mutilations are mapped out. Analysis of cut mark type and location are used to establish the butchering technique in each case, and cross-comparisons are conducted within each grave. After comparison, an MNA is established based on observed similarities in mutilation techniques.

**Huey, Samuel M.** (see Rees, Mark A.)

**Hufnagl, Kevin** (see McCarthy, Donna)

**Hummel, Rebecca L.** (University of Kentucky)

[23] *Continued Geophysical Work at Walker-Noe (15Gd56), Garrard County, Kentucky*

Previous work at Walker-Noe included a gradiometer survey covering 4,800 m<sup>2</sup> using a Geonics FM 256 gradiometer. The FM 256 revealed several anomalies at least one of which appears to be a ditch feature. This data will be compared to data collected using a Sensys 5 sensor gradiometer. The survey using the Sensys machine covered 16,000 m<sup>2</sup>. In the 16,000 m<sup>2</sup> covered using the Sensys gradiometer was the 4,800 m<sup>2</sup> originally covered using the FM 256 gradiometer. The results will be compared between the different machines.

**Hunt, Alice** (see Thompson, Victor D.)

**Hutchinson, Dale** (see Magoon, Dane)

**Hutchinson, Dale** (see White, Kelly)

**Ide, Jaimie** (University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research)

[21] *Juvenile Identities, Communal Burials, and their Cultural Implications*

Before repatriation, as part of a final inventory and analysis, the skeletal remains of more than 1,000 individuals from the Middle Tennessee River Valley in Northern Alabama were reassessed for pathological conditions and evidence of violence. Of interest to bioarchaeologists are rates of infant and child mortality, and the comparison of those rates from multiple sites in this region and across time periods. In addition, this research addresses the frequency of infant and child interment with an adult individual, male or female, the potential presence of trauma and conflict, and the cultural implications that can be deciphered from this information.

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

[6] *A Reconsideration of Coles Creek Chronology in the Lower Yazoo Basin: New Data from the Aden Site (22IS509)*

Investigations at the Aden Site in 2014 as part of the Mississippi Mounds Trail project produced a large ceramic assemblage from securely dated mound flank midden deposits. The assemblage represents mound summit use of the mound during the Kings Crossing phase; however radiocarbon dating pushes the terminus of the phase forward in time, which has implications for the nature and rate of change during the subsequent Crippen Point phase, as the indigenous Coles Creek lifeway evolves into Mississippian culture. Implications

of the Aden assemblage for understanding Coles Creek chronology in the Lower Yazoo Basin are discussed.

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

**Jacobi, Keith P.** (University of Alabama) [21] Discussant.

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

**Jacobs, Austin T.** (University of Florida), **John Krigbaum** (University of Florida), **Ellen M. Lofaro** (University of Florida), and **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[19] *A Reevaluation of the Mayport Mound (8DU96) Burial Assemblage: Application of the Zonation Method*

Mayport mound (8DU96), near Jacksonville, Florida, was excavated in 1964 and contained significant Swift Creek and Weeden Island components. The 'continuous use' mound included discrete burial features spanning ca. AD 300 to 800. Little systematic research has been conducted to date on the associated human remains recovered. In this paper, we utilize the Zonation Method for inventory and reevaluation of this burial assemblage. The method applies diagnostic zones to remains that are informed by taphonomic factors and bone representation. Results provide an updated assessment that contributes to the demographic, health, and life history of each individual represented in this assemblage.

**Jansen, Amelia** (see Craib, Alexander)

**Jefferies, Richard W.** (University of Kentucky) and **Christopher R. Moore** (University of Indianapolis)

[6] Remote Sensing in a Remote Place: Investigation of Spanish Mission Period Activity on Sapelo Island, Georgia

Application of a variety of remote sensing techniques has helped to shed new light on the location, distribution and nature of Spanish Mission period activities on Sapelo Island, one of the Georgia barrier islands. The resulting geophysical data have helped investigators to focus excavation efforts on locations having high potential for yielding Mission Period cultural remains, as well as providing an overview of surface and subsurface features in this densely vegetated island setting.

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

**Jenkins, Jessica** (University of Florida)



[18] *Archaeological Evidence of Oyster Mariculture on Florida's Gulf Coast*

Oyster populations have dwindled 85 percent from historic levels worldwide, largely due to overharvesting. Archaeologists have documented that past coastal populations had similar effects on shellfish in the ancient past. Recently, archaeological shellfish studies have shown that humans not only depleted marine resources by overharvesting, but under some circumstances employed maricultural practices to sustain or intensify the production of economically important shellfish. In this paper I demonstrate that the inhabitants of Shell Mound manipulated oyster populations during the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. in order to maintain a resource that was used both for subsistence as well as terraforming.

**Jennings, Thomas A.** (see Greene, Janaka A.)

**Johanson, Jessie L.** (University of Tennessee)

[11] *Reconstructing Mississippian Identity on the Periphery: A Household Analysis of Foodways at the Townsend Site*

Despite extensive archaeological research of Mississippian period sites in the greater Tennessee River Valley, little is known about Mississippian communities in peripheral areas such as the Southern Appalachian Highlands. Research at the Townsend Site in Blount County, TN has advanced our understanding of people living at the edge of the greater Mississippian world. I compare the macrobotanical data between Mississippian households at Townsend to explore how foodways contributed to status differences and identity construction. Rather than analyze status variability based on common prestige indices, I use food to understand how people were expressing their identity through everyday practices.

**Johnson, Hunter** (see Little, Keith)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (University of Mississippi) [14]  
*Closing Remarks*

**Johnson, Patrick** (College of William and Mary)

[26] *From Environment to Individual: Colonial Spanish Insights into Apalachicola*

Initial Spanish seventeenth-century attempts at conversion to Christianity never succeeded, a 1690 fort proved short-lived, and attempts to entice Apalachicola throughout the eighteenth century enjoyed short-term success at best. However, Spaniards offered insights into the geography of the province and personal taste of

various Apalachicola leaders, many of whom proved particularly adept at taking advantage of colonial European fears. This presentation interprets details of Apalachicola geography and people, including generalizations from broader descriptions of Southeastern Indians, while keeping Spanish biases in mind and connecting to archaeological insights of the Apalachicola Ecosystems Project.

**Johnson, Phyllis** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

[5] *Assessing Mobility at 15McN15: A Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic Period Retooling Station*

A buried archaeological component dating to the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic period was recorded at site 15McN15 in McCracken County, Kentucky. Within this component, nearly 5,000 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, consisting mainly of lithic debitage. Within the Ohio River I section of the Purchase Management Area, only seven Paleoindian sites have been recorded, all consisting of surface finds lacking a subsurface component. Perhaps most importantly, site 15McN15 represents the only Dalton Culture archaeological site recovered within good context in Kentucky. By studying the lithic artifacts recovered from the buried component of site 15McN15, archaeologists may gain a better understanding of Early Holocene settlement and mobility in the region.

**Johnston, Janene** (Florida Public Archaeology Network - University of West Florida)

[16] *Gnome Houses & Bomb Squads: Metal Detecting at Florida's Natural Bridge Battlefield*

The Civil War Battle of Natural Bridge was fought within miles of Tallahassee, Florida, in March of 1865. Much of the site is now the Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park and a metal detector survey was conducted with the help of a wide range of volunteers and community stakeholders including students, members of Florida State Park Service, the local archaeological society, and Civil War reenactors. In addition to the research, the engagement of these participants in the field-work, at a time when Civil War symbols like the on-site monuments are under scrutiny, provided yet another value of this project.

**Jolie, Edward** (see Weeks, Rex)

**Jones, Dennis** (LSU Rural Life Museum), **Donny Bourgeois** (LSU Rural Life Museum), and **Beverly Clement** (LSU Rural Life Museum)

[10] *The Not So Sweet Life: Non-Plantation Occupations at the Chatsworth Plantation Site*

(16EBR192)

Archaeological and archival investigations of the sugar mill and the quarters at the Chatsworth Plantation site were dominated by data relating to the cultivation of sugarcane and the enslaved and wage workers who lived there. Artifact analysis, however, found evidence for two non-plantation occupations at the site that were unrelated to the sugar cane industry and unexpected when the project began. The first was a band of Alabama Indians that briefly lived at what was to be the plantation in the late 1700s and the second was an outpost of the occupying Union Army after Baton Rouge fell in 1862.

**Jones, Eric E.** (Wake Forest University)

[24] *Early Results from the Piedmont Settlement Ecology Project*

The Piedmont Settlement Ecology Project is a multi-year investigation of the factors that influenced the settlement patterns of Mississippian and Piedmont Village Tradition communities in and around the Piedmont Southeast. The goals of this research are 1) to describe the ecology of communities of varying sociopolitical complexity through a multiscalar GIS-based spatial analysis of site locations and cultural and natural landscapes and 2) to offer explanations for the geographic patterning of complex sociopolitical organizations. Early results show differences in ecological diversity around Mississippian and PVT settlements, suggesting particular natural landscapes were more conducive for the development of sociopolitical complexity.

**Jones, Eric E.** (see Wright, K. Pierce)

**Jones, J. Scott** (see Norton, Mark R.)

**Jones, Katherine** (University of Georgia)

[17] *Quantifying Regional Connections in the Ogeechee River Valley*

The Ogeechee watershed lies between the Oconee and Savannah watersheds in Georgia. It is a slow-moving blackwater river, unlike the Oconee and Savannah drainages. It contains approximately 1400 recorded sites, compared with 7800 on the Savannah (Georgia side) and 9800 on the Oconee. Despite its proximity, Ogeechee River occupational history may not mirror either adjacent basin. For example, the Late Archaic seems comparatively better represented than either the Woodland or Mississippian components on the Ogeechee. This pattern may suggest implications for changing territorial organization. However, current

knowledge of Ogeechee settlement systems remains limited due to research and sampling biases.

**Jones, Scott** (Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants)

[20] *The Benton Phase in the Midsouth: Excavations at the Jacobs Site (40Mu525)*

The Benton phase (5900 B.P. – 3900 B.P.) has been a compelling arena of study addressing issues of chronology, exchange and interaction, and economic adaptations. Environmental change at the end of the Hypsithermal has been discussed as a mechanism in Middle to Late Archaic transformations and originating within the Benton Phase. Archaeological investigations at the Jacobs site (40Mu525) during TDOT improvements to State Route 6 revealed buried, intact deposits derived from Benton phase occupations. These investigations provide the opportunity to address chronological issues as well as settlement and lithic technological questions in the Middle to Late Archaic transition.

**Jones, Travis** (University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies) and **Jake Lulewicz** (University of Georgia)

[24] *Comparing Analytical Procedures for pXRF Analysis of Ceramic Materials*

Recent proliferation of portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) in archaeology has demonstrated this method's utility for the discipline. pXRF spectrometers are highly portable, comparatively cheap, and deceptively easy-to-use. As with any analytical technique, a wary regard for application is crucial to its successful implementation. Using ceramic materials from the Late Woodland site of Hickory Log (9CK9) in northwestern Georgia as a case study, we explore the effects of varying analytical procedures, namely sample preparation and instrument calibration, to address the implications that an unfamiliarity with instrumentation and the physical properties of analytical materials may have on the quality of pXRF data.

\***Joy, Brandy** (University of South Carolina)

[10] *Silver Bluff Trading Post and Plantation: A Study of Material Diversity in the Carolina Backcountry*

Silver Bluff Plantation was established in the 18th century Carolina Backcountry as an Indian Trading Post. Through time it transformed from a trade-based enterprise to a large-scale agricultural plantation. This shift, characterized by a complex lived experience, is reflected in a diverse material assemblage. Analyses of

the site's ceramic assemblage suggest that its inhabitants engaged in trans-Atlantic consumptive behavior, regional exchange, and localized production. A multi-site comparative study of 18th century South Carolina plantations is used to evidence the cosmopolitan nature of Silver Bluff's material culture.

**Jung, Taesoo** (see Blank, Andrew)

**Kamnkar, Kelly R.** (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

**Kansa, Eric** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Kansa, Sarah** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Kassabaum, Megan** (University of Pennsylvania)

[35] *2015 Investigations at the Smith Creek Site*

The first season of the Smith Creek Archaeological Project focused on dating mound construction and testing associated village deposits. Like many Coles Creek mound centers, Smith Creek overlooks the Mississippi River floodplain and consists of three mounds surrounding an open plaza. Unlike these other sites, Smith was occupied well into the subsequent Plaquemine period. This long occupational history has the potential to answer persistent questions about the transition from the Late Woodland to Mississippi periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley. In this paper, I present the preliminary results of our artifact analysis related to these mound and village deposits.

**Kazmi, Adam C.S.** (see Kilgore, Eli)

**Keasler, Joey** (see Peres, Tanya M.)

**Keith, Scot** (New South Associates)

[36] *An Archaeological Signature of Middle Woodland Period Earth Diver World Creation Ritual?*

Ceramic animal effigies, including a spoonbill bird/duck, a duck, and an unidentified animal, were recovered from a small area of the Swift Creek midden at the Leake site, a Middle Woodland Hopewellian earthwork site in northwestern Georgia. The effigies themselves and the archaeological context in which they were found raise the question of whether these remains are a result of story-telling and world creation ritual, specifically relating to the Earth Diver world creation myth. I explore the context of the find in relation to Native American Earth Diver myths and Middle Woodland iconography in the Eastern Woodlands.

**Kelley, David** (see Ervin, Kelly)

**Kelly, John E.** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Corin Pursell** (Southern Illinois University), and **James Brown** (Northwestern University)

[29] *From Top to Bottom: The Significance of the Perino Trench into Mound 34 at Cahokia*

The 1950s excavations of the University of Michigan and the Gilcrease Museum into Mound 34 at Cahokia have provided important insights into the significance of this small earthen platform and its role in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC). Ongoing investigations have focused on delineating this earlier work and have been successful in that endeavor. The focus here is on the massive trench excavated by Gregory Perino that has provided important information on the mound's construction sequence including pre-mound activity, and the nature of the building on the mound's summit and its significance to understanding the Moorehead Moment.

**Kelly, John E.** (see Brown, James A.)

**Kemmerlin, Aspen** (see Blank, Andrew)

**Kemp, Kassie C.** (see Thompson, Rachel E.)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (Washington University in St. Louis) and **Sarah Sherwood** (University of the South)

[12] *Mound Building, Everyday*

Mounds are among the icons of Southeastern archaeology but were they part of, or apart from, daily life? We marshal data to suggest that mound building and use permeated daily life even if the processes of construction and occupation were usually episodic and of surprisingly short duration. Mound building involved whole communities, while the use, reuse, maintenance, and reconfiguration of mounds was regular and highly visible. Thus, mounds were embedded in daily life; it is thus best to understand them as both exceptional and quotidian rather than assuming they were only one, or the other.

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (Washington University in St. Louis) [31] Panelist.

**Kilgore, Eli** (University of Georgia), **Emily E. Lew** (University of Georgia), **Justin N. Lynch** (University of Georgia), **Adam C.S. Kazmi** (University of Georgia), and **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia)

[15] *Palisades and the Segmentation of Space at Singer-Moye*

Gradiometer data from Singer-Moye, a Mississippian

center in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley, revealed a linear anomaly running northwest to southeast along the North face of Mound A. Excavations were conducted to determine the nature of the feature, which was revealed to be a palisade trench. Subsequent research was directed towards understanding the feature's relationship to the palisade previously excavated under Mound H and to the site's overall occupational history. The lack of evidence for bastions, and small post diameter suggest that the palisade was not intended for defense but to segment social space, possibly demarcating an elite precinct.

**Kimball, Larry R.** (Appalachian State University)

[8] *The Function of Bipolar Tools*

A total of 95 bipolar tools (30 bipolar cores, 30 bipolar flakes, 17 pieces esquillees, 17 bipolarized bifaces, and 11 wedges) were analyzed by the high-power Keeley method to determine their actual usages. These derive from 15 Clovis through Historic Cherokee contexts in Appalachia. Altogether, 69% of these tools were used in a wedging action on bone or antler (79%), wood (17%), or an indeterminate contact material (4%). The remaining 29 bipolar tools were used to cut meat (7%), and in boring, planing, sawing, and cutting actions (8%). A total of 12% were either unused or indeterminate.

**King, Adam** (see Stephenson, Keith)

**King, Adam** (University of South Carolina-SCIAA)

[13] *The Cult of First Man and Male Figures in the Deep South*

Between the 12th and 14th centuries male figures appear in Mississippian imagery from Tennessee to South Carolina. Those figures occur as two-dimensional images on copper plates and shell gorgets, and as stone and ceramic statuary and human figural pipes. Some of the images are clearly not local to the region, while others are made in local styles and inspired by the arrival of non-local imagery, ideas, and people. In this paper I will argue that they all have a common source and a common general referent; they represent the spread of a religious cult devoted to First Man.

**King, Megan** (University of Tennessee) and **Martin Walker** (University of Tennessee)

[18] *Evaluating Freshwater Shell Modification and Tool Industries at Mussel Beach with Experimental Applications*

Freshwater mussels have been utilized as subsistence staples, architectural features, bait, beads, gorgets, and a variety of tools. While natural taphonomic processes cause some fractures on mussels recovered from archaeological sites, experimentation indicates that cultural practices also cause fracturing. Shell tools recovered from midden features at the Mussel Beach site appear to have been culturally modified. A sample of these shells were selected for description and analysis. To assess the nature of the modification, three species of freshwater mussels were selected for fracture replication. This paper discusses the preliminary results of the experimentation, edge wear studies, and comparative analysis.

**Klein, Christoph** (University of Mainz)

[26] *Prehistoric and Historic Land Use and Soil Erosion on the East Gulf Coastal Plain, Russell County Alabama*

In the southeastern United States, Native Americans lived on and cultivated vast parts of the landscape. However little has been known about the human-nature relationships affecting landscape development. A case study by the University of Mainz, Germany, examined the effects of prehistoric and historic land use linked to the process of soil erosion in Russell County, Alabama. Land use did trigger soil erosion throughout certain Native American periods. Our research allowed us to reconstruct four phases of landscape development dating back to the Early Holocene.

**Kles, Maranda** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[34] *Is Matrilineal/Matrilocal the Norm or an Aberration? An Examination of Biological Distance Evidence for Social and Marriage Structures at Three Florida Cemetery Sites*

This paper will examine the social structure and marriage patterns of three sites associated with the Manasota Culture in west central Florida: the Palmer Burial Mound (8SO2), the Manasota Cemetery (8SO1292), and the Bayshore Homes site (8PI41). Recent research utilizing biological distance analysis and burial patterns found evidence of a matrilineal social structure and a matrilocal marriage pattern at the Palmer Burial Mound site. This paper builds on that analysis by examining the social and marriage structure as two approximately contemporaneous sites, Manasota Cemetery and Bayshore Homes, through the analysis of burial patterns and biological variation.

**Kles, Maranda A.** (see Fuller, Hadley A.)

**Kline, Gerald** (Tennessee Department of Transportation) [20] *Closing Remarks*

**Knight Jr., Vernon James** (see Smith, Karen Y.)

**Knutson, Jen** (see Smith, Cole)

**Kowalski, Jessica** (University of Alabama) and **H. Edwin Jackson** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[14] *Site Diversity and Settlement Patterns on the Mississippi Gulf Coast during the Middle to Late Woodland Period*

The Middle to Late Woodland period on the Mississippi Gulf Coast is characterized by the proliferation and diversification of site types, including specialized food extraction locales, camps, villages, vacant ceremonial centers, and ceremonial centers with village occupation. Mitigation efforts at a short-term repeated use campsite, 22JA836 in Ocean Springs, Mississippi, have offered a view of the Woodland settlement system from the bottom up, suggesting that while regional-scale social and political dynamics were changing, a local system of seasonal population movement remained entrenched in Gulf Coast lifeways until the end of the Woodland period.

**Kozuch, Laura** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Sarah Baires** (Eastern Connecticut State University)

[18] *Manufacturing Shell Beads from the East St. Louis Site and Wilson Mound, Cahokia*

Marine shell artifacts are a significant element of the specialized materials manufactured and cached at Cahokia, from the Mound 72 “shell bead blanket” to shell cups and gorgets. We examine two new shell bead data sets from both East St. Louis Site and Cahokia’s Wilson burial mound to investigate if bead making was standardized and/or if specialists manufactured shell beads. We also examine the relationships of lightning whelk shell, the raw material for the majority of shell beads, and specialized practices, focusing on methods of manufacture, depositional practices, and the association of shell materials to unique places and activities.

**Krigbaum, John** (see Jacobs, Austin T.)

**Kusnierz, Nicole E.** (University of Oklahoma)

[15] *Brackett (34Ck43), a Spiroan Site Reconsidered*

Dated to A.D. 1000-1250, the Brackett site (34Ck43) is a mound/village site located in eastern Oklahoma along

the Arkansas River. WPA archaeologists excavated the mound, eight structures, and a burial component. Artifact and statistical analyses from this research will provide a more complete understanding about the organization and function of Brackett. This research also intends to clarify the relationship between this site and Spiro, the civic-ceremonial center located approximately 68 km from Brackett and overlap chronologically.

**\*LaDu, Daniel** (University of Alabama)

[22] *Revisiting the Interaction Sphere Concept: Modeling the Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transition as the Convergence of Distinct Extra-Regional Exchange Networks in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Joseph Caldwell originally defined an interaction sphere as an extra-regional system of communication through which goods and ideas were reciprocally exchanged. Caldwell assumed that prehistoric societies regularly interacted within and beyond the boundaries of their immediate regional traditions. The interchange fostered by these extended social networks served as an important catalyst for innovation, dramatically increasing the rate of culture change. Following Caldwell’s criteria, I contend that the Coles Creek people participated within their own distinct sphere of interaction, and that the convergence of the Coles Creek and Mississippian Interaction Spheres in the LMV circa AD 1200 precipitated Plaquemine cultural emergence.

**\*Lambert, Shawn** (University of Oklahoma)

[25] *Locally-Made or Portable Landscape? XRF Source Analysis of Post-Removal Choctaw Ceramics from Southeastern Oklahoma*

This paper combines XRF analysis of Choctaw-made pottery with archaeological, ethnohistorical, and theoretical support in an attempt to answer two questions. Did the Choctaw actively transport traditional pottery from their homeland in east-central Mississippi to the Indian Territory in southeast Oklahoma, and how was holding onto traditional clay vessels socially meaningful for the Choctaw after they were forcefully removed? Compositional data was collected on 32 Choctaw-made sherds from three sites in southeast Oklahoma and seven sites in east-central Mississippi in an attempt to identify the movement of and relationships between people, places, and things across two widely separated areas.

**Lane, Chad S.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Langston, Lucinda** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Langston, Lucinda** (see Linam, Bob)

**Lansdell, Michael Brent** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Edward R. Henry** (Washington University in St. Louis), and **Steven L. Boles** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[14] *Mississippians, Microliths, and Remote Sensing: Comparing Patterns in the American Bottom and the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Burlington chert microliths are common at the Carson site in Northwest Mississippi, and the Kunnemann Tract at Cahokia. Both sites exhibit high densities of these artifacts on the ground surface and in feature contexts. Our recent investigations at Cahokia's Kunnemann Tract utilized geophysical survey in an attempt to target features associated with high densities of surface collected microliths. Our results indicate a distribution of anomalies that implies a less dense and spatially segregated occupation signature for the Kunnemann vicinity. We compare our results with previous surface collections at Kunnemann to tease apart spatial correlations between microliths and Mississippian habitation.

**Law, Zada** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[20] *Transportation Archaeology in Tennessee through a Geospatial Lens*

Tennessee's robust transportation development program has resulted in the discovery of hundreds of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites across the state. For more than three decades, surveys conducted under the auspices of the state's transportation archaeology program have documented archaeological sites in physiographic settings not otherwise accessed by archaeologists. This presentation uses geospatial analyses to examine how the understanding of the archaeological record in Tennessee has been influenced through transportation archaeology research.

**LeCompte, Malcolm A.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Lees, William** (see Beck, Monica)

**LeFebvre, Michelle J.** (Florida Museum of Natural History and Leiden University) and **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[3] *Swift Creek Atlantic Maritime Society: Subsistence, Technology, Interaction, and Knowledge*

The Swift Creek archaeological culture (AD 100-900) is defined primarily by the distribution of complicated stamped pottery and associated networks of interaction

across the Southeast. We argue that investigating non-ceramic attributes across diverse natural landscapes encompassed by "Swift Creek" networks is fundamental to understanding the histories of multi-scalar social relationships. We synthesize and discuss Swift Creek phase subsistence, technology, and associated ecological knowledge on the Atlantic coast and define a long-lived coastal way of life tied to the sea islands and salt marshes. The deep history of this maritime society provides the basis for new interpretations of far-flung connections.

**Leier, Andrew L.** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**Levy, Janet** (University of North Carolina, Charlotte) [31] Panelist.

**Lew, Emily E.** (see Kilgore, Eli)

**Lieb, Brad** (Chickasaw Nation)

[14] *Chickasaw Native Explorers Summer Expedition 2015: Blackland Prairie Settlement Patterns of the Contact Era*

In June 2015 the inaugural expedition of the Chickasaw Native Explorers program was conducted. This team of Chickasaw citizen students participated in survey and test excavations in three areas of the Northeast Mississippi Blackland Prairie physiographic zone of the Chickasaw Homelands, in collaboration with students and staff from the Univ. of Florida and USC-SCIAA. Sites with features were tested in all three areas, with two sites yielding artifacts believed to be of the Spanish Contact-era. Jay Johnson's settlement pattern research in this region inspired this project, which is planned to be an annual occurrence in the future.

**Lieb, Brad** (see Doherty, Raymond)

**Lieb, Brad** (see Wescott, Kimberly)

**Lieb, John** (see Doherty, Raymond)

**Linam, Bob** (East Tennessee State University), **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University), **Cayla Cannon** (East Tennessee State University), **Lauren Woelkers** (East Tennessee State University), **S.D. Dean** (East Tennessee State University), **Lucinda Langston** (Bureau of Land Management), and **Sierra Bow** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[20] *Early Woodland Ceramic Systematics in Upper East Tennessee*

We redefine Early Woodland ceramic systematics in upper East Tennessee, particular so-called differences

between Watts Bar and Swannanoa, and suggest that previous typologies do not adequately capture the character or variation in ceramic assemblages. We use collections from several sites on the Holston, Watauga, and Nolichucky and more than 30 radiometric dates to demonstrate this position. Our work is augmented by geochemical analysis using portable x-ray fluorescence. In short, the differences between Swannanoa and Watts Bar are subjective and ones of degree rather than kind. It is also clear that limestone tempering was introduced much earlier than previously thought.

**Little, Keith** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Ashley Dumas** (University of West Alabama), and **Hunter Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[9] *A Refinement of the Eighteenth-Century Ceramic Chronology of the Eastern Division Choctaws*

In the 1980s, John Blitz identified combed ceramics as important chronological indices for Choctaw ceramics. Subsequent excavations of Eastern division Choctaw sites resulted in a revised chronology based on ceramic seriation, European artifact associations, and radiocarbon dates. The revisions reiterated the importance of combed ceramics as a marker of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century assemblages. Nonetheless, the exact timing of the introduction of combing remained problematic. In this paper, recently excavated artifacts and contexts from Fort Tombeche are used in an attempt to further constrict beginning dates for combed pottery in Choctaw assemblages.

**Livingood, Patrick** (University of Oklahoma), **Amber Price-Butler** (University of Oklahoma), **Matthew Merideth** (University of Oklahoma), and **Cody Blackburn** (University of Oklahoma)

[29] *Temporary Structures in the Southeast and Plains: An Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Review*

Structures erected for a short duration were a common element of native life in North America. Whether used as short-term dwellings, arbors, for feasts, or for ceremonies, these ephemeral structures are challenging to identify and study. Recent work at Spiro, which currently hypothesizes dozens of temporary dwellings all used in one event, has spurred interest in this phenomena. This paper will pull together references to these structures and attempt to summarize what might be said about their ubiquity, uses, and forms and suggest methods of detection and study.

**Lockhart, Jami J.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (Arkansas Archeological Survey),

and **Timothy S. Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[6] *Remote Sensing, Excavations, and Interpretations at the Prehistoric/Protohistoric Richard's Bridge Site (3CT11/22) in Eastern Arkansas*

Beginning in 2013, remote sensing surveys were conducted at the Parkin-phase Richard's Bridge site on the Tyronza River in eastern Arkansas. Multisensor geophysics revealed numerous prehistoric/protohistoric structures providing insights into feature type, location, size, shape, preservation, orientation, spacing, alignment, as well as population size, density, and other elements of intrasite organization. Recent large-scale, Arkansas Archeological Survey/Society-sponsored excavations have confirmed the geophysical results, detailing four houses with associated features. This presentation will describe the methodology, results, and interpretations that are now being used to refine future research agendas at Richard's Bridge and related sites within the larger cultural landscape.

**Lockhart, Jami J.** (see Mitchem, Jeffrey M.)

**Lofaro, Ellen M.** (see Jacobs, Austin T.)

**Loubser, Johannes H.** (Stratum Unlimited LLC)

[27] *Recording, Conservation, and Management at Painted Bluff: An Integrated Approach*

As part of a proactive approach to properly record, conserve, and manage Painted Bluff on the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama, the TVA has contracted the services of Stratum Unlimited to assess the condition, remove and camouflage graffiti, record the pictographs and petroglyphs, and recommend sustainable site management measures. The presentation highlights the need to present rock art sites to the public in a clean and well-researched state.

**Loubser, J.H.N.** (see Ashcraft, Scott)

**Loughlin, Michael** (see Hanvey, Vanessa N.)

**Love, Sarah** (Georgia State University)

[7] *Geophysics in Historic Preservation: Magnetometry at a Historic House Museum*

Students from Georgia State University recently completed a Historic Structure Report for the Mable House in Cobb County, Georgia. The site originally contained a log cabin used while the Plantation Plain was being constructed. Subsequently used as a school and post office, the cabin burned, but museum docents

lacked a record of the original location. By incorporating methods traditionally used in archaeology, we determined a probable location of a structure vital in understanding the history of the site as a whole. The project resulted in a collaborative effort between the fields of archaeology, historic preservation, and public history.

**Love, Sarah** (see Tucker, Bryan)

**Lowe, Kelsey M.** (School of Social Science, University of Queensland) and **Aaron Fogel** (Australian Rivers Institute, Griffith University)

[14] *Cultural Resources Management and Remote Sensing from a Global Perspective: Lessons :earned from Dr. Jay K. Johnson and the Center for Archaeological Research*

In the last decade, geospatial technologies have been implemented in resource management primarily to assess, document and deliver geographic information for the protection of cultural heritage. Setting the standards for efficient resource management (and arguably the fourth 'R' of Dr. Jay), the Center for Archaeological Research has been successful in developing innovative ways to understand sites in commercial archaeology. As former students, we continue this tradition and present several case studies where his teachings are prolific in our interpretations of cultural landscapes globally. We highlight how remote sensing applications influence resource management processes and assist stakeholders, researchers and communities alike.

**Lowry, Sarah** (New South Associates, Inc.) and **Shawn Patch** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[27] *In Between the Mounds and Outside of the 1930's WPA Excavations: A Geophysical Survey of the Bell Site (40RE1), Roane County, Tennessee*

New South Associates conducted a magnetic gradiometer and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the Bell site (40RE1), Roane County, Tennessee in 2014. The Bell site is a Mississippian village with six mounds excavated by the WPA in the 1930's. In 2014, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) sponsored a survey of the landform. Results were used to identify activity loci within the site, which may indicate distinct temporal occupations including a previously unidentified palisade and village. Using survey results, we were able to derive archaeological interpretations, evaluate research questions, and make recommendations for future work factoring in the broad site landscape.

**Lowry, Sarah** (see Patch, Shawn)

**Lucas, Virginia** (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

[19] *A Reanalysis of Human Remains from Late Prehistory in the Alabama River Valley*

The late prehistory of central Alabama is not yet well understood, particularly when compared to contemporaneous occupations elsewhere in the Southeast. Previous excavations of Durant Bend (1Ds1), a late Mississippian/Proto-historic, single mound site in Dallas County, resulted in several artifacts, including lithics, pottery, faunal and human remains. One excavation in the 1970s, yielded five sets of subadult remains and one adult individual originally examined in 1976. A recent reanalysis of this extant collection employing modern analytical methodologies allows for increased insight into the age and health of individuals occupying this area of the Alabama River Valley during this time period.

**Lukas, Michael** (see Birch, Jennifer)

**Lulewicz, Isabelle** (University of Georgia), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), **Oindrilla Das** (University of Alabama), and **Fred Andrus** (University of Alabama)

[18] *Exploring Oyster (Crassostrea virginica) Habitat Collection via Oxygen Isotope Sclerochronology at Crystal River and Roberts Island, Florida*

We performed oxygen isotope analysis on 52 oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) from the Crystal River and Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex, Florida, to better evaluate Native subsistence practices and patterns. Because the absolute value of the  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}$  values of the surrounding habitats varies synchronously with salinity and assuming a relatively constant  $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{water}}/\text{salinity}$  gradient since the time of site occupation, these data suggest a shift in habitat exploitation. We contextualize this research with previous studies to provide a more robust picture of shifts in mobility practices and the temporality of shell mound construction and midden deposition.

\***Lulewicz, Jacob** (University of Georgia)

[25] *A Bayesian Radiocarbon Chronology for Northwestern Georgia, A.D. 700-1400*

Advances in radiometric dating and statistical analyses are having a substantial impact on the archaeology of eastern North America, especially through the achievement of high precision intrasite chronologies.



While detailed intrasite dynamics are invaluable to advancing understandings of rapid cultural change, more refined and empirically constructed regional histories are also necessary. A regional chronology is presented for northwestern Georgia between A.D. 700 and 1400 based on Bayesian modelling of 47 extant radiometric dates from 14 sites. While this chronology corroborates some of the extant chronology, modelled dates for the Late Etowah and Wilbanks phases depart significantly from currently accepted sequences.

**Lulewicz, Jake** (see Jones, Travis)

**Lyle, Erika** (see Baumann, Timothy)

**Lynch, Justin N.** (see Kilgore, Eli)

**Lynch, Robert** (see Cole, Smith)

**Mach, Phillip** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Magoon, Dane** (Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency) and **Dale Hutchinson** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

[30] *Gender and Dietary Adaptation in Coastal North Carolina and Virginia during the Late Woodland Period*

Previous stable isotope studies conducted within coastal North Carolina and Virginia have been focused upon on the questions of dietary adaptation and the introduction of maize agriculture at the population level. So far there has been no examination of possible gender differences in diet and mobility within the region during the Late Woodland period. The present study provides information on potential gender-based differences in dietary adaptation and focuses on individual cases as examples of Late Woodland cultural transformations.

**Magoon, Dane** (see Gallivan, Martin)

**Mahar, GiNESSA J.** (University of Florida)

[18] *Offshore Islands of the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge in Ecological and Archaeological Context*

The Cedar Keys archipelago, located along the Northern Gulf coast of Florida, consists of scores of small islands. While most of these islands occupy the nearshore environment, some are located nearly five kilometers offshore. Recent subsurface investigations conducted on the offshore islands have revealed invertebrate diversity unparalleled in the immediate region. Furthermore, the deep, well-stratified sites tested to date present cultural and ecological changes

spanning nearly three millennia. This paper discusses these data in the context of larger subregional processes and changing human responses to the challenges of coastal living—including sea level rise.

\***Malischke, LisaMarie** (University of Alabama)

[10] *A Decade of French and Native Interactions in the Yazoo Bluffs Manifested by the Fort St. Pierre Built Environment*

Fort St. Pierre (1719-1729), near Vicksburg, Mississippi, was constructed among the Yazoo, Koroa, and Ofogoula peoples. All of these groups were dealing with the presence of hostile Chickasaws and British traders vying for sociopolitical and economic power. I examine these varied interactions through firsthand accounts, the Fort St. Pierre built environment, and changes to its architecture. Using the idea of joint villages as exemplified by the Petites Nations and described by Ellis (2015), I examine how the residents of the Yazoo Bluffs were tied into the larger power plays enacted by the Natchez, the French, and the English.

**Manuel, Jack E.** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Marcoux, Jon** (see Smith, Marvin)

**Marjenin, A. E.** (see Adovasio, J.M.)

**Marks, Theodore** (see Mehta, Jayur)

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.** (see Parsons, Alexandra L.)

**Mason, Tori** (Nashville Zoo at Grassmere) [38] Panelist.

**Matsumoto, Go** (see Wagner, Mark J.)

**Matternes, Hugh** (New South Associates)

[37] *The Local-Stone Box Tomb: A Popular Upland Grave Cover*

Box tombs, a means of reserving space on the surface of the grave, were common in late-eighteenth and nineteenth century Southern cemeteries. In the uplands of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, local igneo-metamorphic rocks provided an alternative to imported marble forms. While common, very little is known about them. Forms of box tombs include slot-and-tab crypts and tombs made from milled stone panels and from unmodified fieldstones. Capstones may be hammer-dressed, polished, or gabled. The interior surfaces of milled panels are often hammer-dressed.

Recognition of local-stone box tombs can help analysts better define the contents of upland cemeteries.

**May, J. Alan** (Schiele Museum of Natural History)

[7] *Robert Davidson's Holly Bend: Blacksmith Forge and Dependencies*

Robert Davidson of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina was well prepared for the responsibilities of backcountry farming by his father John At an early age Robert was trained as a blacksmith and apprenticed to his father-in-law for further training and experience Subsequently his siblings married into iron manufacturing families across the Catawba river, and Robert became familiar with all aspects of the charcoal blast iron industry Nails and agriculture implements were made and repaired at the forge. Remote sensing north of the house identified a potential forge site and subsequent excavations confirmed the location Results and interpretations are presented.

**Mayfield, Tracie** (see Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet)

**Maynard, Melissa D.** (University of West Florida)

[10] *Reconstructing a Reconstruction Industry: A Historical and Archaeological Look at Molino Mills (1866-1884)*

The lumber industry of Northwest Florida has remained a strong influence on the economic progress of the region from its earliest colonization into the modern period. Currently, very little focus has been given to the impact of Reconstruction Era sawmills, leaving a vague picture of the industry after its complete destruction during the Civil War. Molino Mills, located in Escambia County Florida, represents a prime example of a budding mill that survived reconstruction. Through recent archaeological and historical investigations, Molino Mills, offers new insights into the development of the Northwest Florida lumber trade and the evolution of industry.

**McCall, Grant** (see Mehta, Jayur)

**McCarthy, Donna** (McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture) and **Kevin Hufnagl** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[37] *Bioarchaeological Research Using WPA-Era Osteological Collections 1935-2015: A View from The McClung Museum*

Osteological material is without question one of the most important sources of data available to researchers seeking to answer questions about past populations.

This specific type of "hard evidence" has proven essential in supporting claims regarding social interaction, population movements, disease, violence, activity, and even patterns of post-marital residence and descent. This presentation outlines how WPA/TVA osteological collections curated at the McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture have been used in bioarchaeological research over the past 80 years. Information provided includes research types, rates of presentation and publication, and means by which this information is shared with other researchers.

**McCarthy, Donna** (see Baumann, Timothy)

**McFadden, Paulette** (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Neill Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[35] *Recovering the Forgotten Woodland Mound Excavations at Garden Patch (8DI4)*

Forty-five years ago Timothy Thompson excavated at two of the six Garden Patch mounds but results were never reported. We assembled data from Thompson's work and enhanced them with new test pits at Mound IV and re-excavation of a Mound V trench. Mound IV is a sand ridge where an extensive village habitation was established early. Mound V covered at least one burial and associated structure and the construction sequence of sand and shell resembles other mounds in the region. These results illuminate the functions and depositional histories of mounds within Woodland multi-mound centers of the coastal plain.

**McKee, Larry** (see Guidry, Hannah)

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

**McLeod, Todd** (University of Mississippi)

[14] *Architectural Change within a Portion of the Mound A Enclosure at the Carson Mound Group, Coahoma County, Mississippi*

Excavations over the past seven years within the Mound A Enclosure at the Carson Mound Group in Coahoma County, Mississippi, have yielded an abundance of architectural data that give insight into how the site developed over time The objective of this paper is to present the findings and methodologies used in the analysis of these data in order to develop a temporal sequence that elucidates what this change looked like This was done using GIS analysis as well as known architectural, mortuary, and artifactual data already recovered from the site.

**McLeod, Todd** (see Boudreaux, Tony)

**Medeiros, Cassandra** (University of Alabama) and **April Boatwright** (University of Alabama)

[7] *Moonshine State: GIS Analysis of Moonshine Production Sites in Alabama*

This poster represents a preliminary analysis of moonshine still sites in Alabama. We used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analyses to map historic moonshine production sites based on locations recorded in the Alabama State Site File. Moonshine production has been an important cottage industry in the South, and the tradition has been passed down orally through generations. Although the tradition is well documented historically, there has been very little archaeological analysis. This study seeks to employ basic GIS tools to better understand the spatial and environmental relationships of moonshine stills by examining location, historical period, and site layout.

**Meer, Kelsey J.** (Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Albert C. Goodyear III** (University of South Carolina), and **J. Ryan Young** (Mississippi State University)

[5] *Preliminary Results of the Allendale Chert Quarry Survey in Allendale County, South Carolina*

During the summer of 2015, Mississippi State University conducted a systematic survey of a 102 acre area encompassing the Allendale Chert quarries adjacent to the Savannah River, which includes the multi-component Topper Site (38AL23). Preliminary results of this survey suggest that stratified archaeological deposits that date from late Pleistocene to historic in age are likely present in many areas surrounding the Allendale Chert sources. There is a near continuous lithic scatter throughout the project area, with variable deposition at different geomorphological settings. This is an expected outcome, as Allendale Chert was an important resource throughout prehistory.

**Mehta, Jayur** (Tulane/NOCCA), **Grant McCall** (Tulane), **Theodore Marks** (University of Iowa), and **James Enloe** (University of Iowa)

[25] *Source Evaluation of Archaeological Chert from the Carson Site in North Mississippi Using Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF)*

Burlington chert artifacts recovered from the Carson site were sourced using pXRF. Burlington chert is visually identifiable and typically associated with geologic sources located hundreds of miles to the north of Carson. Burlington is typically associated with

microlithic stone tool industries found at large Mississippian centers like Cahokia, Zebree, and Labras Lake. This paper reports on geochemical sourcing of Burlington chert from Structure 1 on Carson's Mound D. Data from this research were generated using pXRF technology and are used to address research questions about trade and exchange in the Lower Mississippi Valley during the Mississippian period.

**Mehta, Jayur** (see Chamberlain, Elizabeth)

**Mehta, Jayur** (see Rodning, Christopher)

**Melcher, Jennifer** (University of West Florida Archaeology Institute)

[9] *Non-Local Natives – Identifying the Native American Groups of Pensacola's British and Second Spanish Periods*

The departure of the missionized Native American population with the Spanish in 1763 emptied Pensacola of the last of its local, resident, Native population. Various later Creek and Choctaw groups are documented in the region, and we know that both the British colonial government and the subsequent Spanish government both attempted to attract Native Americans to the area. Native American ceramics recovered from features dating to both late colonial periods give us a chance to study the Native ceramics of this period looked like and to compare them to other late Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw assemblages.

**\*Menz, Martin** (University of South Florida)

[35] *Like Blood from a Stone: Teasing Out Social Difference from Lithic Debris at Kolomoki*

Early phases of Kolomoki's occupation have been characterized as relatively egalitarian, with little evidence for status differentiation. However, patterned variability in lithic raw material use and intensity of production in domestic areas suggests heterogeneity in the community at multiple scales. In light of Kolomoki's emphasis on communal ceremony, internal divisions between groups of households highlight the tension between public and private expressions of status and social solidarity. New radiocarbon dates from the southern margins of the village have allowed us to assess the contemporaneity of this pattern, and by extension, the chronology of village aggregation.

**Menz, Martin W.** (see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Menz, Martin** (see West, Shaun)

**Merideth, Matthew** (see Livingood, Patrick)

**Meyers, Maureen** (University of Mississippi)

[1] *Recognizing Contexts of Identity Formation through Ceramic Attribute Analysis*

Identity is context-specific and discursive and border areas are particularly subject to fluidity. Border identities can include: identity from and identity to; power differentials; and personal and communal identities, which themselves are constrained and informed by cultural facets including kinship and history. Some of these identities are visible in the archaeological record. This paper examines the multiplicity of identities present at the northeastern Mississippian cultural border through an attribute analysis of ceramics recovered at one site. It addresses the role of kinship and power in identity formation through an analysis of technological choices present to a community of potters.

**Meyers, Maureen** (University of Mississippi) [31] Panelist.

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

**Miller, D. Shane** (Mississippi State University) and **Jesse Tune** (Fort Lewis College)

[4] *When the Levee Breaks: How an Ant Hill and a Deer on a Mound Made Us Re-think the Effect of the Younger Dryas*

The effect of the Younger Dryas on Paleoindian populations has been a major research focus. In the Mid-South, we have limited data to examine whether people even noticed. Instead, the sustained effect of Younger Dryas climate change and population growth, led to shifting landscape use and subsistence. Everyday decisions of individuals, particularly how people met their subsistence needs during the Late Winter and Early Spring, when ecosystems are particularly fragile, led to a “Tragedy of the Commons” scenario. Short-term needs led to long-term consequences in the availability of species present at the end of the Younger Dryas.

**Miller, D. Shane** (Mississippi State University) [31] Panelist.

**Miller, D. Shane** (see Meer, Kelsey J.)

**Mills, Barbara** (University of Arizona) [1] Discussant.

**Mitchell, Joseph** (see Peacock, Evan)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological

Survey), and **Timothy S. Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[22] *A Parkin Phase Village in Northeast Arkansas: The Richards Bridge Site*

Richards Bridge (3CT11/22) is a Late Mississippian Parkin phase settlement located on the Tyronza River in Crittenden County, Arkansas. Geophysical research revealed well-preserved structures, possibly aligned in rows. The Arkansas Archeological Society's Annual Training Program was held there in June, 2015. Several structure floors were investigated, yielding burned structural debris and other remains that will provide information on house construction, subsistence, and dating. Although the site lacked a defensive moat, it did have a palisade wall, possibly rebuilt at least once. A large borrow pit adjacent to the site was undoubtedly the result of constructing the now-destroyed platform mound.

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (see Lockhart, Jami J.)

**Mocas, Stephen** (see Simpson, Duane)

**Moersch, Jeffrey E.** (see Bow, Sierra M.)

**Moody, C. Adam** (University of Oklahoma)

[2] *An Embarrassment of Riches: Chickasaw Ceramics and Domestic Practice in the Early Eighteenth Century*

New relations to colonial markets ca. 1700 greatly affected the Chickasaw's socio-economic environment. How did this mutable novel economic landscape affect typically traditional domestic practices like ceramic production and usage? Six house-midden assemblages from two early eighteenth century sites (22LE907 and 22PO755) are used to create a generalized household ceramic inventory. Comparative analyses accounting for temporal, stylistic, and functional differences between assemblages provide indices of various relations to changing social environs. Complementary archaeological and historical data is used to support these interpretations.

**Moore, Christopher R.** (University of Indianapolis) and **Richard W. Jefferies** (University of Kentucky)

[4] *Maintaining Relations with Deer: A Day-in-the-Life in the Middle Archaic*

Deer, fish, turkey, and other mobile species, were central to Middle Archaic lifeways. Not only were these animals major contributors to diets, they provided materials for clothing, tools, ritual objects, and other products of material culture that structured and

facilitated everyday life. Superficially, the Middle Archaic archaeological record appears to indicate a culture of exploitation, whereas decades of hunter-gatherer ethnography suggest a scenario of mutual entanglements between people and the animals they hunted and trapped. We engage Middle Archaic material culture and hunter-gatherer ethnography to draft a narrative of human-animal relations and provide a plausible “day-in-the-life” scenario illustrating these processes.

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

**Moore, Christopher R.** (SCIAA/SRAP), **Malcolm A. LeCompte** (Center of Excellence in Remote Sensing Education and Research, Elizabeth City State University), **Allen West** (GeoScience Consulting), **James K. Feathers** (University of Washington, Luminescence Dating Laboratory), **Chad S. Lane** (Department of Geography and Geology, University of North Carolina, Wilmington), **Andrew L. Leier** (Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of South Carolina, Columbia), and **I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.** (East Carolina University)

[23] *Evaluation of Magnetic Microspherules and Elemental Data from Pre-Younger Dryas to Recent Age Deposits at Squires Ridge (31ED365), Tar River, North Carolina*

Sediments from Squires Ridge (38ED365), a stratified archaeological site on the Tar River in North Carolina were analyzed to evaluate magnetic microspherules and other geochemical markers reported for the Younger Dryas Boundary (YDB). Here we report on microspherules using a Scanning Electron Microscope and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy, along with bulk sediment geochemistry for major and trace elements, carbon and nitrogen isotopes, sedimentology, and luminescence dates for pre-Younger Dryas to recent age deposits. We report the presence of a large Platinum (Pt) anomaly consistent with data reported for the GISP2 ice core and occurring within a modal peak of magnetic microspherules.

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

**Moore, Michael** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and **John Broster** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, ret.)

[20] *Additional Evidence for 13<sup>th</sup>-Century Mississippian Settlement in the Nashville Basin: The Ganier Tract Site, 40DV620*

By AD 1000 Mississippian mound centers had been initiated along the Nashville Basin's western periphery,

with smaller sites also emerging in other parts of the region. By AD 1200 chiefdoms had expanded eastward throughout the Middle Cumberland valley. Recent private road development along the Cumberland River in western Davidson County exposed four Mississippian structures and one pit feature. Salvage excavations recovered ceramics and charred botanical materials, with Structure 2 yielding Mississippi Plain loop and flattened loop handles suggestive of an earlier Mississippian occupation. This presentation examines 40DV620 and its potential relationship to other early Mississippian sites in the Nashville Basin.

**Morehead, James** (see Campbell, Jan)

**Morgan, Camille** (University of Alabama)

[21] *Sticks and Stones May Break My Bones but Warfare Really Hurts Me*

The Mississippian skeletal assemblages from Moundville and Koger's Island have different frequency rates of fractures. This research examines the inter-site frequencies by focusing on the relationship between site size and warfare and gaming. Moundville, a larger site, should have a high frequency of trauma related to gaming while Koger's Island, a smaller site, should have a high frequency of trauma related to warfare. Fractures from each site were examined and assigned a cause. Additional antemortem and perimortem factors were also considered when determining whether trauma was gaming or warfare related.

**Morgan, David** (SEAC, National Park Service) SAC Luncheon Workshop, Panelist.

**Mulvihill, Timothy S.** (see Lockhart, Jami J.)

**Mulvihill, Timothy S.** (see Mitchem, Jeffrey M.)

**Munoz, Maria S.** (see Richert, Jamie L.)

**Murray, Emily Jane** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[37] *Ceramic Assemblage of Shields Mound, Mill Cove Complex (8DU12), Jacksonville, FL*

Shields Mound is a large burial mound located at the Mill Cove Complex, a Mississippian center near the mouth of the St. Johns River in Jacksonville, FL. This poster examines preliminary findings following the analysis of the ceramics recovered from the general mound matrix by the University of North Florida. The assemblage is also compared to other components of the site to see how the burial mound may differ from other areas including ritual or special-use sites

(Kinsey's Knoll) and domestic middens (Sares and Bluff Midden).

**Myrick, Robert** (see Underwood, John R.)

**Nagaoka, Lisa** (see Brown, Andrew D.)

**Nelson, Erin** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[14] *The Mississippian Delta: An Update from Parchman Place*

Beginning in the early 2000s, Jay Johnson and the Ole Miss field school conducted several seasons of remote sensing and archaeological fieldwork at Parchman Place (22CO511), a late Mississippian period site in Coahoma County, Mississippi. This paper combines the results of that work with new testing and excavation data collected at the site since 2010. A suite of radiocarbon dates from mound and residential contexts suggests an occupational history for the site, and emerging dates from nearby sites help situate Parchman within a regional political framework.

**Nelson, Erin** (see Henry, Edward)

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

[21] *Debates on Group Identity: Revisiting the McKee Island Phase in Guntersville Basin, Alabama*

The Guntersville Basin McKee Island Phase represents an Early Historic occupation, ca. A.D. 1670-1750 and is important for understanding possible Creek cultural connections to the Tennessee River Valley. At this time, the cultural identities of the groups in the basin are debatable. Through an analysis and review of mortuary practices, osteological information, and ceramic assemblages from the McKee Island Phase, more information has been gained about whom these people were and what happened to them. Preliminary research demonstrates the importance of the Guntersville Basin in understanding migration and socioeconomic change right after European contact.

**Neusius, Sarah W.** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), **Renee B. Walker** (SUNY-Oneonta), **Tanya M. Peres** (Florida State University), **George Crothers** (University of Kentucky), and **Bonnie W. Styles** (Illinois State Museum)

[5] *The Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group: Database Preservation, Comparability and Integration for Archaic Period Faunal Data*

One source of data concerning the Archaic period is the

faunal remains collected in Southeastern projects since the middle of twentieth century. As members of the Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group we are preserving Archaic faunal databases from the interior portions of the Eastern Woodlands in tDAR (the Digital Archaeological Record). We are exploring the comparability of existing databases. Ultimately we will use tDAR's integrative tools to focus on the use of aquatic resources. Although the Archaic use of aquatic resources has traditionally been linked to environment or demography, identity, social interaction, and ritual practices may also be important factors.

**Newsom, Lee** (Penn State University) and **Thomas Foster** (University of Tulsa)

[26] *Paleoethnobotanical Results from 1RU27, Russell County, Alabama: Insights into Foodways and Environmental Circumstances*

We describe paleoethnobotanical analyses for historic components at 1RU27. An early component dates to the 1400s, and a later one represents the seventeenth century Creek settlement "Apalachicola." Forty taxa were assigned, including native wild forms and the cultigens maize, sunflower, chenopod, and peach. The agrobiodiversity may also have encompassed common bean, cultigen knotweed, and cucurbits, plus European pea, wine grape and barley. Wood use emphasized pine for fuel and construction. Growth ring anomalies, especially intra-annual density fluctuations (IADF), indicate intense summer drought followed by rainfall excess, conditions that would have influenced crops and the agricultural cycle.

**Newton, Matthew** (University of West Florida)

[8] *Interpreting Site Formation Processes in Archaeology Using Spatial Modeling and Soil Particle Size Distribution Analysis*

A geomorphological analysis was conducted on the campus of the University of West Florida during the fall of 2014. The project's primary objective was to determine if any pedogenic processes have affected the context of artifacts recovered during an archaeological field school. This was achieved by first conducting a spatial analysis, then a particle size distribution analysis on soil matrix sampled nearby at various depths within the soil profile. The results include a digital elevation model and particle size indices, which were then used to eliminate the possibility of a lithological discontinuity affecting the context of the artifacts.

**Noack Myers, Kesley** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Nohe, Sarah** (Florida Public Archaeology Network) and **Michael Thomin** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[16] *'We'd Like Some Oysters & Cold Beer!' A Case for Incorporating Food into Archaeology Education*

Can using food (and drink) enhance the public's understanding of Florida's archaeological heritage? This paper reports on the use of food, from peanut butter and jelly sandwich excavation to oyster hors d'oeuvres to facilitate public archaeology. We look specifically at how food has been used to bring archaeology to the classroom, to provide a social and more relaxed atmosphere, and to incorporate taste into the learning process.

**Norton, Mark R.** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **J. Scott Jones** (Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants), and **John B. Broster** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, ret.)

[23] *Paleoindian Site Organization at Carson-Conn-Short (40BN190)*

Investigations of the Carson-Conn-Short Site revealed seven distinct locales that produced evidence of Paleoindian occupation including diagnostic projectile points, blades and blade cores, and unifacial tools. The centrally located locale, now known as Area A, was selected to evaluate intra-site activity organization due to the fact that this locale had produced only Clovis and Cumberland fluted points and related unifacial blade tools and also was the largest exposed occupation area. A point provenience map was created of the artifacts exposed along the beach of Area A in an attempt to determine the degree to which activities were organized.

**Nowak, Jesse** (Texas State University, San Marcos)

[36] *A Bound World Unveiled: Bundled Iconography on Prehistoric Caddo Pottery*

Throughout the American Southeast, prehistoric and contemporary indigenous groups have practiced ritual acts of wrapping and binding sacred objects, which manifest most clearly in the form of spirit and medicine bundles. Previous researchers have noted the concept of ritual encapsulation in many cultural expressions, such as settlement design, mound building, artifacts, and cosmology. This paper will discuss the phenomenon of bundling in iconographic motifs and designs present on particular Caddo ceramic bottles. Ceramics presenting iconography in different stages of bundling and their

implications on Caddo and Mississippian ideology will be explored.

**O'Dell, Joey** (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Sydney Whitlock** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[8] *A Comparison of Garbage Collected in Two Limited Income Communities*

Garbology is the study of modern refuse in order to gain knowledge and understanding of modern society through material objects through a medium of something that is generally hidden from view: garbage. It is our contention that debris left over by two generationally diverse, yet economically similar, communities may give us insight into how the limited incomes of these two groups are being spent. Our comparison of a collegiate community to a retirement community, we believe, will show that, given a similar level of income, the qualities of life are on opposite sides of the spectrum.

**O'Keefe, Joey** (see Saunders, Rebecca)

**Okray, Jillian** (University of West Florida)

[10] *Sister Sawmills: Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at a Second Spanish Period Sawmill*

A Second Spanish Period (1781—1821) mill in Escambia County, Florida was identified and surveyed during the 2015 Colonial Frontiers field school in association with the University of West Florida. Historically, this site was utilized as the seat for a commercial timbering industry established by Vicente Folch and Milan de la Carrera. Folch and Carrera owned two lumber mills along Clear Creek and Spring Lake. While several archaeological projects have been carried out at the Clear Creek mill, research involving Spring Lake has been minimal until now. This presentation will introduce the preliminary results from the excavations at the Spring Lake.

**Okray, Jillian** (see Dietrich, Emily Elizabeth)

**Olin, Susan** (see Underwood, John R.)

**O'Neal, Lori** (see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

**Ortmann, Anthony** (Murray State University), **Kate Breitenstein** (Murray State University), and **Lara Homsey-Messer** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[22] *Backusburg Mounds: Obtaining Archaeological Data from a Looted Mississippian Site*

Since first being documented in the early 19th century,

the Mississippi period Backusburg site in western Kentucky has been subjected to periodic looting, but little professional archaeological research. Beginning in 2013, systematic archaeological excavation and detailed topographic mapping of the site have provided insights into this poorly understood earthwork complex. Several mounds, as well as circular depressions interpreted as house basins, have been identified at Backusburg. Excavations into existing looter's pits have provided information about the construction and use of the mounds and have demonstrated that a great deal of information can be gained despite the damage caused by looting.

**Parker, Kathryn E.** (see Butler, Brian M.)

**Parsons, Alexandra L.** (National Park Service), **Rochelle A. Marrinan** (Florida State University), and **Margo Schwadron** (National Park Service)

[3] *A Bone Tool Assemblage from the Anhinga Trail Site (8DA3451) in Everglades National Park*

In 1968, a dredging project in Taylor Slough, Everglades National Park unearthed a large collection of worked bone objects. Peat deposits afforded excellent preservation – some of the bone tools still contained wooden shafts and pitch. Sometime after its discovery, the collection was split between institutions and the majority of the collection was lost. The collection has been rejoined and is described here for the first time. The worked bone assemblage features several tool types that suggest a variety of capture methods. The assemblage also hints at a fundamental question regarding the type of site from which these tools originated.

**Patania, Ilaria** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Patch, Shawn** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Sarah Lowry** (New South Associates, Inc.), and **Lynne Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)

[27] *A New Look at Hiwassee Island (40MG31): Geophysical Survey of a Major Mississippian Town*

Hiwassee Island (40MG31) is best known for the WPA-era excavations of a Mississippian platform mound and associated town, but the island is the location of numerous archaeological sites, including shell middens, Hamilton mounds, and historic occupations. Very limited professional investigations have been conducted on the island since the 1930s. This paper presents results of a comprehensive geophysical survey sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and conducted in 2014-2015. Results of that survey have yielded significant new data regarding internal site

structure, feature patterning, and overall community organization of the Mississippian town.

**Patch, Shawn** (see Lowry, Sarah)

**Pauketat, Timothy** (University of Illinois) and **Susan Alt** (Indiana University)

[22] *Mississippian Shrines and the Emerald Acropolis: The Implications of New Settlement and Geoarchaeological Data*

Theoretical turns toward ontology and affect, plus six years of research at and around the Emerald and Pfeffer sites (in Illinois) and the northern Cahokian colony at Trempealeau have led us to substantially alter our terminology to better fit early Mississippian contexts. Some large sites were not towns or villages but shrine complexes. Standard names such as house, temple, or council house need to be rethought based primarily on new data from a stratified hilltop acropolis east of Cahokia.

**Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet** (University of Maryland), **Tracie Mayfield** (University of Arizona), and **Chance Copperstone** (Tierra Right-of Way)

[26] *Recent Zooarchaeological Research from Apalachicola*

The zooarchaeological research carried out as part of the Apalachicola Ecosystems Project provides a glimpse of subsistence practices at Apalachicola, a Muscogee-Creek ancestral village, immediately prior to and during European colonialism. Despite poor bone preservation, several conclusions can be drawn. Zooarchaeological remains suggest heavy reliance on the fauna of the nearby riverine ecosystem, and anthropogenic environments. The presence of livestock is surprising and may reflect interaction between Hitchitee people and early European entradas. This research sheds light on a little-understood time period in Muscogee-Creek and European colonial history, and provides a glimpse of Hitchitee and European interactions.

**Peacock, Evan** (Mississippi State University), **Kate McKinney** (Mississippi State University), and **Joseph Mitchell** (Mississippi State University)

[18] *Making Mussel Measures Matter: A Survey of Literature on Archaeological Freshwater Mussel Remains*

Although freshwater mussel shell has been reported from archaeological sites for the last century, much of the data are of little use to researchers due to vagaries in



what actually gets reported. We surveyed archaeological and biological literature from a wide variety of sources and found that basic information related to sampling, recovery, preservation and assemblage composition is lacking far more often than not. Given the recent interest in shell-bearing sites, this problem is a serious one that needs addressing. We recommend a number of measures that should be standard whenever freshwater mussel shell is reported.

**\*Peles, Ashley** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

[16] *Archaeology through a Digital Lens*

Archaeologists are increasingly utilizing widespread technologies for disseminating archaeological information. While such technologies offer new methods of interaction, there are reasonable concerns about the accuracy of reconstructions and the rapidity with which such technologies change. This paper considers the potential promises and challenges of virtual reality through the lens of my own work with French colonial Natchez, Mississippi. Through the past year, this endeavor has involved work with ArcMap, 3ds Max, and Unity3D. My hope is that by sharing my own experience, other people can offer advice, learn from my mistakes, and we can add to a growing digital community.

**Peres, Tanya M.** (Florida State University), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Shannon Chappell Hodge** (Middle Tennessee State University), and **Joey Keasler** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[5] *40RD299: An Archaic Mortuary Cave in Middle Tennessee*

The historic component of 40RD299 is notorious in local lore as the site of a speakeasy during Prohibition and later a dance cave. This was all that was known about the cave until 2004, when Native American remains were discovered inside, buried just inches under the concrete slab that had been used as a dance floor for many years. Reconnaissance, monitoring, and salvage work have been on-going by the authors since 2011. Here we present the results of these efforts including radiocarbon dates associated with the Archaic occupation and on-going efforts to protect and preserve the site.

**Peres, Tanya M.** (see de Smet, Timothy)

**Peres, Tanya M.** (see Deter-Wolf, Aaron)

**Peres, Tanya M.** (see Neusius, Sarah W.)

**Pham, Amy** (see Craib, Alexander)

**Phillips, Erin** (Coastal Environments Inc.)

[36] *Engraved Mississippian Bird-Serpents*

This paper will give a brief overview of some of the different kinds of creatures that combine bird and serpent attributes seen in Mississippian art and then focus on a distinct subset of these. This conceptualization of the bird-serpent supernatural crosses at least three different styles and includes both engraved shell and engraved pottery.

**Pigott, Michelle** (University of West Florida)

[9] *Apalachee Diaspora: Discussing Cultural Hybridity through Ceramics*

In 1704 the Apalachee of La Florida dispersed across the Southeast, with two communities eventually settling in the Central Gulf Coast, some 50 miles apart. Residing in a complex cultural borderland created by constant Native American migrations and European power struggles, the Apalachee experienced rapid culture change in the 18th century. Making use of ceramic data from these two Apalachee settlements, as well as their ancestral homeland of San Luis and the 18th century Creek village of Fusihatchee, this paper examines how Apalachee culture evolved in the 18th century, and how it became evident in their hybridized ceramic practice.

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (University of South Florida), **Martin W. Menz** (University of South Florida), and **Lori O'Neal** (University of South Florida)

[4] *Crafting Everyday Matters in the Middle Woodland*

A defining characteristic of the Middle Woodland period is the prevalence of craft goods of stone, bone, shell, and metal ---frequently from exotic sources and fashioned into non-utilitarian products. Recent interpretations place craft production in the context of periodic “gearing up” for ritual performances. Reviewing the archaeological record for Kolomoki, Crystal River, and other prominent Middle Woodland centers, we recognize this possibility of punctuated production, but suggest that much of the crafting was rooted in the everyday rhythms of domestic life, and potentially embedded in cross-craft production of utilitarian items.

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

**Pluckhahn, Thomas** (see Lulewicz, Isabelle)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (see Thompson, Rachel E.)

**Pope, Melody** (Glenn A. Black Lab) [31] Panelist.

**Porth, Erik** (University of Alabama)

[29] *Terraced Platform Mounds at Moundville and the Black Warrior Valley*

Terraced platform mounds located at three sites in the Black Warrior Valley show evidence for contemporaneous occupation, suggesting that a different form of monumental architecture was emphasized during the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. This corresponds to the collapse and reorganization of the Moundville polity, when the ability of social leaders to maintain their influence was supposedly in decline. This paper will measure mound volume, duration of use, and terminal summit architecture to approximate the amount of labor needed to continue construction and ceremonial use of platform mounds during a time of social collapse.

**Price, Sarah E.** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting) and **Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama)

[4] *The Everyday Archaeologist Matters*

Today the practice of archaeology occurs in a broad array of settings, from consulting to academia to museums, supported by governments and private entities/individuals, and conducted by an increasingly partitioned set of practitioners both by setting and specialties. The how and why of doing archaeology has perhaps reached a point where established practice does not resonate with those for whom we purportedly conduct our work. Insights from other disciplines, such as physics, and exploring the milieu of modern thought allow disciplinary reflection. We provide an overview of everyday issues, and an introduction to fresh perspectives for the everyday archaeologist.

**Price, Sarah** (see Gougeon, Ramie)

**Price, Sarah E.** (see Carr, Philip J.)

**Price-Butler, Amber** (see Livingood, Patrick)

**Pritchard, Erin** (Tennessee Valley Authority)

[27] *Rebuilding a Legacy: Archaeological Stewardship on TVA Lands*

The Tennessee Valley Authority has been involved in archaeological resource management since its beginning and continues to manage a large number of highly significant resources. As the agency has evolved

so has its mission. In 2014 TVA took a renewed interest in the stewardship of its natural and cultural resources. This presentation summarizes the agency's recent efforts to meet current challenges and manage and protect archaeological sites across the valley.

**Pritchard, Erin** (see Harle, Michaelyn)

**Proctor, David** (Muscoogie Creek Nation) [12] Discussant.

\***Pursell, Corin C.O.** (Southern Illinois University)

[29] *Afterimages of Kincaid Mounds*

A diverse set of LiDAR analyses and other spatial interpretations are here applied to Kincaid Mounds, identifying the complex ways that spaces and the perception thereof change through time. Kincaid's smaller earlier community is transformed into a late period diversity of monuments and intimidating mound-top architecture, public spaces at multiple scales, and increasing levels of spatial constraint, with an almost complete revision of the early site plan to achieve new social goals. Spectacle and ritual show distinct deployment and audiences, and do not reflect a single agenda, but do have historical consequences.

**Pursell, Corin** (see Kelly, John E.)

**Pursell, Corin** (see Welch, Paul)

**Pyszka, Kimberly** (Auburn University at Montgomery), **Jamie Brandon** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **Bobby Braly** (Historic Cane Hill, Inc.)

[7] *Preliminary Archaeology at the Methodist Manse in Cane Hill, Arkansas*

Located in a town founded by Cumberland Presbyterians in 1827, the Methodist Manse is the one visual reminder of a Methodist population. Cane Hill has a long and well-documented history, centered on the college (founded by Presbyterians) and a Civil War battle, but little evidence of the Methodists exist today. Local history and the National Register nomination state the Manse was built in 1834 as a church and later converted to a residence. Recent excavations, magnetometry, and archival research has thrown some light on the construction of the building and history of the Methodists in Cane Hill.

**Rael, Travis** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[35] *Review of Woodland Mounds in the Tennessee*

*Valley with New Data from the Florence Mound (1LU10)*

Construction of mounds during Woodland times served multiple purposes to the builders of these monuments. This paper is a comparative overview of Woodland mound sites in the Tennessee Valley highlighting previously excavated sites. This synopsis compares and contrasts the data acquired within the valley with those from several mound sites in other areas of the Southeast. A discussion of new data excavated from the proposed Florence Mound Museum footprint reiterates the importance of these monuments as long term regional centers for interaction and exchange.

**Ramsey, Darwin-Tamar** (SIU Carbondale) and **Brian Butler** (SIU Carbondale)

[29] *The Microlithic Industry at Kincaid Mounds*

Specialized microlithic industries have been documented at several late prehistoric sites in the Midcontinent, most prominently at Cahokia and at the Zebree site in northeastern Arkansas. The 2015 excavations at the Kincaid site in southern Illinois have now documented a very similar microlithic industry associated with a workshop area where fluorite and other exotic materials were being processed and various craft goods manufactured. This paper provides an overview of the newly recovered microlithic materials.

**Ramsey, Darwin-Tamar** (see Welch, Paul)

**Randall, Asa** (University of Florida) and **Zackary Gilmore** (University of Florida)

[4] *Contained biographies: the itineraries of Late Archaic containers in northeast Florida*

Late Archaic container technologies provided new prospects for expression, performance, social interaction, and the transformation of substances for consumption. They offer archaeologists opportunities to track these objects' itineraries from creation to movement through diverse social contexts. We explore different histories enabled by creation of vessels during two Late Archaic traditions. Early containers crafted from marine shell were possibly special purpose. Later vessels, constructed from clay, were deployed from daily living to feasting, and apparently carried great distances. We examine the movement of these vessels during their use-lives, and consider how their biographies in life were registered in their final dispositions.

**Rankin, Caitlin** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[29] *Landscape Modification at the North/East Plaza Boundary in Cahokia Mounds*

The North Plaza at Cahokia Mounds is distinct because of its low elevation in the bottomlands of Cahokia Creek. Little is known about the North Plaza and current interpretations focus on the presence of water. Recent excavations of a geophysical anomaly at the northern edge of the East Plaza suggest Cahokians modified the levee boundary between the two plazas multiple times. Just as the East Plaza was built to higher elevations, the North Plaza may have been modified to lower elevations. A geologic coring regime combined with excavations was completed to understand the geometry and stratigraphic relationship between the Plazas.

**Rees, James** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[36] *Sound and Ecstasy: The Depiction of Auditory Hallucination and Other Possible Iconographic Evidence for a Datura Cult in the Southeast*

In articles published in *The Arkansas Archeologist* George, Lankford suggested that among other influences a complex of Datura shamanism from the Southwest spread into the Southeast in Mississippian times. The present study takes a fresh look at this possibility by using an iconographic signature for the use of entheogenic plants developed by South American archeologists studying Middle Horizon cultures in Peru. This signature based on the depiction of physical and psychological effects of entheogens is applied to a sample of iconographic images from the Spiro site. The outcome of this analysis is compared to Lankford's findings resulting in surprising overlaps.

**Rees, Mark A.** (Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab), **Samuel M. Huey** (Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab), and **Scott Sorset** (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

[25] *Assessment of the Effects of an Oil Spill on Coastal Archaeological Sites in Louisiana: A Report on Recent Research*

More than five years have passed since the Deepwater Horizon oil spill of 2010 inundated coastlines along the northern Gulf of Mexico. As part of a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, the Louisiana Public Archaeology Lab is investigating the long-term effects of hydrocarbons on site formation processes and archaeometric techniques. The results will provide cultural resource managers and archaeologists with information relevant to the potential consequences of an oil spill on archaeological sites.

This report summarizes the fieldwork to date and presents some of the preliminary findings on sites that have been assessed.

**Regnier, Amanda L.** (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

**Reid, Dawn** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

[8] *Exploring the Efficacy of Field Methods in Sandhill Settings*

Using investigative techniques generally associated with later phases of investigation, we demonstrate that the efficacy of the traditional survey methodology currently being used in Sandhill settings (i.e., shovel testing) does not always allow for sufficient examination of a project area, particularly in the sandy soils of the Upper Coastal Plain. The combination of field methods utilized during this investigation of a proposed borrow pit tract in Cumberland County, North Carolina (i.e., shovel testing and scraping) led to identification of numerous cultural features and the recovery of valuable data that would otherwise have been lost.

**Reilly, Kent** (Texas State University)

[13] *Flint Clay Statuettes and the Braden Style Cult of Creation*

In discussions of the Braden style, many scholars have chosen not to include the corpus of the flint-clay statuettes. But these figures, created near or in Cahokia, show that they are a significant aspect of the Braden style. Close iconographic studies of these figures reveal the depiction of their thematic content in the iconography of Braden style shell cups. Iconological studies illustrate that these figures are structured compositions that can function individually or in groupings of important foundational preternaturals and demonstrate various episodes of creation.

**Reinberger, Katherine** (University of Georgia)

[30] *Dietary Stress in Historic North Carolina: Assessment of Two Subadults from the Fredricks Site (31OR231)*

Evidence supports the interpretation that historic populations in the North Carolina Piedmont underwent social and dietary transformations as a result of European contact and subsequent increases in mobility. Two subadult individuals from Fredricks (31OR231) are marked by lesions characteristic of dietary stress. These individuals' dental and skeletal remains are interpreted in this presentation within the context of the

changing social and ecological landscape of the North Carolina Piedmont during the occupation of Fredricks (ca. 1690-1710). This analysis suggests changing subsistence patterns influenced dietary stress and overall health during the period bridging late prehistory and European colonization in North Carolina.

**Reinert, Tilo** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Richert, Jamie L.** (University of Georgia), **Marcus L. Allen** (University of West Georgia), **Sarah K. Henriksen** (University of Georgia), **Maria S. Munoz** (University of Georgia), and **Stefan P. Brannan** (University of Georgia)

[15] *Dynamic Uses of Space at Singer-Moye: Delineating Plaza and Habitation Areas*

Singer-Moye (9SW2) is a Mississippian mound center located in the Lower Chattahoochee Valley, occupied from 1100-1450 AD. Geophysical techniques were utilized to locate subsurface archaeological features. Two excavation units (XU-3/4 and XU-7) were placed near Mound A and in what is believed to be a plaza to test anomalies and help understand variability in land use within different parts of the site. The lack of complex stratigraphy and lower artifact density in XU-3/4 provides evidence that this space was a prepared plaza. XU-7 revealed a higher ceramic density as well as several archaeological features that suggest intermittent habitation.

**Riggs, Brett** (see Ashcraft, Scott)

\***Ritchison, Brandon** (University of Georgia)

[17] *Evaluating Population Movement Using State Site File Data: Understanding the Irene Phase Transition on the Georgia Coast*

Around 1400CE, the people of the Georgia Coast adopted new settlement strategies, new agricultural products, and seem to have rapidly increased in population. Through a comparison of settlement data, I argue that events in regions neighboring the Georgia Coast, specifically the abandonment of the Savannah River Valley, significantly affected the social development of the northern Georgia Coast. Specifically, analysis of rates of component accumulation compared to ethnographically determined rates of population increase in pre-agricultural societies suggests that a large scale population movement from the valley to the coast occurred, rather than a drastic increase of in situ population growth.

**Ritchison, Brandon** (see Davis, Taylor)

**Roberts Thompson, Amanda** (see Thompson, Victor D.)

**Robinson, Ryan** (see Gregory, Danny)

**Rodning, Christopher** (Tulane University), **Jayur Mehta** (Tulane University), **Bryan Haley** (Tulane University), and **David Watt** (Tulane University)

[4] *The Contact Period in the Southeast*

Following encounters and entanglements with Spanish, French, and English explorers and colonists, the everyday lives of Native Americans in the Southeast were shaped by local and global forces, long-term trends, short-term events, and attempts by people and groups to make sense of contact between Old and New worlds. Within an interpretive framework grounded in chaos theory, this paper compares and contrasts everyday life for Native Americans in the southern Appalachians and the Lower Mississippi Valley, different areas of the Southeast with different histories predating European contact, and different but interconnected histories of Spanish, French, and English contact and colonialism.

**Rosenwinkel, Heidi** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research) and **Tony Boudreaux** (University of Mississippi)

[9] *The Eighteenth-Century Component at the Jackson Landing Site in Coastal Mississippi*

This paper integrates information from several field projects to present an overview of the eighteenth-century component at the Jackson Landing site (22HA515) in coastal Mississippi. The materials associated with this component include a diverse faunal assemblage, a number of European artifacts, and thousands of Native American ceramics. We use these materials to develop more precise inferences about when the site was occupied during the eighteenth century, the seasonality of this occupation, and its spatial extent. We conclude by relating Jackson Landing's eighteenth-century occupation to historic accounts from the area and by comparing the site to contemporaneous sites in the region.

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.** (Amec Foster Wheeler)

[6] *The Interments at the Meadowbrook Site: An Eighteenth Century Chickasaw Village in Lee County, Mississippi*

The Meadowbrook Site (22-LE-912) was a Chickasaw village that was excavated by Jay Johnson and University of Mississippi crews in 1990. The 13

interments with 23 individuals were an important site component. The mortuary customs, demography, and osteology of the individuals are presented. The mortuary practices reflected a people who were experiencing conflict which had been brought on by the political and trade dynamics of the mid-eighteenth century in what is now northeast Mississippi. The Meadowbrook Site was a catalyst for Jay's extensive research and collaborations with archaeologists and ethnohistorians relating to the development of the Chickasaw Nation.

**Rouse, Carson E.** (University of North Carolina, Research Laboratories of Archaeology)

[30] *Scurvy in the Indigenous Populations of North Carolina*

Traces of disease and nutritional deficiencies can sometimes be identified in the skeletal remains of individuals. I examined multiple skeletal series from North Carolina to attempt to identify some of these traces. Three individuals from Town Creek Indian Mound had striated lesions on their frontal bones, temporal bones, or their maxillae. These lesions likely indicate that they suffered from the vitamin C deficiency, scurvy. The presence of scurvy in these individuals indicates that there were major challenges to the nutritional adequacy of these indigenous individuals from North Carolina during the pre-Columbian era.

**Ruhl, Donna L.** (Florida Museum of Natural History, UF)

[24] *Plant Husbandry at Two Archaic Shell Rings*

Provisional plant data generated from two Late Archaic (3000-2000 cal B.C.) shell rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia was presented in 2010. Additional samples were analyzed and results revealed differing macrobotanical assemblages, which stimulated questions beyond traditional plant dietary roles to glean insights regarding broader island plant husbandry practices, site occupation and potential seasonal patterns of resource procurement and, in particular, the role of hickory (*Carya* spp.). Plant husbandry practices hint at seasonal incipient stages of occupation that potentially lead to more intensive silvicultural practices enabling a comprehensive lifeway with sustainable biological, ecological, and cultural parameters on this island oasis.

**Ruhl, Donna L.** (see Donop, Mark C.)

**Samuelsen, John R.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Heidi S. Davis** (University of Arkansas), **Ashley E.**

**Shidner** (University of Arkansas), **Nicole E. Smith-Guzmán** (University of Arkansas), and **Teresa V. Wilson** (Louisiana State University)

[34] *The Bioarchaeology of the Millwood Reservoir in Southwest Arkansas: Comparisons to the Skull and Mandible Cemetery at the Crenshaw Site*

The Millwood Reservoir Bioarchaeology Project analyzed biological aspects of people disinterred during the 1950s and 1960s in salvage excavations surrounding the Millwood Reservoir in southwest Arkansas. Previous researchers suggested that particular biological features indicated that the 352 people in the skull and mandible cemetery at the nearby Crenshaw site were most likely war trophies from other regions. The human remains from the Millwood Reservoir were analyzed as a comparison population because of their cultural, spatial, and temporal proximity. The results of the archaeological and biological analyses challenge key portions of the conclusions that these people are not Caddo.

**Sanger, Matthew** (Binghamton University)

[1] *Coils, Slabs, and Molds: Investigating Communal Affiliation between Late Archaic Shell Ring Communities on St. Catherines Island, Georgia using Radiographic Imaging of Pottery*

Late Archaic shell rings are remarkably numerous along the coast of Georgia, often occurring as contemporaneous pairs or triplets. Although archaeologists have assumed multiple peoples constructed shell rings, it has been difficult to determine cultural affiliation. Using computed tomography (CT), formational methods are revealed and clearly pattern differently between two contemporaneous rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. In concert with decorative and functional studies that also pattern differently between each ring, this paper demonstrates the feasibility of using radiography to determine cultural affinity and that a remarkable cultural divide existed on St. Catherines Island during the Late Archaic.

**Sapitan, Robert** (University of North Florida)

[29] *Revisiting the Grant Mound*

The Grant Mound (8DU14) formed what was the western “bookend” to the largest, and arguably most important St. Johns II village in northeastern Florida, the Mill Cove Complex (MCC). But since its near-total destruction in the late 1980s, the majority of archaeological investigations have been dedicated to the

MCC’s eastern bookend, the Shields Mound (8DU12). Consequently, our understanding of Grants’ relationship to Shields, and overall role within the village complex is somewhat limited. This paper will focus on a synthesis of the current literature, amendments to the site’s ceramic chronology, and discuss possibilities for future research.

**Saunders, Rebecca** (Louisiana State University) and **Joey O’Keefe** (Louisiana State University)

[1] *Paddles in Panhandle Swift Creek*

Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery has been used successfully to map interactions between sites (via paddle sharing) and to prize out social identities (signaled through similarities and differences in design motifs, structures, and core elements). Most of this work has been done in Georgia and peninsular Florida; there has been comparatively little study on the Florida panhandle. Here we present results of a study of design composition and distribution on sites in the Big Bend region. We examine intrasite and intersite distributions, focusing on characteristics of designs or classes of designs that are shared within and between sites.

**Scharer, Hadley** (see Wright, K. Pierce)

**Schober, Theresa** (University of Florida)

[16] *Of Art and Archaeology: Representing Florida’s History through Art*

In conjunction with the Viva Florida 500 campaign, “ArtCalusa: Reflections on Representation” focused on how we present Florida’s indigenous and colonial history, and the impact of those representations on collective understanding of the past. The first group show of Florida’s premier historical illustrators, ArtCalusa visually interprets the life and experiences of Florida’s indigenous communities through contact with early European explorers. The exhibition and associated panel provided a forum for contemplation of how imagery of the past is developed, by whom, the role of contemporary values in its execution, and how subconscious messages are internalized through imagery to construct historical memory.

**Schubert, Ashley** (University of Michigan)

[22] *The Mississippian Built Environment at the Periphery: A Look at the Appalachian Summit*

Archaeological studies of Mississippian villages have revealed spatial patterns in the architecture and layout of communities that demonstrate shared ideas and beliefs. How towns were built and rebuilt reflects

processes of integration at the edges of the Mississippian world. These changes to the built environment include the creation of public spaces and structures and illuminate how communities perpetuate social relationships and inscribe new meanings at various scales. This paper examines the built environment during the Pisgah period in western North Carolina and how community space was organized at the Garden Creek (31Hw1), Warren Wilson (31Bn29) and Cane River (31Yc91) sites.

**Schwadron, Margo** (see Parsons, Alexandra L.)

**Scott, Robert** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[17] *The Tillar Archeological Project: Investigating the Causes and Consequences of Depopulation in Southeast Arkansas*

In May of 2013 an intensive site survey and testing project was initiated along a portion of Bayou Bartholomew between Winchester and McGehee, Arkansas. The principal focus of this project is collection of new settlement, subsistence, and chronological data on the Late Mississippian Tillar phase (ca. A.D. 1400-1600/1650) of southeast Arkansas to test hypotheses concerning the timing and cause(s) of depopulation in the northern Lower Mississippi Valley during the Protohistoric period. This paper summarizes the results of fieldwork carried out in the last two years as part of the Tillar Archeological Project.

**Semon, Anna** (UNC-Chapel Hill and AMNH)

[22] *Exploring Mississippian Check-stamped Ceramics from Mortuary and Village Contexts on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Recent excavations at Fallen Tree (9Li8), St. Catherines Island, GA have recovered thousands of ceramics. Although the majority of the decorated sherds are complicated stamped, more than 500 sherds are check stamped. Interestingly, the 9Li8 mortuary ceramic assemblage has nearly 10 times more check-stamped pottery than all the St. Catherines Island Mississippian village sites combined. In this paper, I characterize the mortuary and village check-stamped pottery on St. Catherines based on temper, decoration, and rim attributes. Then, I discuss teasing apart early and late Mississippian check-stamped sherds to help our understanding of site chronology.

**Semon, Anna M.** (see Blaber, Thomas O.)

**Semon, Anna** (see Triozzi, Nicholas)

**Sharp, Kayeleigh** (see Wagner, Mark J.)

**Sharp, Robert V.** (Independent Researcher) and **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[13] *The Mother of Us All: Earth Mother and Her Children in the Ceramic Effigies of the Mississippian Period*

While the female divinity or supernatural personage represented in the ceramic effigy bottles and figurines that are principally found in the Middle Cumberland River valley of Tennessee, the bootheel region of Missouri, and northeast Arkansas is most often depicted individually, a small number of such vessels show her holding or interacting with a child. This paper examines these mortuary cult figures in the light of ethnographic accounts and iconographic analysis to bring forth new understanding of the artistic and cultural practices of the Mississippian world.

**Sharp, Robert V.** (see Smith, Kevin E.)

**Sheldon, Craig** (Auburn University Montgomery) and **Gregory Waselkov** (University of South Alabama)

[9] *Baron De Crenay's Map of 1733: An Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Voyage into Central Alabama*

Baron de Crenay's map, compiled in Mobile in 1733 from earlier charts and field notes, achieved a new level of cartographic accuracy and reflects the depth of knowledge acquired by French colonial authorities on the geography and ethnography of a vast portion of the Louisiane colony Physical landmarks, Indian and French settlements, and tribal and linguistic groups are shown in extraordinary detail In this presentation, we concentrate on the map's Native and French historical geography of the Mobile Bay area and Alabama River between Mobile and Fort Toulouse, near Montgomery, in the context of recent archaeological research

**Sherwood, Sarah** (see Kidder, Tristram R.)

**Shidner, Ashley E.** (see Samuelsen, John R.)

**Shiers, Joshua** (University of Mississippi)

[7] *Excavation at Hurricane Creek (22LA516), Mississippi*

This poster is about the excavation undertaken at 22LA 516, Hurricane Creek, which is a single mound site located at the bottom of Sardis Lake southeast of Sardis, Mississippi. In late February 2015 nine features were excavated southeast of the mound at Hurricane Creek. Interpretation of the excavation data and analysis of artifacts are still ongoing but at this time

evidence points to the nine features deriving from a protohistoric occupation period at Hurricane Creek.

**Shreve, Nathan** (University of Mississippi)

[2] *Dealing with the Complexities of the 17th Century: A Case Study Involving the Protohistoric Middle Nolichucky Valley*

Emerging from the 17th century are the better known coalescent communities of the Catawba, Cherokee, and Creek confederacies, but how these confederacies formed amidst the complexities of a post-entrada world has remained elusive to scholars. The middle Nolichucky Valley encapsulates an important complex of some 20-25 important protohistoric sites. This paper seeks to explore the relationship between Pisgah, Lamar, and Qualla ceramic wares of the Middle Nolichucky Valley, as well as provide a broader regional context of the Nolichucky 17th century middle Qualla Phase and its related trade items.

**Simek, Jan F.** (University of Tennessee), **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society), and **Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee)

[28] *Prehistoric Rock Art at the Carlson Bluff in Tennessee*

A number of red pictographs have recently been discovered painted onto exterior sandstone bluff faces at the top of the Cumberland Plateau escarpment in southern Tennessee. At one of these sites, the "Carlson Pictographs," animal figures, geometric designs, and abstract shapes are well preserved, and have been the subject of a multidisciplinary documentation and analytic project. They might in part reflect historic native American legends. The surprisingly high number open air rock art sites in the immediate area suggests a density of prehistoric rock art localities in the region not typically associated with rock art in the Eastern Woodlands.

**Simek, Jan F.** (see Bow, Sierra M.)

**Simek, Jan F.** (see Carroll, Beau D.)

**Simek, Jan F.** (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

**Simon, Mary** (see Emerson, Thomas)

**Simpson, Duane** (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Marc Wampler** (Amec Foster Wheeler), and **Stephen Mocas** (Amec Foster Wheeler)

[32] *Pottery, Middens, Lithics, and More: Investigating Spatial Site Distribution of Weeden Island Occupation*

*at Tyndall Air Force Base*

It has been suggested that Weeden Island people established villages at strategic positions on what is now Tyndall Air Force Base. This paper uses recent findings from survey to revisit that issue through an analysis of cultural and subsistence remains, evidence for residential use, ritual associations, and the implications for seasonal versus permanent occupation.

**Smallwood, Ashley M.** (see Greene, Janaka A.)

**Smith, Cole** (University of West Florida), **Jen Knutson** (University of West Florida), and **Robert Lynch** (University of West Florida)

[11] *Absorption and Identification of Black Drink Residues in Fired Clay*

Consistent, accurate identification of specific compounds from archaeological residues is still an area which deserves further attention and refinement, particularly in regard to a comparative database from which archaeologists can draw. This project utilizes experimental archaeology to enlarge the available comparative database for archaeologists interested in archaeologically recoverable organic residues, outlines a methodology for conducting such experiments with mass spectrometry and liquid chromatography, and provides baseline concentrations of specific compounds found within the leaves of *Ilex vomitoria* in both fresh and stored samples from the Gulf Coast as recovered from experimental clay vessels.

**Smith, Karen Y.** (University of South Carolina) and **Vernon James Knight, Jr.** (University of Alabama)

[1] *Swift Creek Paddle Designs and the Imperative to Be Unique*

The emergence of the Swift Creek style tradition represents a shift from two or three simple carved paddle designs to many thousands by middle Swift Creek then back to merely a few in late and post Swift Creek. This explosion of variation in paddle designs is a striking phenomenon, in need of explanation. For example, increased design variation implies an imperative to be unique where none previously existed in this medium. We explore the implications of this imperative and elicit other inferences from design data to offer a revised model of the social dynamics of Swift Creek paddle makers.

**Smith, Karen Y.** (see Stephenson, Keith)

**Smith, Kenneth** (see Bryant III, Hamilton H.)



**Smith, Kevin E.** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Robert V. Sharp** (Independent Researcher), and **Rex Weeks** (Tennessee State Museum)

[13] *Ancestors Revisited: Mississippian Stone Sculpture of Middle Tennessee*

Almost a decade ago, *Speaking with the Ancestors* (Smith and Miller 2009) presented the first synthesis of information about a little known corpus of Mississippian stone sculptures from the Tennessee-Cumberland region. Since then, continuing (and on-going) research has yielded previously unknown statuary and rediscovered "lost" statues, expanded our understanding of the "life histories" of these objects after discovery, and revealed new information about the iconographic details of the corpus. Here we revisit these "ancestors" through the lens of the museum exhibition *Ancestors: Ancient Native American Stone Sculpture of Tennessee* (Tennessee State Museum) co-curated by the authors.

**Smith, Kevin E.** (see Sharp, Robert V. )

**Smith, Maria O.** (Illinois State University) and **Tracy K. Betsinger** (SUNY College at Oneonta)

[19] *Oral Health and Young Female Mortality: A Meta-analysis of Mississippian Period Samples from East Tennessee*

With agricultural intensification, it is commonly demonstrated that females exhibit greater cariosity. This decline in oral health has often been attributed to sex differences in diet, however recent analyses suggest biochemical changes related to stresses of pregnancy and lactation play a greater role. Previous research on sex differences in caries pattern and prevalence in Dallas phase (AD 1300-1550) samples from East Tennessee reveal inter-area differences. These have been attributed to regional physiography and degree of agriculturalization. This study addresses the cariosity of young age-at-death females from six Dallas phase sites across three upper East Tennessee River valley reservoirs.

**Smith, Maria O.** (Illinois State University) [30]  
Discussant

**Smith, Maria O.** (see Betsinger, Tracy)

**Smith, Marvin** (Valdosta State University, ret.), **Jon Marcoux** (Salve Regina University), **Erin Gredell** (Yale Peabody Museum), and **Gregory Waselkov** (University of South Alabama)

[2] *A Seventeenth-Century Collection from Pine Island,*

## *Alabama*

A set of artifacts, apparently associated with human remains (one tooth), from Pine Island, Alabama was donated to the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History in 1915. In preparation for repatriation, this collection was extensively investigated by a volunteer team. This paper reports the results of this analysis, focusing especially on a new type of trade gun and the glass beads. The goal of the research was to provide an accurate date for the collection to assist in identifying the Native American group represented.

**Smith, Timothy J.** (see Des Jean, Tom)

**Smith-Guzmán, Nicole E.** (see Samuelsen, John R.)

**Sorresso, Domenique** (see Wescott, Kimberly)

**Sorset, Scott** (see Rees, Mark A.)

**Southerlin, Bobby** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

[10] *The Current Status of Research on Tar and Pitch Production Sites in Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina*

This paper summarizes data about archaeological sites associated with tar and pitch production in Francis Marion National Forest. Until recently, decades of archaeological survey in the Forest have produced little detailed information about tar and pitch production sites. However, using new methods and techniques, these sites are now yielding new data about site layout, activity areas, and chronological placement within the 200 +/- years of their use. Details about field techniques, site layout, and artifact assemblages are presented here.

**Speakman, Jeff** (see Thompson, Victor D.)

**Stallings, Richard** (Amec Foster Wheeler)

[6] *Reconsidering the Johnson-Morrow Lithic Analysis System*

The Johnson-Morrow lithic analysis system was developed and published in the late 1970s and 1980. Initially designed for analyzing flake and biface industries derived from gravel cherts in Mississippi, the system has since been applied to other regions and to assemblages made from tabular and nodular cherts. This paper examines how the Johnson-Morrow system evolved and how it has been used to define various lithic production trajectories. The flake paradigm, the cornerstone of the system, will also be examined in

light of the 40+ years of flint knapping experiments and debitage research that has been conducted since it was introduced.

**Stauffer, Grant** (Texas State University in San Marcos)

[13] *Disembodiment on the Celestial Path: A Structural Analysis of the Buck Mound Effigy Urn*

On the eve of the Mississippian period (A.D. 1000-1500), the Buck Mound was a prominent example of Weeden Island (A.D. 250-800) mortuary architecture on the coastal shores of the Northwest Florida panhandle. Intentionally broken and scattered across the northern slope of this structure, an elaborately crafted burial urn was identified that, when reconstructed, embodied an amalgamation of natural and preternatural qualities in therianthrope form. As the subject of this paper, the Buck Mound Effigy Urn is examined within its mortuary context in order to dissect the rich symbolic meaning displayed at the threshold of a portal to otherworldly places.

**Steere, Benjamin** (Western Carolina University)

[35] *Revisiting Woodland Period Mound Distribution in Western North Carolina*

Exciting new research at the Garden Creek site and the Biltmore Mound in western North Carolina have expanded our understanding of the Woodland period in the Appalachian Summit. In this paper I attempt to add useful, broad-scale data to this enterprise by presenting archival and archaeological evidence for other, more poorly understood Woodland period mounds in the region. Based on an examination of nineteenth century accounts and more recent surveys, I suggest that the built environment of the region was more complex than previously thought, and I present ideas for future research.

**Stephenson, Keith** (University of South Carolina), **Adam King** (University of South Carolina), **Karen Y. Smith** (University of South Carolina), **Christopher Thornock** (University of South Carolina), and **Kelly Goldberg** (University of South Carolina)

[22] *Refining the Hollywood Mound Site Chronology Using Sequence Analysis*

Two decades of research on Mississippi period societies in the Middle Savannah River valley has revealed political centers, community cemeteries, and habitation sites. Whereas some of the cemeteries and habitation sites should be contemporary, our understanding of

these societies predicts that the centers should not be; however, due to ‘wiggles’ in the calibration curve, radiocarbon dates alone cannot be used to test this prediction. We attempt to mitigate the impact of the ‘wobble’ by applying Oxcal’s Sequence Analysis. Our objective is to demonstrate the efficacy of the Sequence approach using data from one regional center, the Hollywood mound site (9R11).

**Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) [1] Discussant.

**Stevens, Karen A.** (see Hanvey, Vanessa N.)

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

[21] *Does Infection in Life Trump Treatment in Death? Burial Differences and Treponemal Infection*

Previous archaeological investigations of burials in the southeastern United States have shown that individuals with atypical physical characteristics, whether genetic or acquired, often received differential treatment in death and burial. Treponemal infection, a highly communicable disease, leaves not only skeletal markers, but would have been plainly evident on the body of an individual during life. This research examines prehistoric burials from multiple sites in the Middle Tennessee River Valley to determine if individuals with treponemal infection were given particular or unusual burial treatment compared to individuals without the disease.

**Stewart, Benjamin** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, Inc.)

[32] *Cultural Ecology and the Dynamics of Prehistoric Settlement on East Peninsula*

Data gathered from extensive and intensive survey in recent years shed light on how prehistoric subsistence pursuits may be reflected in the archaeological record of Tyndall Air Force Base. This paper examines subsistence remains, assemblage composition, and the nature of deposition to identify catchment areas and satellite exploitation stations in relation to residential settlement patterns of the Late Woodland Weeden Island population.

**Stewart, James** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

[10] *An Assessment of Collection Pit Locations in Francis Marion National Forest Tar Production Sites as Evidence of Seasonality in Intra-site Feature Patterns*

The naval stores industry was a vital part of the coastal Carolina economy from the early eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Numerous temporary tar production sites are present in the Francis Marion National Forest. During Phase I surveys, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc (ACC) collected metrics from more than 80 tar production sites. The location of collection pits, a common feature found in this site type, may indicate the season during which these occupations were active. This assessment will examine the significance of environmental factors (e.g., prevailing wind patterns) to tar production feature patterns.

**Stumpf, Tyler** (see Hanvey, Vanessa N.)

**Stutts, Stephanie** (University of Oklahoma)

[23] *Under-researched and Over-looked: The Paleoindian Record of the Western Ouachita Mountains, Oklahoma*

While characterized by high-quality lithic sources, diverse plant- and animal-life, perennial waterways, and Paleoindian point styles with origins in the Plains and the Woodlands, the resource-rich uplands of the western Ouachita Mountains of southeastern Oklahoma historically lack archaeological research. Comparing what few Paleoindian sites are located in these uplands as opposed to in adjacent mountain ranges of Arkansas, I argue that the present dearth of Paleoindian sites is more an artifact of the present than a reflection of the Paleoindian-period occupations of this socially and environmentally rich landscape. I then suggest future steps for evaluating this literature-derived conclusion through fieldwork.

**Styles, Bonnie W.** (see Neusius, Sarah W.)

**Sullivan, Lynne** (see Patch, Shawn)

**Surmely, Frédéric** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Szilasi, Szabolcs** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Taylor, Robert** (Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (NPS))

[33] *Searching For Evidence of Direct or Indirect Lithic Sourcing at a Late Archaic Site in Escambia County, Florida*

The Downtown Technical Campus (8ES3427) was an intact Late Archaic site in the western Gulf Coast of Florida, an area devoid of knappable stone outcroppings. However, a large number of lithic microlithic drills and debitage were recovered during investigations by the

University of West Florida in 2009. This paper will demonstrate through an analysis of lithic tools and flake debris whether the people inhabiting DTC acquired lithic raw materials directly or indirectly. The method of lithic acquisition in turn may be used to infer the geographic range for fisher-hunter-gatherer societies of the pre-pottery Late Archaic in west Florida.

**Teague Tucker, Megan** (University of Florida, University of West Georgia)

[19] *Affluence and Cemetery Monuments: The Relationship between Monument Size and Funeral Cost; Dallas, Texas 1902-1909*

Assumptions regarding affluence as related to the size of funerary monuments are pervasive in archaeological, historical, and cemetery studies. These assumptions are being tested in Dallas, Texas where below ground costs are compared to above ground monuments to evaluate differences between turn of the century Black and White funerals. Preliminary analyses have shown that there is a discrepancy between White and Black populations in funerary expenditure, but not necessarily in individual tombstone size or material. This presentation will examine this difference and challenge the “common sense” notion that large tombstones correlate directly to socioeconomic wealth.

**Thacker, Paul T.** (Wake Forest University)

[8] *What Color Is It? Evaluating a New Portable Color Measurement Device for Archaeological Research*

It is sometimes difficult to obtain reliable, inter-observer color-matching results using Munsell soil charts because of different lighting conditions, physiological differences in color perception, and analyst experience. This poster evaluates an innovative, relatively inexpensive, color measurement device for archaeological applications. The handheld Pantone Capsure instrument combines a variable-aperture image capturing sensor with a multi-directional illumination system. Onboard color-matching software can report results in the standard Munsell notation important for archaeological analysis. In a series of calibration trials and geoarchaeological applications, the Capsure generated more accurate and repeatable color matches than experienced archaeologists using Munsell color charts.

**Thacker, Paul T.** (Wake Forest University) SAC Luncheon Workshop, Panelist.

**Thacker, Paul T.** (see Bertoni, Caroline E.)

**Thomas, Abbey** (Lee University) and **Emma-Leigh Evors** (Lee University)

[16] *Archaeology for All: How Communities, Universities, and Science Benefit from Archaeology Camps for Children*

In 2014, Lee University's anthropologists began hosting "Archaeology Camps" for Kindergarten-12th grade students. The camps provide unique learning experiences, benefitting the community, camp staff, and campers. Developing the curriculum gave anthropology students and graduates opportunities to apply their archaeological expertise in clear, simple explanations and demonstration. The program received attention from local newspapers, social media, and other educational programs, drawing students from across the Tri-State region. Through Archaeology Camps, the University's anthropology program has gained trust and positive visibility locally and in return, fostered community appreciation and understanding of our region's material history.

**Thomas, Prentice** (see Campbell, Jan)

**Thomin, Michael** (see Nohe, Sarah)

**Thompson, Brandon** (University of Alabama)

[21] *Bioarchaeological Analysis of Prehistoric Skeletal Populations from the Middle Tennessee River Valley in North Alabama*

In 2015, collaborative efforts between The University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research and Department of Anthropology resulted in the osteological analyses of nearly 1200 sets of remains. These skeletal populations, examined from 21 sites located in the Middle Tennessee River Valley in north Alabama, span temporally from the Archaic into the Protohistoric period. Data pertaining to demography, trauma, degenerative joint disease, infection, and congenital and genetic conditions were recorded. These data are examined for their intersite and intrasite relationships as well as their implications through assigned temporal sequences.

**Thompson, Rachel E.** (University of South Florida), **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), and **Kassie C. Kemp** (University of South Florida)

[1] *Persistent Communities of Practice at Crystal River*

Crystal River and Roberts Island are neighboring mound complexes on Florida's west-central coast, with sequential occupations in the Middle and Late Woodland periods, respectively. Previous work at

Crystal River produced ceramic assemblages marked by diversity of pastes and surface treatments, suggesting distinct communities of practice. However, the excavations were unsystematic, confounding understanding of temporal and spatial variation. Recent excavations in domestic areas, combined with the analysis of older collections from mounds, support a better understanding of variation. Communities of practice persisted through time, with variation in richness and diversity of production attributes corresponding with changes in the intensity of settlement.

**Thompson, Victor D.** (University of Georgia), **Amanda Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Jeff Speakman** (University of Georgia), **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama), and **Alice Hunt** (University of Georgia)

[25] *All that Glitters Is Not Gold: pXRF Analysis of Gilded Beads from Spanish Period Sites in the Southeast*

Recovered from Native burials, Spanish missions, and military outposts, beads are a marker of European presence on the Native landscape. Some beads were gilded with precious metals, gold in particular. Here, we present our pXRF analysis of 92 gilded beads from various 16th and 17th century sites. This analysis reveals that beadmakers employed different technologies and that some of these seemingly "gold" beads are either not gold at all or instead alloys with only trace amounts of gold. The discovery of these different recipes for gilded beads has implications for the technological and social histories of these artifacts.

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see Compton, J. Matthew)

**Thompson, Victor** (see Lulewicz, Isabelle)

**Thornock, Christopher** (see Stephenson, Keith)

**Thunen, Robert** (University of North Florida)

[2] *Saturiwa's Village: A Key to Mocama Social Landscape?*

In 1562, the French entered the River May and visited two native groups: one on the river's north side close to the village of Alimacani; the other on the south side whose leader was the area's principal chief, Saturiwa. This paper examines the ethnohistoric and archaeological evidence for Saturiwa's village. It looks at several possible locations as well as examines the changes to the south side of the river by the U.S. Navy at Mayport in the 1940's as well as channeling of San Pedro Creek as part of the Intercoastal waterway.

**Triozzi, Nicholas** (American Museum of Natural History), **Arianne Capirci** (Durham University), and **Anna Semon** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and American Museum of Natural History)

[37] *Buried at Morning Light: A GIS Analysis of Skeleton Orientations at the Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex, St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Nearly half of the excavated burials at Fallen Tree (9Li8) on St. Catherines Island are flexed, oriented head south and facing east. Did burials face the rising sun? Will reconstructed sun positions inform mortuary archaeology at FTMC? ArcGIS was used to digitize skeletons, quantify orientations, and determine variation. Solar azimuths at sunrise and mid-morning were compared with skeleton orientations. These data suggest a distinct burial ritual and are compared with South End Mound I (9Li3), another Late Mississippian mortuary site with similar inhumation patterns. This poster contributes to broader perspectives on pre- and proto-historic mortuary behaviors on the Georgia coast.

**Trudeau, Mary F.** (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.)

[10] *Familiarity Breeds Contempt: 20th Century House Sites and Hoodoo in Macon, Georgia*

Dismissive of 20th century house sites? Another wire, clear bottle glass, and brick fragment? How changing the method of a Phase I survey led to the discovery of Hoodoo bottles in Macon, Georgia. Survey and testing of over 50 isolated urban house sites in Pleasant Hill, the first African-American neighborhood in Macon, revealed inadequacies in standard Phase I survey methods for properly evaluating these resources. The survey has allowed for a reassessing of current methodologies, and suggests new methods for evaluating sites of this type in order to advance mid-twentieth century archaeological research and better manage this increasingly encountered resource.

**Tucker, Bryan** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources) and **Sarah Love** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[8] *Citing Sites: Examining Disparities in Access to Peer-review Journals in Cultural Resource Management Reports*

The majority of archaeological research in the U.S. is a result of cultural resource management studies and is published in the “grey literature”. Though much attention has been paid to academic researchers’ access to grey literature, there has been little focus on cultural

resource management archaeologists’ access to current, peer-reviewed articles. After leaving the University, practicing archaeologists have limited access to academic journals, databases, and digital libraries. This research explores this disparity in the bibliographies of recently published journal articles and cultural resource management reports.

**Tune, Jesse** (see de Smet, Timothy)

**Tune, Jesse** (see Miller, D. Shane)

**Turner, James H.** (see Underwood, John R.)

**Turner, William** (Mississippi State University)

[21] *Prehistoric Cranial Deformation in the Tennessee River Valley*

Reanalysis of prehistoric remains from the Middle Tennessee River Valley has yielded a large number of individuals exhibiting cranial modification. This paper will discuss the geo-temporal distribution of genetic, congenital, and cultural modifications. Frequencies of cradle boarding, trephinations and positional deformation will be noted. Variations within sites and between sites in the valley will be discussed. Age and sex frequencies of each modification will be examined as well.

**Underwood, John R.** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Susan Olin** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), **Lizbeth Velasquez** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Robert Myrick** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), and **James H. Turner** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

[8] *Examining Surface-Subsurface Relationships at the Parker Bayou II Site (22HO626)*

At the Parker Bayou II Site (22HO626), the Mississippi Department of Transportation combined controlled surface collection and limited shovel test data with geospatial information collected using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to more accurately investigate the relationship between surface artifact density and the location of subsurface archaeological features as well as the spatial relationship between distributions of surface and subsurface artifact classes.

**Valese, Immacolata** (University of Bologna)

[15] *Recent Archaeological Research in Cahokia's West Plaza: Preliminary Results of the Past Five Fieldwork Seasons*

The Cahokia Project is organized by the Department of History and Cultures, University of Bologna and the Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis. The project is aimed at understanding the dynamics of occupation of the area, the landscape modification to build the plaza itself and, more specifically, at clarifying a complex sequence of architectural compounds first revealed by Wittry in the 1960's. Since 2011 the excavations concentrated on a complex of superimposed houses and associated features located at the north end of one of the Stirling phase bastioned compounds. The preliminary results of the fieldworks are discussed.

**VanDerwarker, Amber** (University of California, Santa Barbara), **Allison Gracer** (University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Gregory Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[11] *Farming and Warfare: Metric Changes in Maize Kernels in the Mississippian Period Central Illinois River Valley*

We identify and evaluate shifts in farming strategies through a metric analysis of maize kernels from two sequentially occupied sites, focusing on changes in size and shape. Kernel size decreases significantly after the intensification of regional violence, with an additional maize variety and the common bean added to the cultivation repertoire some fifty years later. Based on insights from the agronomy literature, we argue that this size decrease along with greater size variation indicate that farmers may have shifted to a more intensive, infield based farming strategy in which they attempted to increase yields by planting denser stands of maize.

**Vega, A.** (see Adovasio, J. M.)

**Velasquez, Lizbeth** (see Underwood, John R.)

**Vento, F. J.** (see Adovasio, J.M.)

**Vento, Frank** (see Weeks, Rex)

**Verbeck, Guido** (see Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg)

**Verner, Rebecca** (John Early Museum Magnet Middle School) [38] Panelist.

**Vidoli, Giovanna** (University of Tennessee)

[17] *Population Movement in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee*

The Middle Cumberland Region (MCR) encompasses

the area around Nashville, TN, and more than 400 Mississippian sites have been recorded for the region. A population genetics framework was applied to investigate biological similarities and differences among sites in the MCR during the Mississippian. Cranial measurements and non-metric traits from fourteen sites were analyzed in conjunction with geography, landscape, and warfare in order to reconstruct the population structure of and movement in the region. This paper presents the results of this research with a focus on differences in population movement between earlier and later sites.

**Wagner, Gail E.** (University of South Carolina)

[11] *Plant Remains from the Eighteenth-Century Palachacolas Town Locality, South Carolina*

Palachacolas Town Locality represents a short-lived early eighteenth century dispersed settlement along the Savanna River of Apalachicola who originated from the Chattahoochie drainage of Georgia-Alabama. I report on plant remains recovered by flotation from two sites within the Locality. One is Stokes Bluff (38HA2), the core of the town along the Savannah River. The other, 38HA161, is an outlier farmstead 1.5 km to the northeast. Plant remains from the two locations differ in nearly every respect, reflecting the different activities that prevailed at each location.

**Wagner, Mark J.** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale), **Sharp Kayeleigh** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale), and **Go Matsumoto** (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

[28] *The Power of Place: Ritual Landscapes Within Southern Illinois*

Native Americans recognized unique natural features as comprising parts of ritual landscapes imbued with power. A clustering of rock art, mortuary, and habitation sites near an isolated bluff segment in southwestern Illinois suggests that this bluff, which once extended out of a mosaic of swamps and lakes, represents one such landscape. In this paper we use GIS, LIDAR; historic flood and wetlands studies; and archaeological data to reconstruct the ancient landscape that once surrounded the bluff and the relation of prehistoric sites surrounding this feature to each other and the natural landscape in which they were once contained.

**Walker, Martin** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[18] *Behavior, Environment, and Time: A Geospatial Analysis of Shell Ring Use*

This paper presents the results of geospatial and statistical analyses of Late Archaic shell rings that utilizes a newly constructed database. Due to the diverse nature of data from shell rings, previous analyses have focused more on selected data sources (ceramics, sea levels, state-bounded data). By combining all currently available information for all shell rings into an optimized database that includes chronological data, artifact data, architectural data, and geospatial information, this analysis provides both spatial and chronological control that is used to evaluate hypotheses regarding the nature and timing for the development, use, and relinquishment of the shell rings.

**Walker, Martin P.** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Walker, Martin P.** (see Craib, Alexander)

**Walker, Martin** (see King, Megan)

**Walker, Renee** (SUNY Oneonta)

[12] *The Role of Dogs in Everyday Life*

Dogs are the earliest and most widespread domestic animal in the world and play a large role in the everyday lives of people. Arriving in the Americas with humans at the end of the Pleistocene, dogs helped people hunt, protected their families, and carried household items. At sites in the southeast, we see evidence that dogs were side-by-side with humans and helped with everyday tasks that greatly enhanced quality of life. It is clear that, in return, dogs were fed and cared for by their humans and even afforded burial treatment similar to humans at the end of their lives.

**Walker, Renee B.** (see Neusius, Sarah W.)

**Wallis, Neill** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Mark Donop** (University of Florida), **Kristen Hall** (University of Florida), **Erin Harris-Parks**, and **Ann Cordell** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[1] *Specialization and the Politics of Weeden Island 'Sacred' and 'Prestige' Vessel Production*

Weeden Island mortuary ceremonialism united distinct cultures across the Late Woodland social landscape. The Weeden Island pottery series has been central to recognizing regional ceremonial parity, with prestige (elite) and sacred (cult) pottery types showing strong similarities among distant sites. Finely made vessels

and their ostensibly shamanistic themes led archaeologists to consider the liturgical and political roles of ritual specialists, whose tasks might have included vessel manufacture in centralized locations. This research evaluates the prospect of craft specialization and centralized production of prestige and sacred wares through comparisons of form, function, and provenance of vessels from multiple Florida sites.

**Wallis, Neill J.** (see Donop, Mark C.)

**Wallis, Neill J.** (see Jacobs, Austin T.)

**Wallis, Neill J.** (see LeFebvre, Michelle J.)

**Wallis, Neill** (see McFadden, Paulette)

**Walls, Lauren A.** (New South Associates) and **Marsha Welch** (Tennessee Department of Transportation)

[20] *A Fort Unknown: A Tale of Metal Detecting, Rifle Pits, and Civil War Espionage in Bolivar, Tennessee*

In the winter of 2015, New South Associates investigated a bypass route south of the town of Bolivar, Tennessee. The proposed route of the corridor was to pass by an area marked on a 1923 county map as "Fort". The town was held by Union forces from 1862-1863. Not only did the Phase I survey uncover a cluster of rifle pits, but artifacts found during the metal detector survey spurred archival research that led to a trove of primary source information about the previously unknown fort, contraband labor, and espionage during the Union occupation of the town.

**Wampler, Marc** (see Simpson, Duane)

**Warner, Kathryn** (Amec Foster Wheeler), **Vincent Warner** (Amec Foster Wheeler), and **Catharine Wood** (Oklahoma Historic Preservation Office)

[7] *The Legacy of Cherokee Freedman in Oklahoma: Looking for Evidence of Cherokee and Cherokee Freedman Occupations*

This poster is the summary of our initial effort to define the legacy of Cherokee Freedman in Oklahoma. We use material from historic sites at Camp Gruber, Muskogee County, Oklahoma, as a basis to define and understand the land allotment, settlement, and material culture of the Cherokee freed slaves. Additionally, we investigate the possibility of identifying and differentiating artifact assemblages at properties allotted to Euro-Americans, African-Americans, and Native Americans. Research questions about domestic economy and the built

environment are being developed to identify the artifacts associated with these sites as related to the allottees or subsequent purchasers of the property.

**Warner, Vincent** (Amec Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure)

[24] *It's About Time: Using Relative Dating and Correspondence Analysis to Identify Trends in Northeastern Missouri Late Woodland Period Pottery Decoration*

This poster explores the temporal aspect to the location of Late Woodland pottery lip decoration; that is, does the location of the lip decoration (interior, crest, and exterior) relate to changes through time in the east-central portion of Missouri. Additionally, my research looks at the possible relationships among decorative techniques. These goals were attempted through the seriation of Middle and Late Woodland period feature pottery assemblages, specifically through wall-thickness time-series curves (based on the work by David Braun), Bayesian modeling of radiocarbon dates, and correspondence analysis of decorative elements.

**Warner, Vincent** (see Warner, Kathryn)

**Waselkov, Gregory** (see Cyr, Howard)

**Waselkov, Gregory** (see Sheldon, Craig)

**Waselkov, Gregory** (see Smith, Marvin)

**Waters, Michael** (see Birch, Jennifer)

**Watt, David** (see Rodning, Christopher)

**Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

[22] *Constructing Community: Investigating Mississippian Communities of Practice in Southwestern Indiana*

The majority of Mississippian period research in southwestern Indiana has focused on Angel Mounds; little is known about regional sociopolitical integration with hinterland communities. The results of recent magnetometry surveys and excavations at the Stephan-Steinkamp site, a large Mississippian village 35km west of Angel, offer new insights into household architecture and community organization at the onset of the Mississippian period (1100AD) and transformations in spatial organization during the Middle Mississippian phase (1200-1300AD). Comparisons to Angel and the nearby Southwind site suggest certain architectural styles, structural alignments, and monumental

constructions created social landscapes that integrated local, regional, and supraregional Mississippian communities.

**Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth** (see Baires, Sarah)

**Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth** (see Buchanan, Meghan E.)

**Weeks, Rex** (Tennessee State Museum), **Edward Jolie** (Mercyhurst University), **Frank Vento** (Mercyhurst University), and **Joseph Benthall** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, ret.)

[25] *Perishable Artifact Analysis and Archaeological Prospection: Discoveries among the Jack W. Pickett Collection from Ravens Cliff*

The Pickett Collection was donated to the Tennessee State Museum in 2014. It consists of a remarkable assemblage of perishable artifacts from Ravens Cliff, a dry rockshelter, on the Cumberland Plateau. A recent analysis at Mercyhurst University has identified a tangential fletching style on arrow shafts, a previously unreported textile technique, and a decorated, warp-faced, interlaced slipper. Preliminary observations indicate use of the site from Early Archaic times through the Mississippian period. Dry conditions are generally thought to be primarily responsible for the preservation of perishable artifacts in rockshelters and caves. However, soil chemistry was also probably a major factor.

**Weeks, Rex** (see Smith, Kevin E.)

**Weinstein, Richard A.** (see Heller, Nathanael)

**Weitzel, Elic M.** (University of Utah)

[5] *Climate-Driven Changes in Foraging Efficiency and Patch Use from the Terminal Pleistocene through Middle Holocene: Faunal and Botanical Evidence from Dust Cave, Alabama*

Generalizing models of Paleoindian and Early Archaic subsistence in the Southeast predicting upland resource exploitation in autumn are likely inaccurate given recent research demonstrating adaptation to local ecological conditions in these time periods. Given regional paleoclimate data for the late Pleistocene through Middle Holocene periods, I hypothesize that lowland resource patches should have been exploited in Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic times and upland patches in the Middle Archaic. I test this hypothesis with foraging theory models applied to faunal and botanical data from Dust Cave, Alabama. These data



support my hypothesis of climate-driven changes in patch use through time.

**Welch, Marsha** (see Walls, Lauren A.)

**Welch, Paul** (SIU Carbondale), **Corin Pursell** (SIU Carbondale), and **Darwin-Tamar Ramsey** (SIU Carbondale)

[29] *Excavations at the Fluorite Workshop Area at Kincaid*

The 2015 SIU archaeological field school partially excavated a burned building in an area known as the Fluorite Workshop. The structure contained raw materials, tools, partially worked products, and byproducts of making fluorite beads. There is also evidence for working of cannel coal, and we recovered one small piece of sheet copper along with red and yellow ocher and several small pieces of galena. The building's architecture differs from ordinary houses at Kincaid, and pottery and food debris were rare. We interpret this as a special-use building for producing beads and other paraphernalia.

**Wells, Edward "Ted"** (Tennessee Valley Authority) and **Matthew Gage** (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums)

[27] *Enhancing TVA's Archaeological Stewardship through Erosion Monitoring and Protection*

The Tennessee Valley Authority's (TVA) program of dam construction from 1933 to 1979, while controlling the Tennessee River system at large, has concentrated erosion to its river banks and reservoir fluctuation zones. More recent operational changes and hydro-modernization efforts have caused accelerated erosion in some instances. Since 1998 TVA has addressed shoreline erosion through an archaeological site protection program funded through Section 106 mitigation and enhanced stewardship projects. In 2009 TVA began systematically monitoring erosion across the valley reservoirs to study the effects of operational changes. This paper presents the results of TVA's site erosion monitoring and protection programs.

**Wells, Joshua** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Wescott, Kimberly** (University of South Carolina), **Kristen Hall** (University of Florida, FLMNH), **Domenique Sorresso** (University of Florida, FLMNH), **Brady Davis** (The Chickasaw Nation), and **Brad Lieb** (The Chickasaw Nation)

[2] *A Preliminary Analysis of Three Protohistoric Sites in Northeast Mississippi*

In June 2015, the Chickasaw Nation, FLMNH, and SCIAA conducted archaeological investigations in Monroe, Oktibbeha, and Clay counties in search of early contact period Chickasaw sites in Northeast Mississippi. In contrast to the well-documented eighteenth-century occupation, this paper presents preliminary findings on fifteenth through seventeenth-century households based on ethnohistorical accounts and new archaeological data from three protohistoric sites located in the Blackland Prairie. Through an analysis of domestic refuse and activity areas, this study provides initial insight into ethnic identity, as well as changes and continuities in households and household technology before and after Spanish contact.

**Wesler, Kit** (Murray State University)

[4] *A Mississippian Envoy in Western Kentucky*

Western Kentucky was home to a number of Mississippian mound and village sites between AD 900 and 1400. These were communities of hundreds of people, doing what rural agrarian townspeople do on a daily basis. "What townspeople do" is not often fully visualized in this context. Here I try to envision a visit by an envoy from the Wickliffe site (15Ba4) to the Backusburg site (15Cw65) ca. AD 1250 as he observes how the latter is like, but not quite like, his own village.

**West, Allen** (see Moore, Christopher R.)

**West, Shaun** (University of South Florida) and **Martin Menz** (University of South Florida)

[35] *Mythologizing Monumentality: A Kolomoki-Creek Connection?*

Conceptions of Middle Woodland ceremonial centers focus on monumentality as an act of communal ritual, though interpretations of the meanings of such ritual practices are often neglected. In contrast, we regard the monumental landscape of Kolomoki, a Woodland mound complex and village in southwestern Georgia, as a physical expression of the community's mythologized origin, based on parallels between Kolomoki and early Creek villages diagrammed by William Bartram. Despite demographic shifts- and concomitant alterations to traditions in the centuries following Kolomoki's decline, we argue persistent features of this site plan supports links between prehistoric and historic populations in the Chattahoochee Valley.

**Whitaker, Benjamin** (Eastern Kentucky University)

[33] *A Lithic Analysis of the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden*

Excavations at the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden (LMOM), a Thornhill Lake phase Mount Taylor site located in the Middle St. Johns River Valley, has produced the largest assemblage of lithic artifacts of any site from this period. Block B produced over 90% of the tools and debitage recovered from this site but no detailed analysis of the debitage was conducted. This paper presents the results of debitage analysis of materials from Block B and provides information useful in addressing questions related to the production and maintenance of stone tools in a region lacking lithic raw materials.

**White, Kelly** (Eastern Carolina University and University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and Dale Hutchinson (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

[30] *A Possible Genetic Disorder in a Female from Upper Sauratown*

Upper Sauratown was a postcontact community located on the Dan River in Stokes County, North Carolina. Individual one was a female 16-22 at the time of death and in relatively good health. However, skeletal abnormalities suggest a congenital condition which may have influenced her life significantly. The second cervical vertebra exhibits non-union and C1-C3 have abnormally shaped articular facets. The mandibular gonial angle is obtuse and some deciduous teeth have remained with the adult dentition. The cranium has sutural non-closure and extreme occipital flattening. These combined abnormalities suggest that the individual had an osteochondrodysplasia, specifically a rare, autosomal recessive disorder, pykodyostosis.

**White, Nancy Marie** (University of South Florida)

[35] *The Woodland and Mississippian Center at Pierce Mounds Complex, Coastal Northwest Florida*

Since C. B. Moore's 1902 investigations, Pierce Mounds, at the Apalachicola River mouth, have been damaged and poorly known. Archival and museum discoveries and field investigations show the complex was a major capital center for centuries. Of 13 mounds, at least one originated during Early Woodland (Deptford); some came to have elaborate Middle Woodland (Swift Creek-early Weeden Island) burial rituals. The late prehistoric Fort Walton occupation centers around a shell platform mound and sand platforms. Linear village occupation surrounds the mounds. The landowner-developer and local community so far support research, public archaeology, and preservation.

**Whitlock, Sydney** (see O'Dell, Joey)

**Whyte, Thomas** (Appalachian State University)

[1] *Household Ceramic Diversity and Cultural Identity in the Late Prehistory of the Appalachian Summit*

Large fragments of four ceramic jars recovered from the base of a storage pit at a house site in the North Carolina Appalachian Summit appear to represent the wares of a single household dating to approximately A.D. 1350. Breakage patterns and over-stamping of net-impressed surfaces with rectilinear stamping on some sherds indicate that vessels were at least partially molded. Diverse tempering materials and surface treatments suggest the possibility that individual artisans availed themselves of a palette of technological and stylistic choices, some of which were introduced through interaction with neighboring Mississippian and Woodland groups, especially to the South and East.

**Williams, Nancy K.** (University of Tulsa) and **H. Thomas Foster** (University of Tulsa)

[26] *The Rise and Fall of European Trade and Alliance in the Creek Confederacy: An Examination of European Trade at Apalachicola*

From the arrival of European traders to the Native American towns that would later form the Creek Confederacy, the exchange of goods between the Creek and their new European neighbors became the dominant form of economy in the interior Southeast. This system of exchange had far reaching effects for the Creek people. We explored these effects by examining the remains of European trade at the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century sites of Apalachicola, a politically and demographically important community for the Creek Confederacy.

**Williamson, Matthew A.** (Georgia Southern University)

[34] *On the Paleopathology of the King Site: From Tumors to TMD*

Human skeletal and dental remains of males, females, and children totaling 236 individuals from the King site (9FL5) were examined for the presence of pathological lesions. Earlier studies of these people have included group comparisons of frequencies of periostitis, porotic hyperostosis, and the investigation of violent conflict with Europeans. The purpose of this paper, however, is to submit a comprehensive review of all lesions present including less commonly reported neoplasms, developmental abnormalities, and ossification defects.

Particular attention will also be given to select cases that can give us a unique glimpse into their individual lives.

**Wilson, Gregory** (see VanDerwarker, Amber)

**Wilson, Teresa V.** (see Samuelsen, John R.)

**Woelkers, Lauren** (see Linam, Bob)

**Wolverton, Steve** (see Brown, Andrew D.)

**Wood, Catharine** (see Warner, Kathryn)

**Worth, John** (University of West Florida)

[9] *Shifting Landscapes of Practice in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain during the Colonial Era*

Though sporadically visited early in the European exploratory era, Native American groups of the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain generally remained isolated from formal European colonization until Spain and France established twin colonies at Pensacola and Mobile after 1698. During the 18th century, multiple extralocal groups are documented to have migrated into an already transformed borderlands landscape, creating an ethnically diverse mix of cultures originally characterized by distinct regional material culture signatures. This paper uses a landscape of practice approach to explore the extent to which emergent communities of ceramic practice correlated with documented ethnic and political identities in this region.

**Wren, Kimberly** (see Baumann, Timothy)

**Wright, K. Pierce** (Wake Forest University), **Peter Ellis** (Wake Forest University), **Hadley Scharer** (Wake Forest University), **Dowell Harmon** (Wake Forest University), and **Eric E. Jones** (Wake Forest University)

[23] *Identifying Late Precontact (AD 1200-1700) Houses in the Yadkin River Valley*

Ongoing excavations at the Redtail site (31Yd173) are attempting to determine the internal arrangement of settlements in the upper Yadkin River Valley of the North Carolina Piedmont. Recent work defined a 12x18m cultural lens with 400 postmolds and a separate area containing pit features and a possible midden. This evidence strongly suggests a settlement arrangement with discrete spaces for domestic structures and communal deposition activities. This poster presents the data that led to this conclusion and the results of our research to further refine our model by identifying

housefloors through sediment analysis, lithic analysis, and spatial analysis of artifact distributions.

**Wrobel, Gabriel** (see Haley, Bryan)

**Wu, Andrea N.** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Yerka, Stephen J.** (University of Tennessee), **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society), and **Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee)

[28] *Cherokee Syllabary in Caves from the Area of the Historic Chickamauga Settlements*

Caves offered Cherokee people concealment before and after contact. With the invention of Sequoyah's Syllabary (in early 19th Century North Alabama), it became possible to record hidden activities. In the "Chickamauga" region where Sequoyah lived, several caves contain such historical inscriptions, and interpreting these can tell archaeologists who made them, when and perhaps why they were produced. They also provide a better understanding of the Chickamauga Cherokee, the Lower town Cherokee, and the birth of the Cherokee Nation. An understanding of traditional Cherokee Culture is needed in order to view and understand the need for self-expression within these cave walls.

**Yerka, Stephen** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Yerka, Stephen** (see Anderson, Derek T.)

**Yerka, Stephen** (see Craib, Alexander)

**Yerka, Stephen** (see Simek, Jan F.)

**Young, J. Ryan** (see Meer, Kelsey J.)

**Younger-Mertz, Stewart Bragg** (University of Oklahoma), **Jack E. Manuel** (University of North Texas), **Gyanendra Bohara** (University of North Texas), **Szabolcs Szilasi** (University of North Texas), **Saeed Ahmad** (Cameron University), **Tilo Reinert** (University of North Texas), **Phillip Mach** (University of North Texas), **Guido Verbeck** (University of North Texas), and **Gary A. Glass** (University of North Texas)

[29] *On the Provenance of Native Copper Objects from the Spiro Mounds Complex: Investigations Using Particle-Induced X-ray Emission Spectrometry and Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry*

The geologic source of native copper objects from Spiro has been an open question for decades. However, few copper artifacts from Spiro have been analyzed

using instrumental methods of analysis, and there have been no large-scale analytical studies conducted on the hundreds of copper items unearthed from the site. In this study, dozens of copper artifacts underwent trace element analysis using particle-induced X-ray emission spectrometry (PIXE) and laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS). The data were subsequently analyzed using multivariate statistical methods. Preliminary results concerning the provenance of native copper artifacts from Spiro are presented herein.

**Zaleski, Sarah** (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

**Zeanah, David** (California State University Sacramento)

[3] *Foraging Models, Niche Construction, and the Eastern Agricultural Complex*

The Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC) challenges foraging models because small seeds were cultivated when higher ranked mast harvests were simultaneously available. Advocates of niche construction interpret the EAC as an enhancement of resource productivity in a permissive environment rather than a response to resource depression induced by population growth, but they fail to specify how seed cultivation enhanced niche productivity. A foraging model monitoring trade-offs in travel costs suggests that nearby seed plots were more profitable to harvest than more distant nut groves at relatively low travel thresholds and population densities. Regional archaeobotanical trends are consistent with model predictions.

**Zych, Lauren** (University of Chicago)

[9] *Neutron Activation Analysis in La Louisiane: Interpretive Challenges and Historical Applications*

Real and perceived limitations of compositional analysis in the Southeast have discouraged the application of neutron activation analysis throughout the region. However, as part of a larger study of Native American and African ceramics in La Louisiane, more than 250 samples from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and west Florida have recently been analyzed. This paper will discuss the problems and prospects that emerge from these data, first, as they relate to historic tribes – including the Natchez, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek – and then in the form of specific case studies from colonial New Orleans.

**Zych, Lauren** (see Cordell, Ann)